THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

RUSSIA COMPELLING RECOGNITION

IN ALL THE FIGHTING that has been going on in Eastern Europe, and in the negotiations involving Moscow and Warsaw and Paris and London, there is but one certainty, observes the New York *Globe*, that is, that the situation is approaching what we call a "show-down." The London *Daily Telegraph* similarly sizes up the situation for Great Britain and the other Western Powers when it says: "If we do not fight Russia—which is the last thing anybody desires—we must come to a definite understanding with her." Such a choice is not to the liking of many of our editors; they want peace, but, as the Springfield *Union* points out, "if an armistice and peace is actually arranged with the Soviet Government, it implies its recognition with all that it may imply." To the Soviet, agrees the Washington *Star*, "must be at least given the recognition due to the existing power, with whatever loathing its past performances and whatever suspicion its future may be regarded." "Shaking hands with murder" is Lord Northcliffe's phrase, but, as the New York *Sun* is forced to agree, the murderer is now in a position to say whether we shall shake hands with him or whether war-weary Western Europe must take arms against him. Strange as it may seem, says *The Sun*, "the international vagabond of 1919 has gained the amazing position of being in control of European stability, and perhaps of world stability, in the year 1920." Another daily, the Troy *Record*, agrees that the disconcerting feature of the Polish-Russian affair "is that for the nonce the Soviet Government is in virtually absolute control of European stability; it has it in power either to reestablish peace or precipitate a serious war." Which alternative does Russia want? A well-informed Londoner, said to be close to Downing Street, puts it this way, according to a London correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

> "I'm betting Russia is as tired of war as the rest of us are. But it would be folly to ignore the opposite possibility. That possibility would mean that Europe would become 'Red' right up to the Rhine—'Red,' not with Bolshevism, perhaps; but with the new powerful imperialism which would wrest every vestige of victory from the hands of the Allies."

A number of writers in the press seem to think that Russia will see her interests lying in the direction of peace. As Mr. Arthur S. Draper writes from London to the New York *Tribune*, "if the Bolsheviki refuse to accede they will succeed in uniting all of Western Europe against them; their efforts to open trade relations will fall flat, and their chance of getting diplomatic recognition will be gone." But peace between Russia and the outer world, the New York *Globe* observes, "is not an accomplishment which can be achieved between lunch and tea-time," and it proceeds to review the history of recent negotiations:

> "The original plan of the Allies, concocted at Spa, was to summon both Poland and Russia to a general conference, which it was proposed, but not insisted upon, should be held in London. . . . . .
>
> "The Russian reply on July 20 seems to have been, as Lloyd George characterized it in the House of Commons, intended largely for propaganda. It stigmatized the English Government as capitalistic and reactionary, ascribed its moves toward peace to the pressure of its own revolutionary workers, and declared that the Russians preferred to deal directly with Poland, to whom they would give better terms than the Allies had claimed for her.
>
> "The reply of Lloyd George was advice to Poland to test the Russian sincerity by offering to negotiate, and this offer was made and accepted. . . . . .
>
> "The significant aspect of the situation as it stands is that France is willing to recognize the Soviet Government if satisfactory assurances regarding the foreign debts can be given. A compromise is possible and even probable. The Russian defeat of the Polish armies made either a formal peace or a formal war between Russia and the Allies inevitable. Despite various maneuvers, postponements, and back-trackings, the move is toward peace."

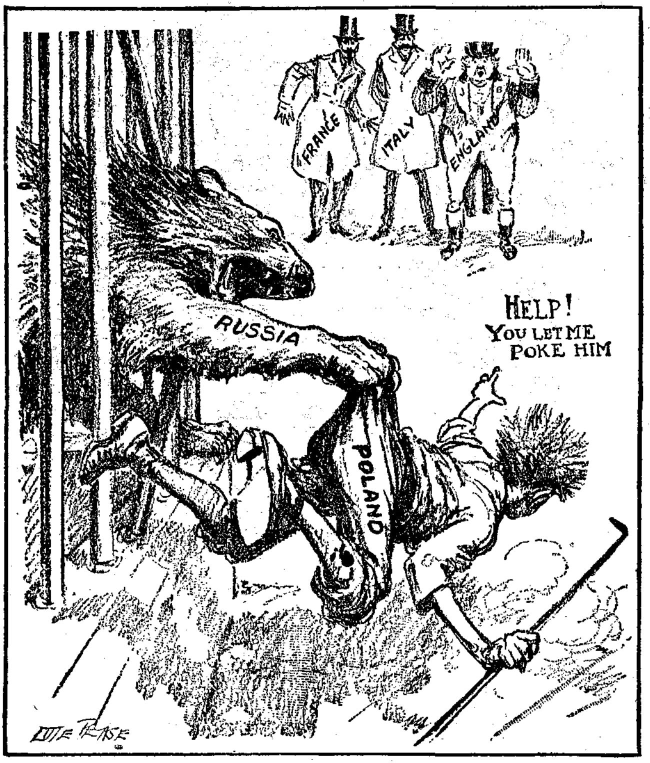
It is figured out by *The Globe* that "Soviet Russia has reached the extreme point of expansion on its southern and western boundaries that is possible without open war with the Allies," that it is reasonable to expect that the Russian forces will be halted on about the lines set by the Peace Conference as the western Polish boundary, that an armistice will put an end to military operations, "that a political agreement of some sort will be made, and that commercial relations will be resumed on the limited scale made possible by the wretched economic condition of Russia."

While Soviet Russia is forcing a "show-down" in Eastern Europe, it has at the same time an opportunity to vindicate itself, says the Baltimore *Sun*, for "upon the character of the peace they accord to Poland will depend whether" the Bolshevik rulers "are to be regarded as a common enemy or as sincere friends of human rights and human welfare." As *The Sun* explains:

> "To bribe Poland into a Bolshevik alliance by the grant of a larger territory than allotted under the Versailles Treaty, or by other favors based upon the same conditions, would tend to excite almost as much suspicion of the ultimate Soviet designs as would the brutal imposition of severe war-penalties. The good faith and sincerity of the Soviet Government will be on trial in these negotiations. They will show whether the Bolshevik purpose is peace or war; whether their real concern is to protect Russia from foreign interference and promote its internal happiness and development, or whether they are bent upon imposing their theories and practises upon the rest of the world by force.
>
> "It is all the more important that there should be a clear assurance upon this subject now, not only because of the irrepressible conflict of ideas which Lenine and Trotzky continue to proclaim, but because they have been able to back up their ideas with extraordinary demonstrations of military ability."

The Polish request for an armistice was "virtually an admission of defeat," the New York *Times* concedes, for "it was accompanied by the accessories of defeat—a change in the Cabinet, and the entrance of peasant and Socialist leaders who would presumably be less offensive to the proud Russian proletarians than aristocrats or *bourgeoisie.* The Bolsheviki have not only the substance but the show of victory." "Victory" is the one word which the New York *Call* deems appropriate at the head of its editorial on the Polish request for an armistice. This Socialist newspaper enlarges with evident satisfaction upon the growing strength of Soviet Russia, and not merely as a military Power. As *The Call* notes:

> "The blockade has dissolved. From England, from Scandinavia, from Central Europe agricultural machinery, tools, other manufactured products are flowing into Russia in ever-increasing volume. Locomotives are on the way, if some have not actually arrived. Great quantities of oil from Baku are being routed up the mighty Volga into the heart of Russia, and along the river-banks the factories are starting high speed again with the new supply of fuel. Huge plans for utilizing peat-fields near Moscow and harnessing certain rivers for the creation of electrical power are reported to be far advanced. . . . . . .



WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

> "The other day a large-caliber Britisher remarked to an American correspondent in London that Russia had now become one of the Great Powers, much more powerful than before the war, and that unless the diplomats adjusted their considerations accordingly and treated the Russian Government with the respect it was entitled to, the problems of Europe would scarcely advance toward solution.
>
> "This is sane talk. It is just beginning to dawn on us that Socialist Russia has faced a whole world of hostility and has conquered. She has won her fight for freedom, and the wonderful thing is that she has not compromised or been led astray by militarist delusions, but has clung to her ideals with all the initial revolutionary ardor."

There is another fact which a writer in the Springfield *Republican* would have us keep in mind:

> "While the Allies have been creating a League of Nations and trying to restore peace, Russia on its side of the fence has been busily fashioning what has sometimes been called an 'outlaw league.' Its operations were limited to territory abutting on its own empire, but Russia is so immense that this gave considerable scope.
>
> "After setting free the non-Russian nations which the czars had annexed by force, the Soviets undertook to make peace with them on such mutually advantageous terms as would keep them of their own free will within the Russian orbit. This was essential because of the landlocked position of Russia; for self-preservation it must either seek the sea by force as the czars had done or secure access to the sea by friendly understandings amounting to a kind of loose federation."

The Chicago *Evening Post* agrees with papers more friendly to Lenine that the Bolshevist statesman does not care to annex any great part of Poland. He wants rather "to make Poland permeable—a medium rather than a barrier." And thus, observes the Chicago editor, "the mad internationalism of Moscow moves westward," moving "by its own initiative in the strength of its own victories and with its ultimate aims unmodified." And, we read further—

> "The world will yet realize that the only answer to the mad internationalism of Moscow is a sane internationalism. It must be world-program against world-program—a program of constructive democracy and justice against a program of the destructive class rule of the proletariat.
>
> "The foundation for a sane internationalism was laid in Paris. Cavil and dispute as men may about it, it is the one existing, substantial hope for establishing world-peace and order. While we talk about laying some other and better foundation in the dubious future, and neglect the possibilities of that which has been laid, Moscow extends its sphere of influence, profiting by our discords and separatism."

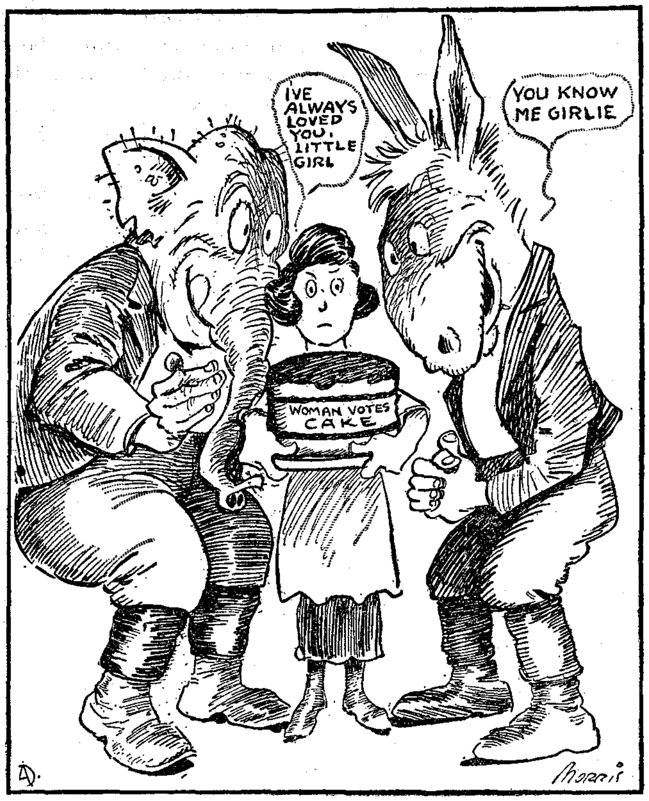
Poland's cry for America's moral support is answered sympathetically by most of our editors. That she can expect anything more than moral support from us is generally doubted. And even that, observes the Knoxville *Sentinel*, is no longer a simple proposition. "To begin with, the moral influence of the Washington Government has been largely discredited and dissipated in European quarters and concerns by the course of discussion and of events in our national capital since the world-war armistice." Again, "it is argued by some that Poland does not come into the court of conscience with clean hands for moral support in the present place." *The Sentinel* agrees with other friends of the League like the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Baltimore *Evening Sun*, and Lowell *Courier-Citizen* that if the United States had gone into the League of Nations at the earliest opportunity the Polish crisis would probably never have arisen.

With things as they are, experts in our government circles divide over the question of what America can do for Poland. Some, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, think that "an extension of credits alone would enable the Poles to hold their own." If the Polish-Russian War continues, France and England might send forces, not necessarily large ones, for "even the entrance of a division or even a brigade apiece would serve to stimulate the Poles to greater activity." It seems to other representatives of Washington's diplomatic and military circles, as quoted by Frederick William Wile in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, that "no permanent solution of the Polish-Bolshevik crisis will be achieved by the impending armistice or resultant peace." As Mr. Wile epitomizes the views he has heard exprest in Washington:

> "Peace with Poland, dictated by a triumphant, vindictive, and militant Bolshevism, will be merely a truce for Europe and the world. It will whet, not satiate, Moscow's lust to carry the 'Red' revolution westward over land and sea. Until Lenine and Trotzky are shorn of military power Western civilization will sit enthroned on a powder-barrel. Bolshevism became a military menace because Polish aggression against Russian territory, aided and abetted by Allied Europe, rallied Russian patriots without 'Red' sympathies to the Bolshevik standards. Nationalist Russia must be torn from the side of Lenine and Trotzky by a solemn pledge that Russian territory is inviolate. Until such an assurance has been given Bolshevism will continue an embattled force, gathering, rather than losing, momentum while standing forth as the savior and guardian of the sacred soil of the Russian fatherland."

WOMAN'S PART IN THE ELECTION

NEARLY TWENTY-SEVEN MILLION WOMEN will have the right to vote in all elections in the United States when the thirty-sixth State necessary to effect a majority has ratified the Suffrage Amendment, and it is freely predicted that Tennessee will be the thirty-sixth State to ratify when the Governor calls the legislature in special session next week. If this miracle should come to pass, and the greater portion of the women thus enfranchised are absorbed into the two great parties, it will be a momentous matter for the politicians to see whether they will bury the suffrage hatchet and vote with their fathers and their husbands, or whether they will reward the candidate or party which has rendered the most valuable services to the cause. It is pointed out by the Philadelphia *North American* that "even if the Amendment should not be effective in November of this year, seventeen million women will be able to vote under the State laws—four times as many as in 1916." And if Tennessee ratifies the Amendment, "what political profit will there be in furnishing the thirty-sixth State?" asks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch.* Will the suffragists in the exuberance of the more recent victory forget that "of the thirty-five States which were first to ratify twenty-nine have Republican legislatures and that only six have Democratic legislatures?" anxiously inquires the Oshkosh *Northwestern.* For, according to the records, one Republican State and seven Democratic have rejected suffrage, and three Democratic States —Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee—have not ratified the Amendment, altho the last is expected to do so next week. Two Republican States, Vermont and Connecticut, have failed to ratify, and their Governors refuse to call special sessions of the legislatures. Six Democratic and twenty-nine Republican States have ratified since June, 1919, and of the twenty-four special sessions called to ratify, eight were called by Democratic Governors and sixteen by Republican.

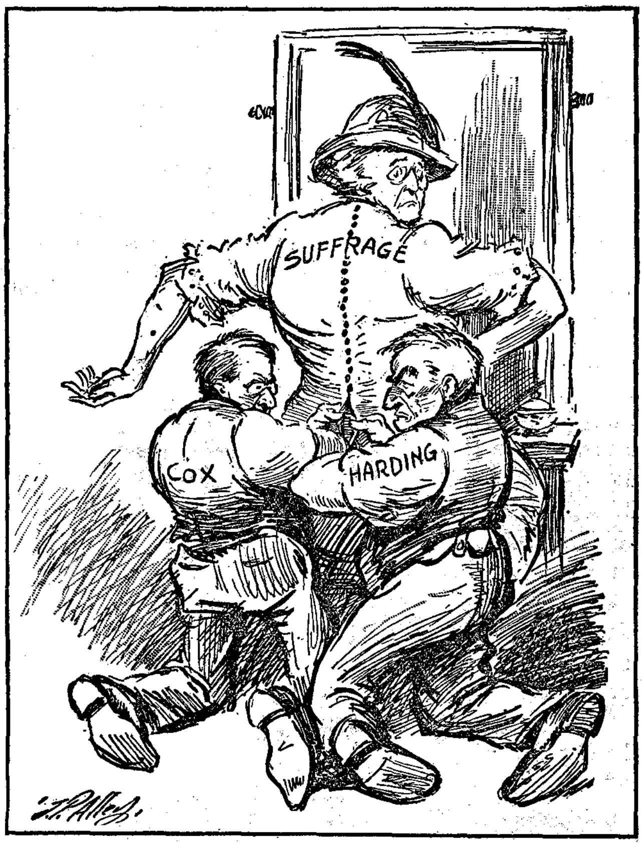


Protected by George Matthew Adams.

WHO GETS THE CAKE?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Each of the Presidential candidates has, for years, in his official position, favored woman suffrage. Quite recently, as Presidential candidates, they have used their influence in urging Louisiana, North Carolina, Vermont, and Tennessee to become the thirty-sixth State necessary to ratify. Senator Harding, we are told by the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* "has supported suffrage in his newspaper and on the stump in Ohio, and he supported the Suffrage Amendment in the Senate." Governor Cox has likewise given his unqualified promise that he will do all in his power to make the Amendment effective. With his promise the Governor coupled this enigmatic statement: "I ask you not to preach the gospel that I should receive the votes of women because I helped to give them suffrage." "The most refreshing utterance that has been made by either candidate," however, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post,* is Senator Harding's statement that he "earnestly desires ratification of the Suffrage Amendment; that he is wearied with the efforts to make partizan capital out of it, and that he doesn't care whether it is secured through a Democratic or Republican legislature."



THAT LAST BUTTON.

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

"What the net result may be upon the election can not be accurately forecast," thinks the Springfield *Republican.* This paper believes, however, that "Governor Cox's cordial support of the cause will mean some gain in votes, . . . but most of the women probably will vote as Democrats or Republicans regardless of these latter-day occurrences." The Washington *Post* finds that "in the States in which women have been voting the results show that their electoral minds have gone along for the most part willingly with their men folk, and it is expected they will continue with the masculine element," and the Canton *News* agrees that "women of Republican affiliations will continue, with few exceptions, to be Republicans." This Ohio paper continues:

> "It is doubtful if the militant suffragists can influence a break of political relationships in the States which now grant suffrage to women over the fact that national suffrage is being delayed either by the Republican or Democratic parties. Men do not vote that way, and it is doubtful if women will permit themselves to be led *en masse* to the polls to protest the failure of the Suffrage Amendment.
>
> "Republican women will organize for the Republican party,

and Democratic women will probably do the same. Whatever changes may be made from one party to the other will probably be offset by the changes in the opposition party. There will not likely be any rush to get even with one party by voting for another, equally at fault."

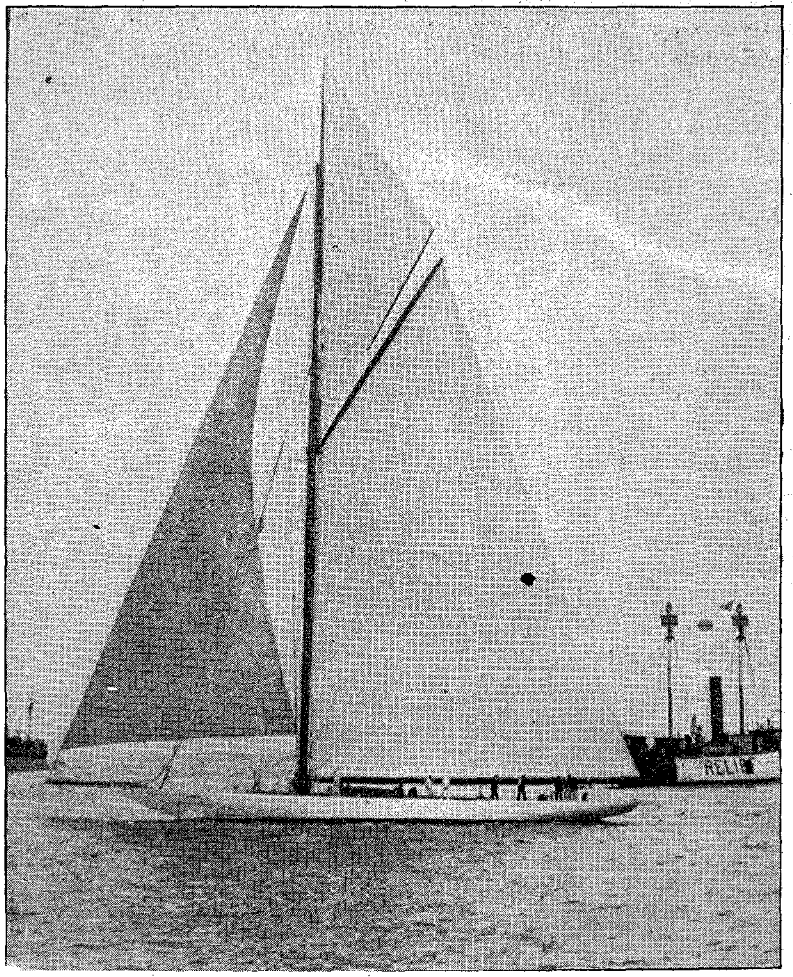
The records of the two nominees with regard to suffrage have been carefully investigated and compared by the National Woman's party, with the result that "Senator Harding's suffrage record, it is found, was varied, evasive, and non-committal until the autumn of 1918, when he cast his first vote for the Nineteenth Amendment." In November, 1916, he was "inclined to leave the solution of the question to his party"; in April of the next year he "declared himself favorable to the Amendment," but it did not appeal to him as a war-measure. In July Senator Harding admitted that he might vote for the Amendment, but in August he declared that, altho he sympathized with those working for the Amendment, he "could not do anything to support it." "But by October, 1918," runs the suffrage record, "Senator Harding had emerged from his non-committal atmosphere, and voted for the Amendment."

Some suffragists, therefore, look with more favor upon Governor Cox, because "from the first he has shown a favorable attitude, and even in 1916 he promised that he would do what he could at the Democratic Convention." "Governor Cox further assured suffrage deputations of his support as Governor when the resolution should come up in the Ohio legislature," say the women leaders, who remind us that Ohio was the fifth State upon the suffrage roll.

"The participation of women will bring no upheaval in politics," predicts the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.). "Their mental processes are keener and their faculty of intuition superior, but they will cause no violent change." In the future, the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.) assures us—

> "There is certain to be as much independence in the women's vote as there is in the men's vote, and when the occasion requires it, issues will be determined irrespective of party affiliations. Both parties, of course, are playing strongly for the votes of the women, as is evidenced by the great satisfaction the Democrats received out of the National Woman's party report on the attitude of Cox and Harding on the woman's suffrage question, which showed that Cox's was rather the better of the two."

This is contradicted by the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which declares that "the Democratic party is now for suffrage, in its platform. But the party record is against it."



Photograph by Levick.

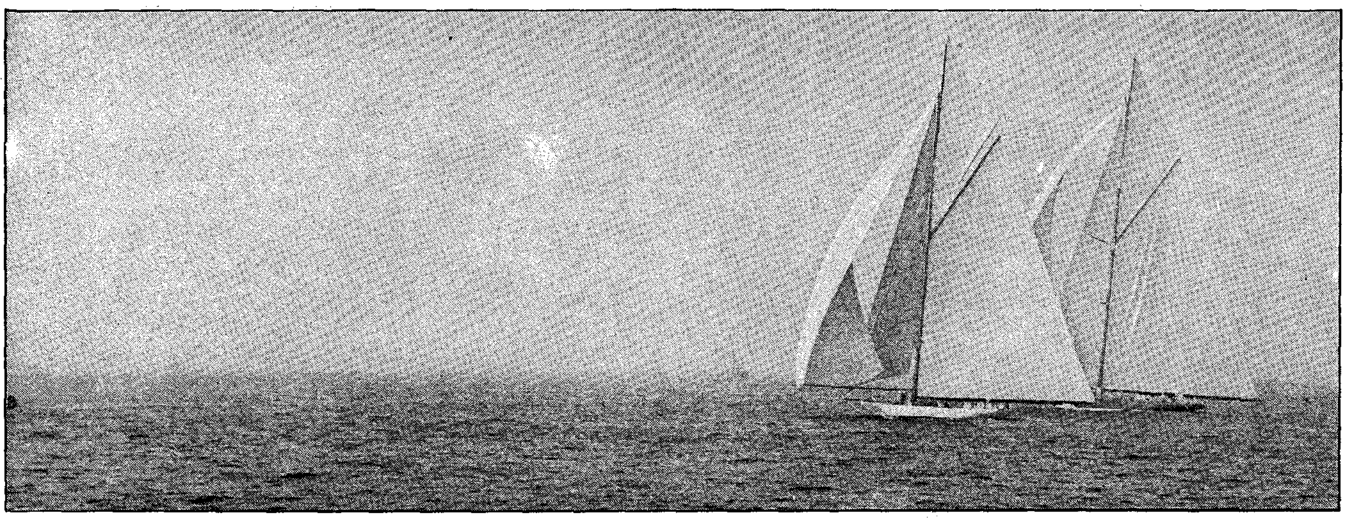
AT THE MOMENT OF VICTORY.

Resolute crossing the finish line the winner in the fifth and deciding race.

A CUP VICTORY THAT CHEERS BUT DOES NOT INEBRIATE

"CROWNED ABOVE QUEENS, monarch of seas, marvel of tide, moon, and men, is *Resolute*," rhapsodizes one enthusiastic correspondent fresh from the final race for the *America's* cup. In the columns of animated description that follow he credits the latest defender with having "followed the examples of all past American defenders," with having made "a finish that was as much a thriller as it was historic," at which all American hearts will "pulsate with pride." This enthusiast is distinguished by holding his opinions almost alone among both the yachting experts and mere editors of the country. On the next page of the same paper, another correspondent, describing the same victory, strikes a more popular key-note by mentioning that the "mad speed of five miles an hour" failed to thrill the yachting fans. The common formula for the nation-wide editorial discussions of the victory contains a "but" in the first line. Thus the far-away Portland *Oregonian* follows its salute to the victorious *Resolute* by remarking: "But it is pertinent to observe" that lack of handicaps would have made the race "a much more interesting sporting spectacle." *The Sun and New York Herald*, on this side of the continent, frankly admits that "with a full measure of patriotic zeal," it nevertheless "would have liked to see the decision in this year's yacht-race in favor of that royal sportsman and prince of good fellows, Sir Thomas Lipton." The yachting expert of the New York *Evening Post* is of the same opinion, "if only for the good of the sport," and so are a number of other editors and experts, representing a volume of American public opinion which the Canadian *Courier* (Toronto) estimates at nearly one-quarter of the American population. "The conditions under which any non-American can get the trophy," explains the Canadian paper, "are such as to arouse the sporting instinct higher than mere nationality." Even if most American authorities do not share this idea to the extent of regretting that the American boat was not beaten, practically all the editorial congratulations on the victory are extended with regrets.

There are three main reasons for these regrets. The first, and smallest, is that the cup ought to have gone abroad in the true interests of yachting itself. The second is found in that complicated system of handicapping which gave the American boat a time allowance of nearly seven minutes. The third, and



Photograph by Levick.

THE CLOSEST RACE OF THE SERIES—*RESOLUTE* AND *SHAMROCK* FINISHING SIDE BY SIDE.

The two sloops covered the course in exactly the same time in the third race, *Resolute* winning on her time allowance.

almost universal cause for the American feeling that the victory is not all it might be, is summed up by the New York *Globe* in an editorial headed "Sail It in a Bathtub." "The two yachts put out toward Sandy Hook to sail the last race for the international championship, but, unfortunately, a little wind came up—perhaps twenty, twenty-five miles an hour—and the event had to be postponed." So *The Globe* explains and complains, lifting its voice in the chorus of disgust that swept over the country after one race had been called off because of too much wind. "Paper-napkin boats," the New York *Sun* calls them, and the Albany *Journal* comments:

> "It was not so in former years. In 1885 the cup defender *Puritan* outsailed the *Genesta* in a wind that increased to thirty miles an hour.
>
> "On October 20, 1899, when the *Columbia* sailed against the *Shamrock I.*, the wind was blowing twenty-five miles an hour at the start.
>
> "In 1892, in one of the races, the *Vigilant* and the *Valkyrie* sailed through a twenty-five mile northeast wind.
>
> "And now, unless the wind is just so moderate, there can not be a race. Strength of construction is no longer a factor. Regretfully, one is forced to the conclusion that the races for the *America's* cup are no longer in the full sense real sport."

"The conditions under which the yachts are built include certain provision to prevent mere racing machines from being constructed without any regard for their seaworthiness," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which finds that there is, nevertheless, a disposition to build both challengers and defenders "for speed without much regard for other qualities." This authority also voices the very general objection to the time handicap given the *Resolute*, explaining:

> "What the average person can not understand is why, with two boats built on approximately the same measurements, one must give the other a time allowance. If the designer of one is able to get a greater sail spread on his boat than the other can place, it seems as if his skill and ingenuity were being penalized instead of rewarded."

"The average sportsman likes to see the result determined at the finish line. Spontaneity suffers while we are waiting for the mathematicians to do their calculating," agrees the Portland *Oregonian*. "We like our sport hot off the bat. Some day, perhaps, the experts will find a way to eliminate the highly intricate time allowance from the otherwise excellent sport of yachting."

The distribution of victories in this year's competition, as the Troy *Record* observes, helped to balance some of the objections. The success of the *Shamrock* in winning the two first races gave *Resolute* an opportunity for the dramatic victory gained in three straight wins. The official record is given by the New York *Sun* as follows:

First race (fifteen miles to windward and return).

	Elapsed Time	
	Turn H.M.S.	Finish H.M.S.
Shamrock IV.........	2 56 01	4 24 48
Resolute.............	2 52 14	Disabled

Second race called off; no race (triangular course, thirty miles).

	Elapsed Time		
	First Turn H.M.S.	Second Turn H.M.S.	Finish
Resolute.........	2 47 14	5 15 01	Called off.
Shamrock IV.....	3 23 28	5 49 14	

Second race (triangular course, thirty miles).

	Elapsed Time		
	First Turn H.M.S	Second Turn H.M.S.	Finish H.M.S.
Shamrock IV.......	2 12 40	4 10 41	5 22 18
Resolute...........	2 16 15	4 19 10	5 31 45

Third race (fifteen miles to windward and return).

	Elapsed Time	
	Turn H.M.S.	Finish H.M.S.
Resolute.............	2 20 40	4 03 06
Shamrock IV.........	2 22 44	4 03 06

On corrected time *Resolute* won by her time allowance of 7:01.

Fourth race (triangular course, thirty miles).

	Elapsed Time		
	First Turn H.M.S.	Second Turn H.M.S.	Finish H.M.S.
Resolute............	2 34 47	3 25 49	4 39 25
Shamrock IV........	2 36 58	3 27 16	4 43 06

On corrected time, *Resolute*, with her time allowance of 6 minutes 40 seconds, won by 9 minutes 58 seconds.

Sixth attempt called off; no race; breeze too strong (fifteen miles to windward and return).

Seventh attempt called off; no race for want of wind (fifteen miles to windward and return).

Fifth race (fifteen miles to windward and return).

	Elapsed Time	
	Turn H.M.S.	Finish H.M.S.
Resolute...............	5 18 29	7 52 15
Shamrock IV...........	5 22 37	8 05 20

On corrected time *Resolute* won by 19 minutes 45 seconds.

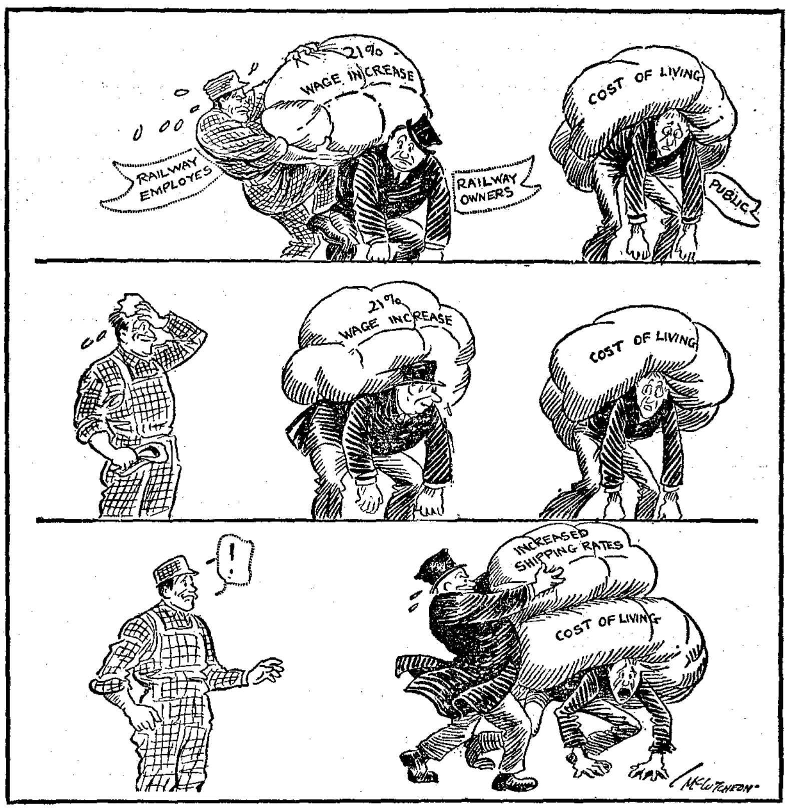
"Had there been no handicap the series would now stand two all," comments the New York *Evening World*, arguing for the abolishment of the handicap rule. The same argument is taken up by the New York *Evening Post*, which says:

> "The contest of 1920 proved nothing except that we can build a boat that can pile on canvas in light breezes and beat the best machine of the same type that can be produced on the other side of the Atlantic—and that Charles Francis Adams, second, is supreme among sailing masters, amateur or professional.
>
> "It is to be hoped that a like contest will never be seen again,

and that by the time the next challenge comes the sailormen of the New York Yacht Club and the naval architects of the country will have found a set of conditions which will bring about a match between sturdy boats able to race in any kind of weather. We must develop a plan by which boats of equal length may try for the cup, and then sail the race—blow high or blow low—and let the better yacht win, boat for boat. That's real racing."

JONES WILL "PAY THE FREIGHT"

AS HIGHER FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES come—for the roads must have the money—Jones, the public, will "pay the freight" as usual. Indeed, Jones is more concerned about getting transportation service than about costs, say editors in all parts of the country. Now and then a Jones wonders where prices chasing wages and salaries and wages and salaries chasing prices will end. A few Joneses say that additional charges of more than a billion and a half would seem to be the limit in the readjustment of slowed-down business. Socialist Jones remarks that there is not cash enough in consumers' pockets to respond to the system. Others, editorially represented, suggest that the situation is "a good test of the individual's ability to keep cool in these midsummer days." More of the editorial Joneses hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission, empowered to fix "just and reasonable rates," will serve to save us from advances that are not imperatively necessary to enable the railroads to meet the new demands upon them. Generally speaking, a fatalistic attitude appears to prevail in the face of the increase that was asked by the Railway Executives' Organization: $1,643,000,000 a year, $626,000,000 of it to cover the recent increased-wage award of the Railway Labor Board; or a railroad estimate of about thirty-eight per cent. increase in freight-rates and twenty per cent. in passenger-rates. The labor award was discust in these pages last week. It continues to be the starting-point of much comment on the question of financing the roads from increased rates via the Interstate Commerce Commission.



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THE PATIENT PUBLIC WILL PAY IT.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The situation, "Jones, He Pays the Freight," is thus described by the Peoria *Transcript:*

> "There is not the slightest doubt living costs will be immediately advanced or that each new cost will be an additional burden on labor, including railroad-workers.
>
> "The railroads, in the meantime, are working under a subsidy which guarantees them 5½ per cent. on their investment or 6 per cent. in the discretion of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One Federal board fixes the wages of rail employees and another Federal board fixes rates. One board is practically bound to make adjustments to absorb advances authorized by the other board, and both will pass the buck to Jones, who pays the freight.
>
> "The 'vicious circle' may be in disrepute, but it is the healthiest animal in the United States."

A similar conclusion regarding the public is reached by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, altho it takes a somewhat different route:

> "There are some well-disposed men who seem inclined to debate the question whether the roads ought or ought not to get the advance at all. Such discussion is behind the times. What the wage board has done has been to give a retroactive wage-increase which goes back to last May. The Government has guaranteed the income of the roads for a period of months. For the present, therefore, and up to the close of the guaranty period this increase is as truly being paid by the people as if the wage board had voted it as a direct subsidy from the public treasury. As for the future—when the guaranty shall have elapsed—the roads have been promised rates that will enable them to earn a moderate fixt return on their capital. This action has been taken by Congress. There is now no question whether the allowance shall be made, the only point at issue being the terms and conditions under which it is to be provided for. Even if Congress had made no such promise the problem would still exist. The roads can not be operated on their present income basis. If the public were to take them over it could not long get the capital needed for investment unless there were a reorganization of the income account. Even if this could be done a deficit would still be present and provision would have to be made for it out of the proceeds of taxation. In the final analysis the public must settle the bill, either through higher rates or through higher taxation. There is some difference in the location of the burden under the two methods of settlement, but it is on the whole not a very great one."

Here is the Socialist point of view expressed by the New York *Call*, which considers the reaction of the railroad executives to the wage award as "an excellent example of the dividend hog in action":

> "The roads have already saddled their war-taxes on the consumer. Now they plan to hoist the wage-increase and a good substantial addition on the consumer's breaking back. There is no reason why such huge sums of upward of a billion should be mulcted from the traveling public to swell the loot of the insiders and be added to the profits of the dividend cooties. . . . . .
>
> "What our railroad system needs more than anything else is a complete delousing. The railroad barons are no longer capable of giving decent service at a reasonable price and paying decent wages. They have saddled the roads with such an enormous overhead of incompetence and extravagance that they are no longer going concerns. They can no longer be run at all, save at the cost of a crushing tax on industry and their patrons generally.
>
> "The railroad problem should have been tackled honestly a decade ago. The defenders of capitalist loot have been too powerful to permit any attempt at solution in Washington. Meanwhile the situation grows increasingly desperate and increasingly ridiculous.
>
> "Nationalization alone will prevent the complete collapse of our transportation system in the near future."

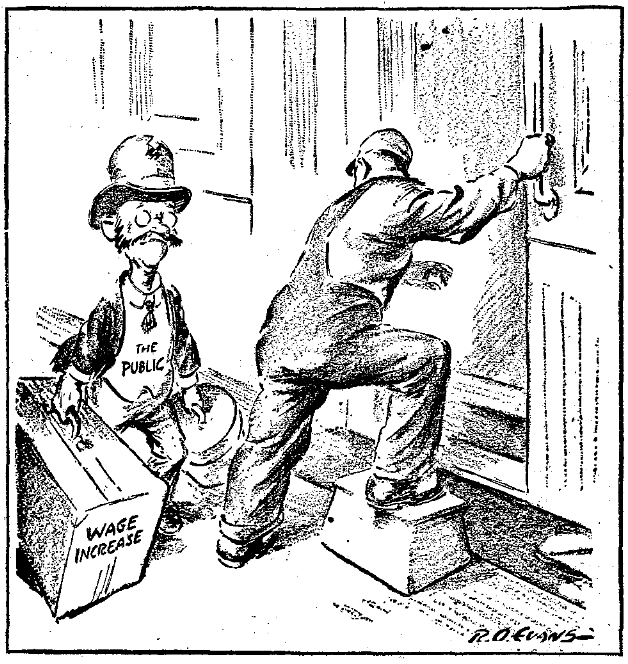
The great majority of important dailies, however, indorse the substance of the railroad claims for increased rates. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* comment is representative:

"Considered in a lump sum, this is an enormous amount to be added to the cost of transportation to the public, but if the railroads are to give to the country the service it absolutely requires, if they are to be permitted and encouraged to develop in accordance with the growing needs of the country, it is essential that a reasonable return on their investment be allowed, not alone because such a return is just, but because there can be no proper incentive to operation without it, and because capital can not be otherwise secured for extensions and betterments."

Senator Capper's Topeka *Capital* emphasizes the fact that the Government has taken over supervision of transportation to the last detail under the Esch-Cummins Law, and adds:

> "Every species of graft and manipulation complained of in the past has been cut out by the rigid supervision that at last the public has gained. Money paid to railroads should now be paid for service rendered, and this should be considered in weighing the pros and cons of rate demands. If rates granted enable the roads to earn more than the law now prescribes, rates can and should be reduced. If the Commission in fixing rates to earn the returns stated in the law errs at all, it will cost the public less if the error is on the side of liberality rather than such as to harass managements, dishearten labor, and hamper or prevent the expanding program necessary to take care of the transportation needs of the United States in the next quarter century."

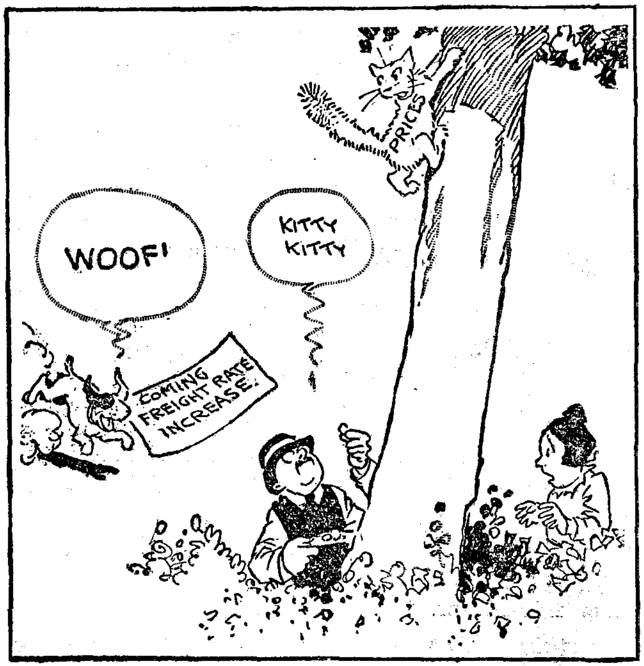
The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* points out that the question of valuation by the railroads is basic to the establishment of rates to produce five and one-half or six per cent. allowed under the law. Reference to the Act, however, shows that the Commission is to determine the aggregate value of the property of the carriers, giving due consideration to all elements of value legally recognized. It is to prescribe rates that will, "under honest, efficient, and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way, structures, and equipment," earn a fair return on the aggregate value, such "fair return" being fixt for a period of two years from March 1, 1920, at five and one-half to six per cent. On the crucial subject of valuation the press simply accept the current railroad estimate of $20,616,573,393 property investment.



THE BAGGAGE BOY.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

"To meet existing problems and to reach the highest level of cooperating efficiency call for cordial cooperation in railroad work," urges the Boston *Herald*. "Any fair request by labor, any fair request by capital," says the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, "made in the name of equity in remuneration for efficiency in service, the public always meets, and in the main willingly. But there is a limit to all things. In the judgment of this paying public that limit has about been reached in the matter of transportation remuneration, in all its branches, for transportation service." Likewise, according to the Buffalo *Evening News*, "the public has been generous with the railroad employees, it will be generous with the roads. It is up to them to be generous with the public by promoting transportation efficiency."


PRICES
WOOF!
KITTY KITTY
COMING FREIGHT RATE INCREASE.

JUST WHEN SHE WAS ABOUT TO COME DOWN.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

What the public has most to fear from higher freight-rates is profiteering by "conscienceless tradesmen," warns the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the Detroit *Journal* duplicates the warning:

> "Higher transportation charges will be enormous, but distributed over the thousands of articles upon which it will be levied, the legitimate effect upon the price of a great number of commodities should almost defy detection. It is up to the public to dig down for the extra millions which the railroads require to operate. At the same time it is up to the public to see that unscrupulous gougers do not gain dishonest profits by collecting many times what the slightly higher freight-rates will amount to."

Increase of passenger-rates will have a "direct educative influence" of importance, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, since the public can recognize that a measure of added costs comes out of its own pocket. The Newark *Ledger* calls for a fight on discrimination against the commuter, but the Brooklyn *Eagle* says, "the government-control legislation tempered the wind to the shorn lamb—the commuter—very generously; he can not escape now." The Raleigh (S. C.) *News and Observer* thinks that raising rates may stimulate automobile transportation and take away railroad business. The Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* declares that "the day of cheap travel is over in the United States for some time to come," which is "not an unmixed misfortune":

> "There is no doubt that production has been slowed down in recent months because many a worker has been tempted to travel beyond his means and needs. After a certain point the roaming habit becomes a detriment to habits of industry. It is also true that the practise of going to distant places to live in expensive hotels is a piece of extravagance that brings neither health nor happiness. We do not want to become moss-grown and provincial in this country, but low railroad fares and comfortable train service have in the past lured many a man away from home to the weakening of his moral fiber. There is, therefore, a tiny bit of silver lining on the cloud of increased railroad rates that now hangs over the country."

A GREATER STEEL STRIKE PREDICTED

NOT FOSTER THE WEATHER-PROPHET, but William Z. Foster, active leader and secretary-treasurer of the national committee which organized and lost the steel strike of 1919, predicts that within a year or two this will seem "only a preliminary skirmish when compared with the tremendous battles that are bound to come unless the enslaved steel-workers are set free." The Interchurch World Movement tells President Wilson that "unless vital changes are made in the steel industry another strike is inevitable," and appeals to him for a special commission to bring about a free and open conference of employers and employees at once. Foster's prediction came out a few days before that of the Interchurch Movement, and both stir up sharp comment in the press. Thus, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "the controversy over the steel strike is now renewed."

It was to its steel-strike inquiry that some papers have attributed the downfall and reorganization of the Interchurch World Movement. In the report of the industrial relations department of the Movement, the steel industry is characterized as a "no-conference" industry, whose policies are dominated by those of the United States Steel Corporation. President Gary, the report says, precipitated the conflict by refusing to confer with organized labor. Other findings are thus summarized:

> The strike was an orthodox American Federation of Labor affair; charges of Bolshevism in its conduct were unfounded. In the plants of the United States Steel Corporation half of the employees are still subjected to the twelve-hour day.
>
> In the last ten years the daily hours of workers in the steel industry have been lengthened and not shortened; the bulk of unskilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's minimum subsistence and the bulk of skilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's comfort. Control of the industry is arbitrary and in the hands of financiers whose relation to the producing force is remote; the system of arbitrary control extended outside the plants, affecting the workers as citizens and the social institutions in steel communities. Black lists were used, workmen discharged for union affiliation, "under-cover" men and labor detectives employed, and efforts made to influence press, pulpit, and police authorities.

"Truth Long Delayed" is the New York *Globe's* editorial characterization of this report. The Steel Corporation, says the New York *Tribune*, must now either "refute the charges or change its policies." On the other hand, *The Wall Street Journal*, in an editorial headed "Economics and Clerical Folly," attacks the report as "partizan and unjudicial in its whole attitude." *The Iron Age*, an important organ of the steel trade, admits that the part of the report dealing with hours of work is worth considering by employers. But it complains of "false and reckless statements" and of the committee's failure to appreciate what many steel companies have done for their employees, and concludes that "even the ill-judged attempt of the Interchurch Movement to deliver the industry into the hands of a labor-union autocracy" will not stop "labor betterment at iron and steel works." The New York *Journal of Commerce* finds in the report "a queer mixture of commonplaceness, bias, and soundness," and observes:

> "Nobody denies the desirability of reasonable hours of labor. To recommend the 'recognition' of the unions, however, means the admission of the closed-shop idea, with its cruel exclusion of all except the admitted union members. . . . . .
>
> "The Interchurch World Movement will have to get a good deal closer to the facts of industrial life and will have to take much closer account of public opinion if it expects to make much progress with its effort to develop opinion on the steel strike or on conditions in the labor world in general. About the best that can be said of the document is that it seems likely to be quite as objectionable to organized labor as it is to the employers in the steel industry."

Mr. Foster's predictions of a greater strike in the steel industry appear in his new book, "The Great Steel Strike and Its Lessons." He tells a big, clear, real war-story, with thrills of human interest and alarms that compel editorial attention. Metropolitan papers like the New York *Sun* and *World* have given considerable space to extracts and reviews. For here is a connected account of the attempt to organize half a million men, the strategy of strike leaders, maintenance of a cooperative commissariat that met the needs of the strikers at a cost of $1.40 per man for fifteen weeks, the futile efforts at settlement. By word and camera Foster scores the so-called "white-terror" tactics of the steel companies. But he puts the responsibility for failure of the strike upon the shoulders of organized labor itself, which threw "only a fraction" of its power into the fight. Yet "moral victory" and tremendous advance in "trade-union tactics" encourage his hope of success next time.

The United States Steel Corporation and several independent steel-mills, says Mr. Foster, are "the stronghold of industrial autocracy in America." He knows a hundred good reasons,

> "why the principles of collective bargaining and the shorter workday should prevail in the steel industry of America and only one why they should not. This one reason is that the industry is hard and fast in the grip of absentee capitalists who take no part in production and whose sole function is to seize by hook or crook the product of the industry and consume it. These parasites, in their voracious quest for profits, know neither pity nor responsibility. . . . No union will be safe till these mills are under the banner of organized labor."

Of labor's renewed campaign of preparedness for the next battle Mr. Foster says:

> "When the steel-unions end their present educational campaign and launch the next big drive to organize the steel-workers (which should be in a year or two), they ought to be prepared to meet the formidable employer combinations sure to be arrayed against them by opposing to them still more formidable labor combinations. The twenty-four unions should by then be so allied with the miners' and railroad men's organizations that should it come to a strike these two powerful groups of unions would rally to their aid and paralyze the steel industry completely by depriving it of those essentials without which it can not operate, fuel and transportation. . . . With such a combination of allied steel-, mine-, and railroad-workers confronting them, there is small likelihood that the steel companies (or the public at large) would consider the question of the steel-workers' right to organize of sufficient importance to fight about. Mr. Gary might then be brought to a realization that this is not Czarist Russia, and that the men in his mills must be granted their human rights."

Mr. Foster makes the sensational assertion that the trade-unions are anticapitalistic by their very make-up and methods, and that "they are going incomparably faster" toward the abolition of capitalism and the substitution of "a system of industrial justice" in place of the wage system "than any of the much-advertised, so-called revolutionary unions, in spite of the latter's glittering preambles." They must be judged from the evolutionary standpoint. "The trade-unions always act upon the policy of taking all they can get from their exploiters." It is "purest assumption" to state that they "would balk at ending the wage system."

John A. Fitch, staff member of the Pittsburg Survey of 1907, industrial editor of *The Survey* (New York), finds in the book "an effective answer to those whose method of opposing the strike was to shout 'Bolshevism and revolution.'" He writes an introduction saying:

> "It sets forth as no other book has, and as no other writer could, the needs of the workers in this great basic industry for organization, and the extreme difficulty of achieving this essential right. It shows also in the sanity, good temper, and straightforward speech of the author what sort of leadership it is that the steel companies have decreed their workers shall not have."

This "may well turn out to be an epoch-making document," comments the New York *Globe:*

"It is the frankest utterance which has yet come from either side of the struggle between capital and labor. Without egotism or diffidence, Mr. Foster preaches a new doctrime for the unions, and his candor will necessitate some sort of reply. . . . . . .

"He maintains that the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki are wrong in accusing the unions of serving the capitalistic system; he holds that the union is fundamentally revolutionary in character. . . . . .

"Mr. Foster is aware, of course, that this admission will draw fire. But he is confident of getting sufficient recruits for unionism from the radical left wing to offset the offense he gives to employers generally. He expects to gain more than he loses by the clarification of aims. Of a surety he will gain antagonists, but whether or not the radicals will come back into the American Federation of Labor it would be hard to say. It looks unlikely."

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,

Who helped organize the last great steel strike, and now predicts a greater one.

The New York *Times* takes a satirical rap at Mr. Foster's book in an editorial headed "Foster Psychoanalyzes Gompers." It professes to see the radical Foster by means of Freudian pyschology, attempting to prove that the conservative leaders in the American Federation of Labor are in reality rabid revolutionaries. *The Times* comes to the conclusion that in Mr. Foster's case the wish is father to the thought. "Off their own bats the Industrial Worker and the Syndicalist have failed," being insufficiently organized, but—

> "If the stable American Federation of Labor, together with its wealth, could be captured by the revolutionary radicals, something might be doing. That there is a danger here no one can doubt who followed the steel strike, the soft-coal strike, and the outlaw railway strike. But the Federation of Labor, now that it has been clearly informed of its supprest desire for anarchy, may be relied upon to suppress it still further."

"Thus forewarned," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "we must meet education with education and preparedness with preparedness. The nation can not afford to have the conflict between Fosterism and Garyism fought out to a finish with the public welfare as the battle-ground. It must be ready to intervene in the name of justice and the common good."

Mr. Foster points out in his book that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers has jurisdiction over about fifty per cent. of the skilled workers; scant cooperation was given by that Association to the strike campaign; its support of a joint movement must be had to win the next battle. *The Iron Age* finds that a "compromise" with the American Federation of Labor gives the Amalgamated Association a preponderance of authority in any attempt to organize the iron and steel industry, and thinks "organization" is improbable:

> "The reason the iron and steel industry is not organized is that the men get along very well without organization. For the minimizing of labor troubles and labor unrest in industry generally the best single proposition has been and is that the men be paid by results. . . . . . .
>
> "It seems quite improbable that men who are paid by results, and paid well, will listen seriously to organization talk. As to the common labor, not paid by results, the organization movement that led to the strike of September 22, 1919, and the strike itself indicate that the greatest results that could be secured with the common labor were secured by the radical or 'Red' preachings of that time, yet the strike failed, and the men would not take to such an effort if attempted again.
>
> "No organization campaign in the iron and steel industry in the future is likely to succeed, and there is a decided balance of probability that none will be attempted. As to 'payment by results,' it is practically certain that the iron and steel manufacturers will find methods by which the system can be extended."

THE OPEN SHOP IN POLITICS

"THE CLOSED SHOP IS ON TRIAL before the American people, and until the question of the open and closed shop is settled the other issues cut little figure," declares the manager of the Buffalo *Commercial*, one of the four daily newspapers in this country, according to its own statement, that "are not afraid to speak their mind on the question." Coincident with the publication by the Department of Labor of figures showing that there were a total of 3,374 strikes, affecting 4,000,000 workers, in 1919, come dispatches and editorials dealing with the open-shop question, which has not been actively with us since 1917. Chambers of Commerce, and industries in Seattle, Galveston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cleveland, Jersey City, and other cities urge the return of the open shop. That the "open shop" is in politics is indicated by the fact that Senator Bailey, of Texas, who led in the recent Democratic primary election for the Gubernatorial nomination, was a strong proponent of the open-shop plan throughout the campaign. "Even so," says the Houston *Post*, protesting against the intrusion of such an issue into the political arena, "what has the Government to do with it, and in what manner can the legislature or executive invade the realm of individual rights to take up the cudgels in favor of either?" For—

> "The right of labor to organize and insist upon the closed shop in its relations with those with whom it contracts to serve is pretty well recognized.
>
> "Likewise the right of an employer to insist upon the open shop in his relations with whom he employs is an indefeasible right, which the Government may not invade so long as we have free institutions.
>
> "Many employers prefer to make contracts with labor organizations and observe the closed-shop principle. These relations being satisfactory to both sides, surely the Government has no business interfering.
>
> "Likewise, many employers prefer to conduct an open shop. Surely, the Government could not properly annul the right to maintain such open shop."

"Against the chronic interruption of the processes of productive industry a wide and deep national feeling is developing," concludes the New York *Evening Mail* in view of the reports from the cities just mentioned. "And it is a manifestation of the drift of public sentiment that labor in its own interests can not ignore." Moreover, "it is largely in the hands of organized labor to decide whether this movement against the 'closed shop' shall develop and spread until it dominates the entire industrial system of the country," gravely adds *The Mail.* In Tucson, Arizona, we are told by the neighboring Los Angeles *Times*, "the worm has turned completely over," and the town, which for a "quarter of a century was a closed-shop town, like the child who had the itch and was proud of it," suddenly has turned to the opposite extreme. In Cleveland the clothing manufacturers are the first group to demand a return to the open shop, says a dispatch from that city, and in Seattle, we are told by *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), there is a fight on between organized labor and the Associated Industries, "which apparently plans to bring about open-shop conditions in the industries it represents." In Philadelphia, where the open shop is described by one of its advocates in *The Press* of that city as "a true industrial democracy which will promote harmony in industrial relations, put a stop to the continuous strikes, increase both the quality and quantity of output of manufacturing plants, and help to decrease the cost of living," it is predicted that "most Philadelphia industrial and business institutions within a short time will have adopted the open-shop policy." And in Jersey City, where the Chamber of Commerce conducted a referendum among the 116 manufacturing plants, 96 were found to be conducted on the open-shop plan and twenty employed union men exclusively. Which leads the Buffalo *Commercial* to explain:

> "Now the employers of Jersey City have no quarrel with union-labor. There are no large strikes in progress down there to bring about any such referendum. But they realize the danger to the country that will come from forcing the closed-shop principle upon its industries. It means that employers can not exercise their right to hire whom they please and that workingmen can not get work at all unless they are willing to give an oath of allegiance to a labor organization and pay dues to maintain agitators in idleness—or worse, in trouble-making."

In Buffalo, we are told by *The Commercial*, the president of the street-railway company has announced that any future agreement with the union of street-railway employees "must specifically provide for an open shop. Every man in the company's employ is to have free choice as to whether or not to become a member of the union." This matter of "free choice," however, is reported by a correspondent of *The Bakers' Journal* (Chicago) as being all very well in theory, but more or less impracticable. At least it did not work well in practise at Dallas, Texas, he declares. In that city a majority of employers of labor formed "The Square Deal Association," evidently with the idea of making Dallas an open-shop town. Then—

> "Claims were made by the organization's employment bureau that no discrimination was to be shown between union and non-union men and no efforts were to be made to reduce wages.
>
> "In order to learn the honesty and veracity of the organization, tests were made. Four men of the same craft at different times applied for work. Two acknowledged union affiliations and two claimed to not belong to a labor organization. In each instance the applications were received and the 'non-union' men were told where to report for work. Upon applying at the job they were offered 'steady employment,' but at $1 a day less than the prevailing scale of wages. Needless to say they did not accept the situations. The union men have never been called upon to accept any work and their applications are still 'on file.'"

"The so-called 'open shop' is a misnomer, for it really means a closed shop against organized labor," claims a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger;* "employers who desire to make generally effective this plan do so solely through selfish and mercenary motives, and while they have their own associations for collective action regarding labor, yet they seek to deny the same privilege to their employees." And another correspondent of the same paper thus comes to the defense of the closed shop:

> "The 'eight-hour day,' the Saturday half-holiday, extra pay for overtime, all this and more is the result of the efforts of the real manly, honest, human men who carry union cards. The 'closed shop' is loyalty protesting against disloyalty; it is the humane protesting against brutality; it is liberty fortified against industrial slavery."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

What the North of Ireland is seeking is a bullet-proof Ulster.—*Denver Post.*

The chief trouble with labor seems to be the work connected with it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The trouble with Niagara Falls as a fool-killer is that it is so limited in its scope.—*Kansas City Star.*

Well, anyhow, iT is True ThaT These yachT races serve Their purpose.—*New York Evening Sun.*

The Hun who shot wild at Hindenburg and then retreated has nothing on Hindenburg.—*Washington Post.*

Count that day gained whose low descending sun beholds no fresh evasion by the Hun.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

No doubt Germany will deliver the coal demanded by the time she tries her war-criminals.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Villa probably regards the position of revolutionary leader as more permanent than that of Mexican President.—*Washington Star.*

We see the Germans have been ordered to destroy their guns again. If this keeps up those guns will soon be a total loss.—*Barber County (Kansas) Index.*

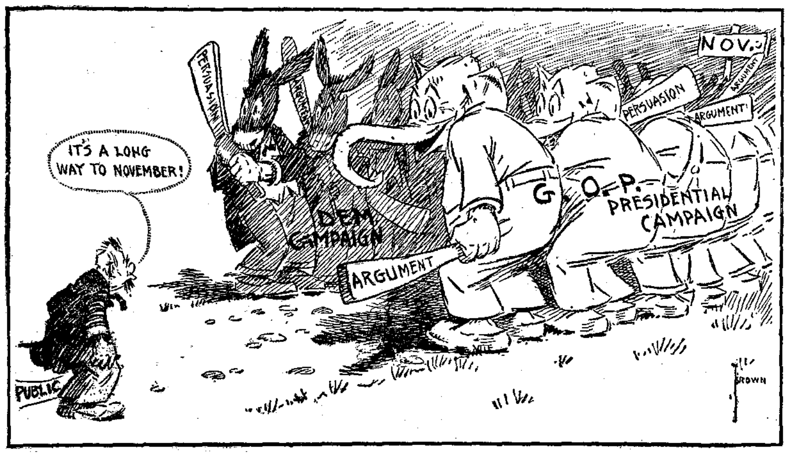
If De la Huerta tries to come down hard on grafters in Mexico he will lose the friendship of a great many prominent citizens.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Those four New York men who have been arrested for stealing $10,000 worth of shoes may have tried to equip their families for the coming winter.—*Des Moines Register.*

Some States are born with equal suffrage, others achieve it, and the balance will have it thrust upon them.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Trying to get the Soviet Government into any sort of workable agreement recalls the late Colonel Roosevelt's simile of "nailing cranberry jelly to the wall." — *Chicago Daily News.*

We knew our dear old friend and fellow battler for the right, Warren G. Harding, would rise to the occasion when once it confronted him, and we see that he boldly and unequivocally came out for the Pilgrim fathers in his interview with the phonograph.—*Ohio State Journal.*



THE GANTLET.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

They rarely have election returns in Mexico. Mostly they're remains.—*Kansas City Star.*

There is no promise of early peace in Mexico. The country is preparing to go dry.—*Newark News.*

There are plenty of coal hearings. What the people want is some coal seeing.—*New York Evening Sun.*

The millennium will be on when principle wins a battle with expediency in politics.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

It has been made plain at Spa that the Germans will do everything that they are absolutely obliged to.—*Boston Globe.*

The glory of the steam-roller will depart when we get the rolling-pin into national politics.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

We do not seem to recall any arguments offered by Germany in 1871 about mercy to the vanquished.—*Indianapolis Star.*

We used to suspect that we were being robbed on every hand. Now the terrible period of uncertainty has passed.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

With twenty or thirty wars going on at the same time, it looks as tho the nations certainly were getting together.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The telephone company has entered a broad field of opportunity. It announces that it will improve the telephone service.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Both candidates, it appears, can qualify as cooks in an emergency. The real test, however, is which can cook the other's goose.—*Washington Herald.*

General Smuts says that the British Empire is dead. Which at last explains the reason for its Irish wake.—*Manila Bulletin.*

If you can not be born a superman be born in Ohio.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

There isn't much chance that Armenia will get a disinterested and altruistic foster parent until she discovers oil or something.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

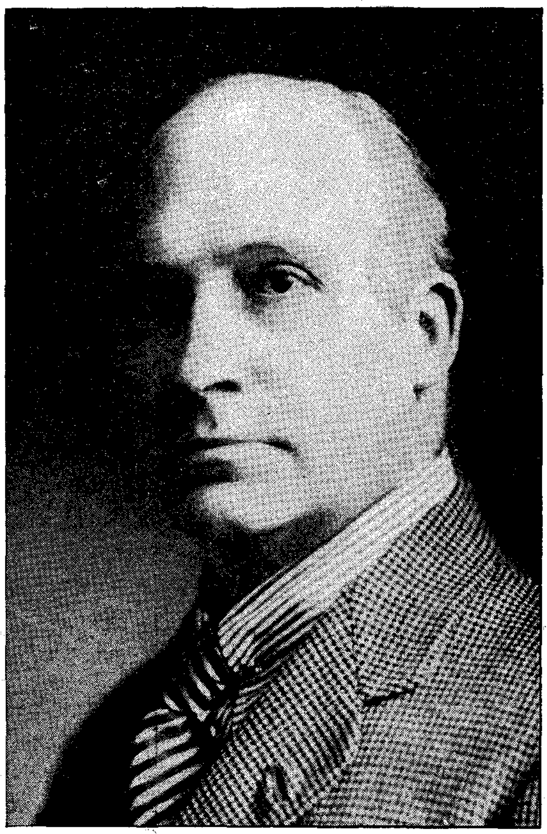
The Germans have accepted the coal ultimatum under protest. However, the French feel that protested coal will burn just as well.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Germany's cry of poverty would be more persuasive if its Reichstag didn't vote an appropriation of 190,000,000,000 marks for merchant shipping—*Peoria Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

IRELAND'S THREE VOICES

IN IRELAND'S ANARCHIC DIN three voices that clamor for command are gradually making themselves heard throughout the civilized world. Two of them, we learn from the press, proceed from the two extreme Irish factions: one from the Orangemen of the North, who insist upon maintaining the Irish system as it is; and the other from the Sinn-Feiners, who demand independence. Between these policies lies the middle course of Dominion Government, backed by the Irish Dominion League. The founder of this League and leader of moderate Irish Nationalist opinion, Sir Horace Plunkett, is authority for the statement in a public speech that the situation in Ireland is more gravely alarming than it has been within his knowledge of sixty years. The leader of the Unionists, Sir Edward Carson, exprest a very similar view when he said during a debate in the House of Commons that he had never known anything like the state of anarchy prevailing, and that "in three-quarters of Ireland the British Government has been entirely beaten." According to Sir Edward "there are only two courses open for solution—either surrender to the Irish Republic or organization of forces to insure that the Government is not beaten again." The Ulster leader asserted further that what he had done in Ulster in the past he would do again, for, "if I had not done my part Ulster would to-day be ground down under the heels of murderous assassins who are now making Ireland infamous in the eyes of the world." Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, appealed to all parties and creeds to support the Government, and predicted an even worse situation than the present. "The attempt to form a republic in Ireland will not be abandoned without a struggle," the Chief Secretary said, and added that there never has been a time "when the Irish executive, the British Cabinet, and the House of Commons were more desirous of settling this age-long Irish question, and we are ready to welcome representation from every quarter as to the best method of solution." Following such an opening it is natural to see advocates of the Dominion-League solution prompt with arguments in its favor. The two serious objections to the Dominion status taken by the two extremes in Ireland, according to Sir Horace Plunkett, are "the defense limitation and the so-called coercion of Ulster." In the last issue of *The Irish Statesman,* of which he says, "the organ passes, but the organization remains," he writes that the Dominion Leaguers have to meet two opposite arguments on the military issue, and he explains:



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IRELAND'S CHIEF SECRETARY,

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., a Canadian war-veteran, who says "the real difficulty in Ireland is not in the opinion of the moderate Sinn-Feiners, but in the reign of terror instituted by the campaign of a violent minority. The Government can never be intimidated by acts of violence. Those acts inevitably postpone the authoritative expression of the opinion of moderate men and that ultimate settlement that all of us desire."

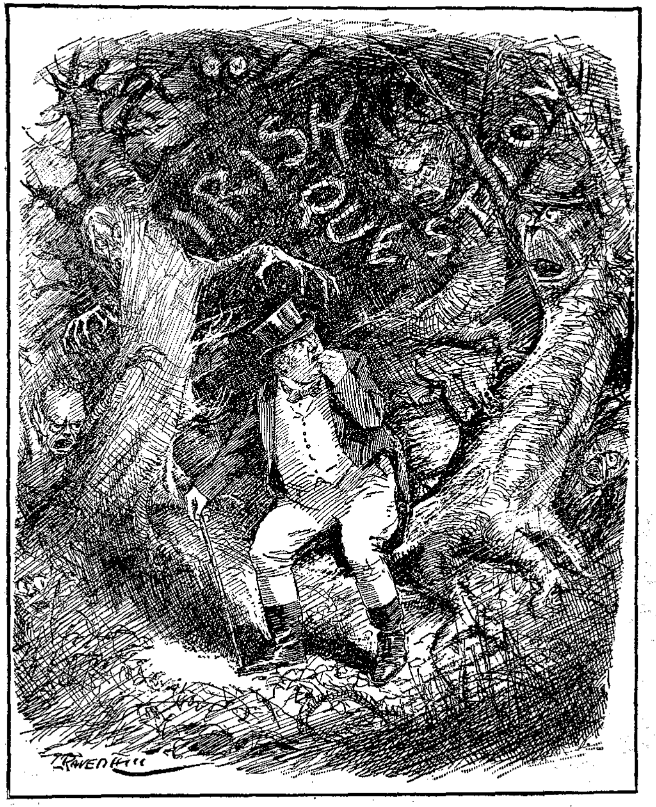
"From one side they are told that Ireland is giving away an essential of nationality; from the other that, while nominally keeping Ireland in the Anglo-Celtic Commonwealth, they are placing in her hands the means of cutting herself completely adrift. Irishmen who would leave the matter to be fought out by Sinn-Feiners and Imperialists merely play into the hands of the reactionary forces in Britain. The Dominion Leaguers, while insisting that every kind of interference by the British Army and Navy with Irish government shall cease, must concede real military control during war and such precautionary measures in time of peace as are demonstrably necessary for efficient military action when the emergency arises. I am profoundly convinced that nothing but the military usurpation of civil government in Ireland makes the majority of her people unwilling even to consider inclusion in the family of nations, of which, they say truly, Ireland alone is denied freedom."

Advancing to the second obstacle that confronts the Dominion Leaguers, "the coercion of Ulster bogy," Sir Horace says that for the hundredth time he repeats "there is no question of physical coercion so far as Ulster is concerned." But moral coercion, now exerted by Ulster on the Government, who pass it on in the shape of physical coercion to the rest of Ireland, Sir Horace argues, "ought to be applied by the Government to Ulster itself," and he proceeds:

"The League should be perfectly clear as to the precise nature of the moral coercion it proposes. It has already offered to the Ulster Unionists a choice of the sectional rights provided in the Empire for the local control of local affairs. It has further offered, in regard to those matters which must remain national, any reasonable safeguards demanded in view of the special conditions and needs of the Northern minority. It should appeal to all sections in the other four-fifths of the population to meet any advances from Ulster Unionists in the most sympathetic and generous spirit, remembering that the continuance of sectarian and racial hate in Ireland is largely the result of the most sinister political conspiracy in modern history."

In countering opposition to a bill for the Dominion status introduced by Lord Monteagle into the House of Lords, he writes to the Cork *Weekly News* that "a totally new fact is emerging in Ireland which has hardly yet dawned on the British public, and which the Government so far has failed to face." Far more significant than the sieges of police-barracks or kidnaping of generals, or even the intermittent railway strikes, is the recent desertion of the King's courts and the rise of Sinn-Fein courts in their place—the supersession of the Royal Irish Constabulary by Sinn-Fein police. Lord Monteagle continues:

"The Sinn-Fein courts are steadily extending their jurisdiction and dispensing justice even-handed between man and man: Catholic and Protestant, farmer and shopkeeper, grazier and cattle-driver, landlord and tenant. The Sinn-Fein police are arresting burglars, punishing cattle-drivers, patrolling the streets, controlling the drink traffic, apparently in some cases with the acquiescence of the local military authorities, who thus show themselves wiser than either the Castle officials or the British Government. And mark the double significance of this new fact. It shows the powerlessness, in Sir Horace Plunkett's phrase, of 'government with the dissent of the governed.' It shows also the growing and remarkable capacity of the Irish people for self-government."



A MIDSUMMER NIGHTMARE.

JOHN BULL—"'If I had wit enough to get out of this wood.' . . . "
—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," act iii, scene 1.
—*Punch* (London).

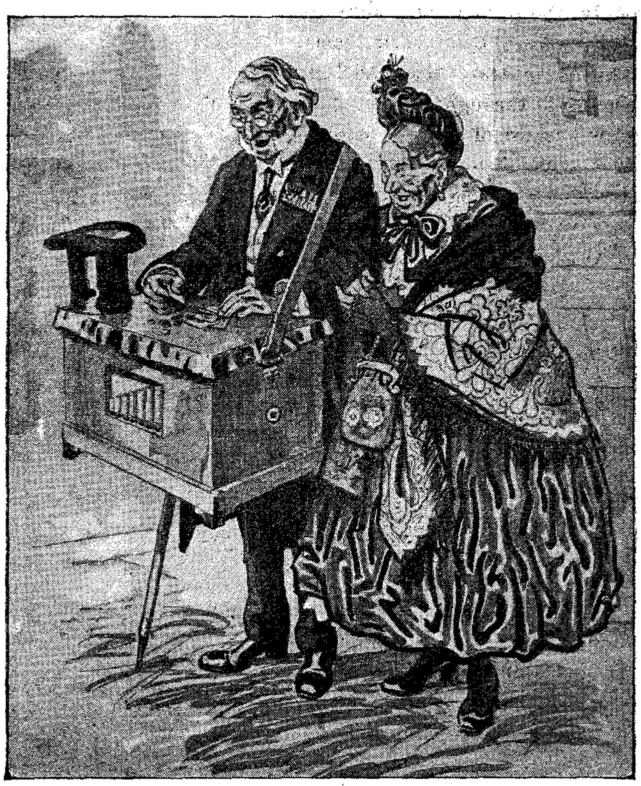
An influential and authoritative organ of Unionist opinion, the Belfast *Northern Whig*, calls attention to Lord Monteagle's bill "to constitute the Dominion of Ireland" as the first attempt to put the Dominion idea to the test of an actual and detailed legislative project, and finds upon analysis of the measure that the Dominion Home-Rulers "seem quite reconciled to, and in some cases even anxious for, an independent republic as long as it is not called by that name." *The Northern Whig* is glad to have the issue isolated so clearly, "because it may put an end to the foolish toying with the idea which undoubtedly has prevailed at times in official circles," and it hopes that the Government will "apply itself to its real task of restoring British administration in Ireland." Of like mind is the Tory London *Morning Post*, which says:

"Dominion Home Rule is as futile as any other form in satisfying those who want to establish an independent Irish Republic and to force Ulster to be a part of it. . . . The Government is now fully committed to the principle that Ulster is not to be forced into a union with Catholic Ireland against her will; whereas, on the other hand, we can not get we will not say the adhesion, but the attention of either Sinn-Feiner or Nationalist to any scheme which falls short of treating Ireland as a single unit. There is the deadlock, and there is no way out of it. It is merely nonsense to say that the Government might find a way out if they would give evidence of sympathy and treat the matter in a new spirit. The new spirit that is called for is the spirit of resolution to quell disorders which have been encouraged to grow too far."

GERMANY'S NEW RICH AND NEW POOR

GERMANY'S NEW RICH receive much more notice in the newspaper correspondence sent out of the country than the new poor, but the latter are much more numerous and more ominous as a factor in the economic life of the country. This is the contention of the Berlin *European Press*, which says that when the foreign newspaper correspondent in Berlin happens to see a profiteer "throwing away a heap of money in a gay night" he sends out a story of the "hundreds" who squander fortunes in the gilded pleasure-palaces of the German capital. If these correspondents would look about carefully they would find a class far more numerous than Berlin's new rich and far more interesting as human evidence of the toll of war, and they are the new poor. The decline in the value of German currency is named as one of the main causes of the ruin of so many families, and we are told that a family which before the war could live on 9,000 marks a year now requires "more than this for a month to buy the bare necessities of life." Aristocratic families are doling out, for what prices they can get from antique shops, all the furniture, paintings, china, and what not of treasured heirlooms that have been handed down from generation to generation. Many of the new poor are forced to accept jobs as waiters in restaurants and as truck-drivers, etc., and we read:

"They number tens of thousands in Berlin and they are scattered in hundreds of thousands over all Germany. Their names may be older than the dynasties which have disappeared from the scene, or their titles may have been created a few years ago by the same monarchs whose crowns went into the melting-pot. They may have been high up in the powerful bureaucracy before the war. They may have commanded brigades or regiments. They may have lived on pensions from the state or on income from stocks or bonds. Some lost positions and income through the political revolution. Others were the victims of the soaring cost of living. But whatever may have been their position in the past or their special misfortune in the present, they are all realizing the bitter truth of Benjamin Franklin's saying that the cost of war is not paid for in war-time, but afterward."

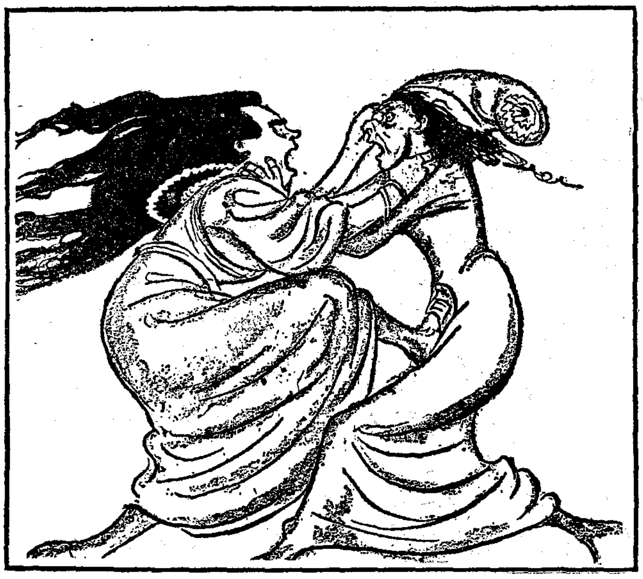


A NEW-POOR OCCUPATION.

"What luck, dear, we only need twelve cents now to make up the tax on our investment revenue."
—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

WHY ITALY GREW COLD TO THE ALLIES

ITALY'S CHANGED ATTITUDE to the Allies since 1918 is the subject of frequent discussion in the British and French press, and her lack of cordiality toward France in particular is much regretted as an unhappy occurrence for the "two great Latin sisters." A notable statement on Italy's frame of mind appears in *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), under the signature of Mr. Giuseppe Prezzolini, a distinguished journalist and publicist, who disavows connection with any political party or any particular interest. In his judgment Italy came out of the war in 1918 as a more victorious member of the Entente than either Great Britain or France. He does not mean victory in a military sense, and has in mind only the political results of the war for Italy. She alone witnessed the complete downfall of her chief enemy, Austria, which caused deep popular satisfaction. Then, also, there was perfect harmony between Italy and her allies, which quickly vanished however, and for various reasons. Among the principal ones, we are told, was the organized underrating of the value of Italy's victory through criticisms by the Nationalist Italian press, which were indited at the order of the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Sonnino. Secondly, there was the failure to realize promptly certain social reforms in Italy that had been promised throughout the war. Thirdly, Italy's disaffection grew because of the imperialistic attitude of the European Allies during the Peace Conference at Versailles. The campaign in the Nationalist press, and in general the entire Liberal press, excepting the *Corriere della Sera*, was carried on for months and months, we are told, with the aim of convincing the people that if Italy did not obtain Dalmatia, Fiume, and a good number of colonies the war would have to be considered as lost. The orders of the Italian Foreign Office, according to Mr. Prezzolini, were to attack the Allies "because they had not accorded us everything."



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE LATIN SISTERS—FRANCE AND ITALY.

"It started with Fiume."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Thus it came about that the country became convinced there had been no victory for Italy. The refusal to give her Fiume and the uncertainty about Dalmatia so preoccupied the Italian mind that it lost sight entirely of the extinction of Austria, which was the most important war-result for Italy. This frank observer goes on to say that the diplomatic policy of the Allies seems to have been particularly designed to justify the attitude of the Nationalist Italian press, for day after day England and France concerned themselves with questions that interested them, but they had no time to give to questions of import to Italy. Turning to the friction that exists between France and Italy, Mr. Prezzolini writes:

"The discord that marks public opinion in Italy as related to public opinion in France derives from the Versailles Treaty. Italy came out of the war with the most profound wish that there should be no more wars, and this was a popular cry even pending hostilities. Of all the countries in Europe, Italy was the most sincerely Wilsonian. The others were Wilsonian through necessity, as Germany, or, through policy, as France. But we were Wilsonian ingenuously, spontaneously, and simply. . . . According to Italian opinion the dawn of new wars can be traced in the Treaty of Versailles and in the method of its execution as demanded by France. Italian opinion esteems the treaty inapplicable and unjust, and considers it an especial menace to the peace of Europe. Italian opinion believes that the French would have done much better toward protecting themselves against a return offensive of their age-long enemy by demonstrating their conviction that a truly democratic Germany could resume its place in the world. By offending and oppressing Germany Italy considers that a new war is being made ready, a war of vengeance for the day that France finds itself at odds with England and disassociated from the United States."

Mr. Prezzolini makes the rather novel declaration that the Italians "have not very strongly patriotic feelings, but by way of compensation they are able to consider European problems without national vanity and the distractions caused by immediate personal interests." He lauds former Premier Nitti for having a broad-minded foreign policy and says he was able to express the thought of the best Italians, which is that "the great question is to save something much vaster and more important than Fiume or Italy, which is Europe, of which Germany and Russia must necessarily constitute a part." Altho the policy of the Allies on the Adriatic question alienated sympathy in Italy, and the manner in which peace was stipulated has destroyed Italian trust in the idealism of the Allies, Mr. Prezzolini assures us that—

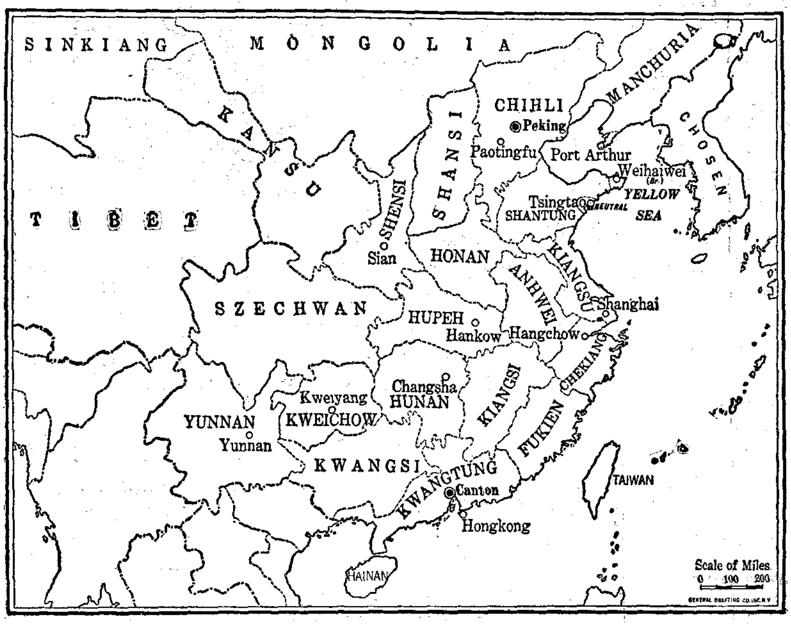
"The sincere impression of an Italian admirer of France who has many French friends and who is as slightly Nationalist as possible and who is European in his ideas is the following: There is no reason for discord between Italy and France or for any conflict, if France accepts a reorganization of the world that answers more closely to the desire of the nations for peace."

Additional light is thrown on the posture of Italy in *The Round Table* (London, June), in which we read:

"Italy stands for democracy and a sincere internationalism with no respect of persons. She repudiates any idea of violent revolutions, and is for the moment chiefly concerned with her economic problems, which she is confident and resolute to resolve. The labor unrest is no graver in Italy than elsewhere, and her willingness to work and to produce is in many respects more evident. She is solidly in favor of a revision of the Treaty, especially as regards the economic clauses, the Sarre valley, the prohibition on Austria to join Germany, and the unfair treatment of German interests in the control of the internal waterways of Germany. She would also like to regard the frontier-drawing throughout South and Eastern Europe as purely provisional, which it will be the first duty of the League of Nations to revise according to the common-sense principles which in nine cases out of ten nature imposes. For the moment she acquiesces in the present arrangements out of a spirit of opportunism, given her position of dependence. She desires to cultivate cordial relations with all peoples, to enter into no alliances. It may, in fact, be taken for granted that if her Government contracts any secret treaty it will never be considered binding by the country. Lastly, she looks forward particularly to the time when public opinion in France will allow of an intimate collaboration with that country. In spite of all the old rancors and jealousy and the present divergence of aims that exist between the two sister nations, there is no question that Italy stands for a Latin foreign policy, that is, a gradual drawing together, under her eventual leadership, of all those countries which possess Latin ideals of civilization, to form a strong, self-sufficing league within the League of Nations, strong and populous enough to stand in a position of equality with any actual or possible Anglo-Saxon combination."

THE NATIONAL CHINESE PUZZLE

THO IT SEEMS GRAVE TO OUTSIDERS, the present political situation in China is merely another crisis in the general "checker-board" game that has been in progress since the revolution, writes Mr. Hollington K. Tong in *Millard's Review* (Shanghai), and he assures us that those who are familiar with the complications of the national Chinese puzzle do not believe that the present difficulties will amount to anything more than what is picturesquely described in a Chinese saying as "loud thunders and small showers." Since the death of President Yuan Shi Kai in 1916 the people have been led by constant political changes into the belief that the union of the North and the South was in sight and that after the national unification there would come a stable government which would look after their interests. All such high expectations have ended in disappointment, Mr. Tong informs us, and to-day, as in 1917, 1918, and 1919, China's political illness gets neither better nor worse. There is every prospect of its indefinite prolongation until leading officials in two sections of the country come to their senses, or the people assert their right in unmistakable fashion and squelch all the struggles of ambitious militarists for supremacy. We read then:



CHINA'S POLITICAL CHESS-BOARD.

Since 1916 the Chinese people have been hoping for the union of the North and South under a stable government, it is said, but all such high expectations have ended in disappointment thus far in the land of political "loud thunders and small showers."

"At first sight the political situation is rather complicated, but to those who have been following it closely it is simple. Leaders in the southwestern provinces, who used to declare the defense of the Constitution as the chief object of the opposition government at Canton, have long forgotten this object, and now would be willing to resume allegiance to Peking if 'satisfaction'—that is, satisfaction in the form of money and position—could be arranged. Lacking in money itself, Peking has none to spare for the southwestern leaders. It is even more difficult for Peking to offer positions without endangering its own existence. All that Peking can do is to win over a few leaders to its side now and then by fair means or foul. This, coupled with the general high ambition for power and influence, has split opposition leaders into several groups and accounts for the present dissension in the southwest.

"These leaders have now formed themselves into three distinct groups. Tsen Chun-hsuan, leader of Chin Hsueh Hui (a political party), and General Lu Yung-ting, inspecting general of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, have been working together. They constitute one group and maintain the original opposition government at Canton. Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat Sen, and Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who are commonly considered as supporters of the Kuomintang, are heading another group with their temporary headquarters at Shanghai. General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, is heading still another group."

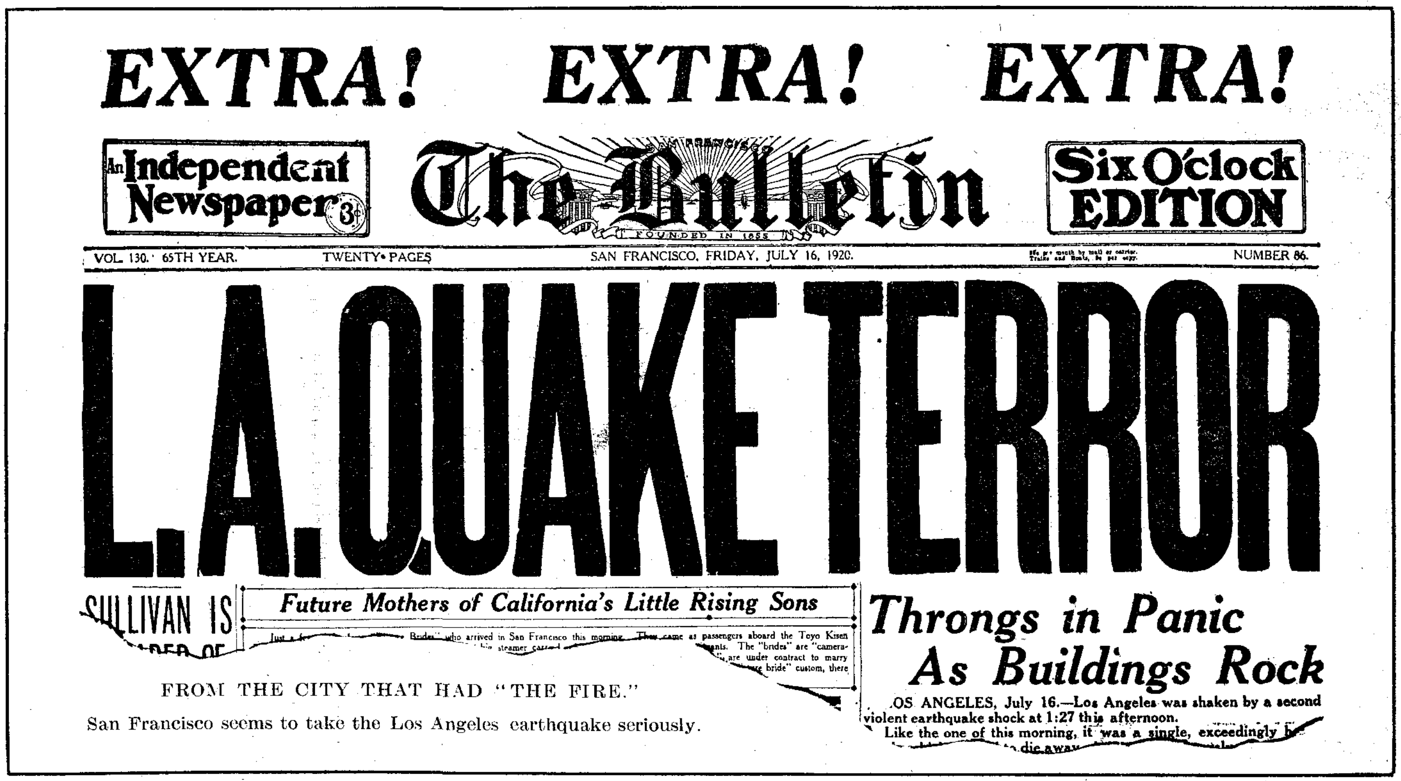
These leaders declared their independence of the central government three years ago in the nominal defense of their Parliament, which is now dissolved. Some of its members remain at Canton, we are told, and some have gone to Shanghai, where they intend to hold sessions. Others have departed for Yunnan at the invitation of General Tang Chi-yao, who is aspiring to be chief executive of another southern government which he proposes to establish. These members are siding with either the Shanghai group or the Yunnan group, while some remain loyal to Canton, and this informant proceeds:

"The Shanghai group is anxious to effect a combination with the Yunnan group in order to be able to fight the Canton group, but on one thing all the three groups hold a unanimous view, namely, they would like to open peace negotiations with the northern government as soon as possible. The Shanghai group has pushed forward Tang Shao-yi as the chief delegate of the opposition government. The Canton group has appointed Wen Tsung-yao to head the peace delegation of the opposition government, and refuses to recognize General Wang I-tang as northern chief delegate on account of his favorable attitude toward Tang Shao-yi. Telegrams have also been received from Yunnan indicating that Yunnan is a place of importance and that it would pay Peking to recognize the supremacy of its leaders in the peace negotiations that are soon to begin.

"The Peking government, not desirous of offending any of the three groups, and knowing that peace can be secured only by dealing with them collectively, is between the devil and the deep blue sea. Any arrangement of political differences that is made with one of the groups will be unsatisfactory to the other two groups, and may aggravate the situation. This is the dilemma in which Peking finds itself. The only hope of the northern government is that all the different groups will combine themselves and elect a representative vested with supreme power to deal with Peking."

Mr. Tong's prediction that ambitious militarists must be squelched by the people before there can be an improvement in conditions, is of particular interest when connected with Peking dispatches that report the complete downfall of the Anfu military faction whose officials were in control of the government in the north. Troops of the Chihli military faction surrounded Peking and absorbed the Anfu soldiers into their forces. Order was maintained in the city, we are told, and there was only a little looting outside by starving soldiers. The indications were that the victors would not be extremely vindictive toward their enemies, except in the case of half a dozen leaders. Tientsin dispatches quote General Chang Tso-lin, Military Inspector of Manchuria, as saying that he was compelled to act against the Anfuites "to save the country from their misdeeds and corruption." The General said he had nothing to conceal and disclaimed personal ambitions, asserting that it was his purpose to place his forces entirely at the disposal of the President. Of one of the most prominent of the Anfu leaders, Tuan Chi-jui, General Chang Tso-lin said he would be content if he "went into complete retirement," but that he was "determined that other leaders be severely punished." He appealed to the foreign Powers not to shelter any of them in the foreign concessions or legation quarters. The General said further that at a conference at Tientsin the representatives of military governors and of the people will decide the future policy of the country. As for himself, he was working only for a reunion of the nation, and when this was accomplished he intended to return to Mukden and devote himself to developing the immense uncultivated resources of Manchuria for the benefit of the people. Defeat of the Anfuites brings North and South China nearer accord, say press dispatches, which report that "virtually all officials who have been denounced as pro-Japanese" are swept out by the victory of the Chihli party.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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The Bulletin

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FOUNDED IN 1855

Six O'clock EDITION

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L.A. QUAKE TERROR

Future Mothers of California's Little Rising Sons

Throngs in Panic As Buildings Rock

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—Los Angeles was shaken by a second violent earthquake shock at 1:27 this afternoon.

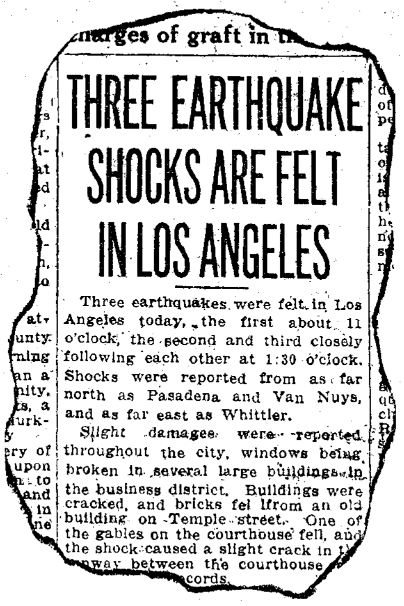
Like the one of this morning, it was a single, exceedingly

FROM THE CITY THAT HAD "THE FIRE."

San Francisco seems to take the Los Angeles earthquake seriously.

CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES

THAT THERE IS A SORT of "gentlemen's agreement" among California editors not to mention earthquakes in that State is asserted by Dr. Andrew H. Palmer, of the United States Weather Bureau, who writes on "Recent California Earthquakes" in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York). One may readily join Dr. Palmer in wondering at this sensitiveness, since he agrees that earthquakes in California are not as destructive as storms in numerous other States. No editor in Iowa or Nebraska ever hushed up the facts about a tornado as the California papers are said (perhaps unjustly) by Dr. Palmer to do with earthquakes. That there are earthquakes in our popular Pacific State is pretty generally recognized, and yet there has been no general exodus from it. Los Angeles, in fact, would seem to be a point of inrush for population rather than a spot to be shunned. Evidently Americans in general are not as shy about California earthquakes as are the Californians themselves. Dr. Palmer tells us that during the four years 1915–1918, inclusive, California had a total of 357 earthquakes. They are far more frequent during the dry season than the wet. The total does not vary greatly from year to year, the average being about eighty-nine shocks. During every month of these four years at least one earthquake was felt somewhere in the State, but, of course, most of these were so slight as to be almost unnoticeable. To quote and summarize his article:



charges of graft in th

THREE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS ARE FELT IN LOS ANGELES

Three earthquakes were felt in Los Angeles today, the first about 11 o'clock, the second and third closely following each other at 1:30 o'clock. Shocks were reported from as far north as Pasadena and Van Nuys, and as far east as Whittier.

Slight damages were reported throughout the city, windows being broken in several large buildings in the business district. Buildings were cracked, and bricks fel lfrom an old building on Temple street. One of the gables on the courthouse fell, and the shock caused a slight crack in the way between the courthouse cords.

LOS ANGELES IS LESS INTERESTED,

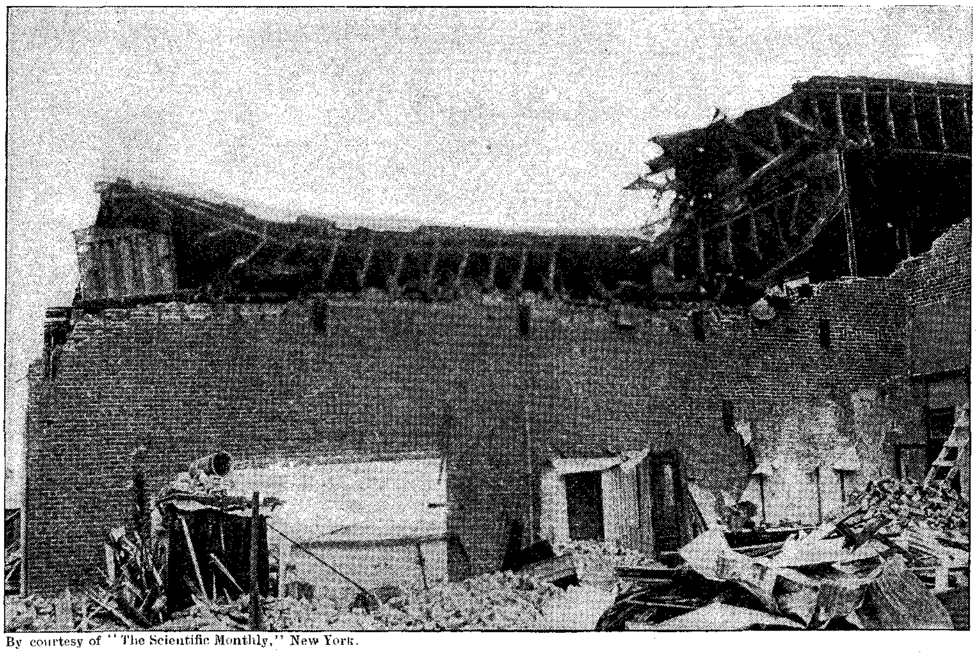
And in this manner on the same day the Los Angeles *Express* treats its own earthquake.

"The real and ultimate cause of earthquakes is not understood. However, it is recognized that most earthquakes are related to movements of the earth's crust along vertical fault-planes which are simply breaks or rifts in the rock. These faults are numerous in California.

"At one time it was believed that volcanoes and earthquakes were closely related and that the latter were simply due to movements of submerged lava in volcanic regions. However, while this may be true in Italy and in Hawaii, most seismologists now agree that there is complete independence of seismicity from volcanism, as far as the United States is concerned. The Milne-Omori investigation of 8,300 Japanese earthquakes which occurred between 1885 and 1892 showed little relation between earth-shocks and volcanoes. Only about three per cent. of Japanese earthquakes are of volcanic origin.

"Because it has within its borders the only active volcano in the United States, California offered a unique opportunity during the past few years to test the relation between a volcano and earthquakes. Lassen Peak broke forth in violent eruption in May, 1914, and has been active sporadically ever since, with more than 250 observed eruptions. Whether or not there has been any relation between the eruptions of Lassen Peak and California earthquakes has been a much-debated question. So far as it has been possible to determine, not a single earthquake occurred in northern California simultaneously with an eruption of Lassen, several press dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding. As a matter of fact, that part of the State farthest distant from Lassen Peak had the heaviest as well as the most numerous earthquakes."

Dr. Palmer regards it as probable that most, and perhaps all, California earthquakes are due to slippings and slidings of the earth's crust for short distances along fault planes. The cause may be the strain imposed by some powerful force from without, or it may be simply the contraction of the earth itself. The San Andreas Rift, extending from Eureka, in extreme northwestern California, southeastward along the coast, through San Francisco, to detached southerly extensions in the Imperial Valley, and beyond the border of Mexico, has been responsible for many shocks. The great earthquake of April 18, 1906, was along this rift. The southern portion of it has been extremely active recently, and the Imperial Valley has been the most unstable region in the United States during the past four years. The disturbances seem to be growing in frequency and in intensity. The writer goes on:



By courtesy of "The Scientific Monthly," New York.

AFTER A CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

"Brick and concrete-block buildings are easily destroyed" by earthquake shocks.

"While the forecasting of earthquakes is as yet out of the question, certain principles are recognized. It is thought that when a great earthquake occurs, the strain in the earth's crust is relieved through movements along the fault plane, and that the region then remains stable for a time. The infrequency of shocks in San Francisco since the great disturbance of April 18, 1906, seems to verify this conclusion. On the other hand, some seismologists hold a theory that a great earthquake is preceded for months and years by an increasing number of light shocks. The growing number of earthquakes in the Imperial Valley would seem to indicate that a great disturbance may be expected to occur there in the near future.

"An adapted Rossi-Forel scale of earthquake intensities is used by the Weather Bureau correspondents in reporting. In this scale of ten, the various intensities are described as follows:

I. Felt only by an experienced observer; very faint.
II. Felt by a few persons at rest; faint.
III. Direction or duration appreciable; weak.
IV. Felt by persons walking. Doors, etc., moved.
V. Felt by nearly every one. Furniture moved.
VI. Bells rung; pendulum clocks stopt. Alarm.
VII. Fall of plaster; slight damage. Scare.
VIII. Fall of chimneys; walls cracked. Fright.
IX. Some houses partly or wholly wrecked. Terror.
X. Buildings ruined; ground cracked. Panic.

"The late Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the University of California, prepared the first catalog of earthquakes on the Pacific coast, and the same was published by the Smithsonian Institution. From Professor Holden's study of the earthquakes of 129 years, 1769–1897, inclusive, he concluded that for any particular locality the number of really heavy shocks was quite small. The international reputation which certain cities bear as earthquake centers is, to a certain degree, unmerited. Thus, at San Francisco there have been but three destructive shocks and four exceptionally heavy earthquakes in a hundred years, altho there have been very many slight shocks and tremors. For the State at large, the most destructive earthquakes in modern times have been those of 1800, 1812, 1872, and 1906.

"Of those earthquake reports of the past four years in which an estimate of intensity was made by the reporters, the great majority of shocks were of feeble intensity, just strong enough to show their occurrence by rattling windows, swinging doors, or by moving furniture. In only a few cases was actual damage done. In each of two years, 1916 and 1917, the total property damage resulting from earthquakes in California was under $1,000. It has been pointed out that the longer an earthquake lasts the greater will be its destructive effects. This is well borne out by the fact that the heaviest and most damaging earthquakes which have occurred in California during recent years were estimated to have lasted sixty seconds or more, in each case. On the other hand, most of the lighter shocks, those felt at one station only, were of but one to three seconds in duration. The former are general and ruinous, the latter are local and harmless.

"Certain facts in connection with California earthquakes are of peculiar interest. For example, many and varied phenomena were caused by two widely felt shocks which occurred at 6:44 and 6:55 P.M. on October 22, 1916. Waves eight to ten inches high rolled in on the west side of Buena Vista Lake for at least one hour after these shocks, and there was no wind blowing at the time. Near Maricopa, in the Kern County oil-fields southwest of Bakersfield, an oil-well that had been dormant for more than two years suddenly resumed its flow. The Edison Company's power-line between Bakersfield and Los Angeles was broken. At San Bernardino the patients in the county hospital became so badly frightened that some time elapsed before they could be calmed. A certain deep well located in the San Joaquin Valley temporarily became a geyser, and in the water ejected there were found a number of small fish without eyes, similar to fish which inhabit subterranean waters.

"Temporary geysers are of frequent occurrence in a region of great seismicity. Preceding the San Diego earthquake of June 24, 1919, there was a marked disturbance of the Salton Sea, in Imperial Valley, a body of water formed twelve years ago when the Colorado River overflowed its banks and coursed into a part of the valley, most of which is below sea-level. This disturbance, which occurred just before the earthquake felt at San Diego, one hundred miles to the west, consisted of prolonged eruptions, for an hour or more, of a number of mud geysers, which tossed a mixture of mud and water, pearl gray in color, to a height of sixty feet. Geologists who have studied the valley have a theory that the geysers, which have erupted before, but never to such a height or for so long a time, serve as vents for gases formed far below the silt which forms the soil of the valley to an estimated depth of 1,800 feet.

"San Francisco has learned its lesson in the matter of fire-protection in a region of high seismicity. When that city was destroyed by fire in April, 1906, it was because the water-mains had been broken by the earthquake and there was no water available for fire-fighting purposes. The water system has been reconstructed in such a way that an earthquake could not destroy its efficiency. But in the matter of building construction much is still to be learned. Steel-frame and reenforced concrete buildings will stand through a severe earthquake. Wooden buildings, too, will remain unharmed in destructive shocks, since they will yield to strains. Brick and concrete-block buildings are easily destroyed. But the most dangerous type of construction is the primitive adobe, which is still in use among Mexicans and Indians. The lives lost in the Imperial Valley earthquake of June 22, 1915, resulted from the collapse of adobe buildings.

> "The term 'earthquake weather' is often encountered in California. Those who use the term are unanimous in referring to a condition of hot and calm weather, without much cloud, but usually with more or less haze and diminished visibility. The condition referred to is similar to that which precedes a summer afternoon thunder-storm in the Middle West. While many of the earthquake observers believe that there is an intimate relation between earthquakes and the weather, meteorologists firmly maintain that there is no real relation. Prof. W. J. Humphreys, of the Weather Bureau, believes that the apparent relation can be explained in terms of human psychology—that the observer under the weather conditions described above is in a sensitive and expectant mood, with a feeling of apprehension, and hence feels slight earthquakes which under other conditions might pass unnoticed.
>
> "A discussion of California earthquakes would be incomplete if it did not attempt to correct certain false notions concerning the danger from earthquakes. While the seismicity of the State is acknowledged to be high, the highest in the United States, the actual danger to one living in any particular locality is small indeed. Tho written almost fifty years ago, the following words of General Hardenburg, United States Surveyor-General in 1871, are still true:
>
> "'I am firmly of the opinion that the earthquakes of California are not so much to be dreaded as is generally supposed; in fact, that they are far less dangerous to life and property than are the hurricanes of the South or the summer tornadoes of the North.'"

SANITATION AT SUMMER HOTELS

WHEN LARGE URBAN POPULATIONS are betaking themselves to the seaside, the mountains, the rural sections, and various other places claiming or alleging summer attractiveness, the problems of summer hotels, boarding-houses, and camps for boys and girls claim special attention. That these are not fully appreciated with relation to potential effects upon the health of visitors, or of the communities to which they will return later, is believed by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York). He writes:

> "A Maine Department of Health bulletin points out the status of some of its hotels in a manner replete with suggestions. Only 8.7 per cent. were rated as excellent, 9.1 per cent. very good, 57.7 per cent. good, while 17.8 per cent. were rated as fair and 6.7 per cent. were held to be poor. Sanitary condition was made the index of the rating, and probably the results are as satisfactory as would be found by similar investigations in other State-wide investigations.
>
> "It is interesting to note the character of health regulations that were violated, which included food in kitchen exposed to dirt, dirty refrigerators, food and garbage exposed to flies, kitchen lacking screens, common towel for food-handlers, common drinking-cups, and, in a single instance, bed linen not adequately changed and in another hotel a sewage overflow to the street. The relation of these violations to personal comfort, cleanliness, and health are too obvious to require discussion. The carefulness of the Health Department in granting certificates is evidenced by the fact that while there were sixty violations filed because of a lack of water analysis, certification demanded this sanitary provision to be complied with.
>
> "In the State under question the two hundred and fifty-three hotels visited had accommodations for more than 24,000 persons and employed 2,200 males and 3,900 females. It was estimated that during 1919 six hundred thousand visitors went to the State and spent from twenty-seven million to thirty million dollars. The importance of the sanitary inspection is further emphasized because only about thirty per cent. of the hotels in the State had been inspected, while a study and inspection of camps had scarcely been begun. The necessity for safeguarding the health of summer visitors is apparent in the interest of the strangers within the gates and for the protection of the community in which they are sojourning, as well as for the further protection of the various States to which the tourists will return.
>
> "The long trail of diseases contracted in summer shelters indicates the importance of a more complete system of sanitary inspection and public-health supervision than has thus far been attempted. The success of urban communities in moderating the burdens of summer illness demonstrates what may be accomplished through modern public-health work and should serve as the basis for further efforts in the prevention of diseases in localities boasting a summer colony. Particularly is this true in connection with the wide-spread movement for summer camps for the youthful population. It is highly desirable that such camps be duly inspected and licensed by State health officials before being permitted to open for the season. This phase of health supervision has been seriously neglected, and in consequence unnecessary penalties have been paid by those taking advantage of their recreational offerings. The regulations dealing with the sanitation of food-handlers, the inspection of kitchens, water supplies, wastes, and the provision for food should be thoroughly enforced under State direction, and all the more so because of the temporary character of service to vacationists.
>
> "There are undoubtedly many obstacles in the way of securing adequate sanitary inspection, but certainly an industry bringing such large remuneration to the inhabitants of the State should be able to pay a fair tax or license fee covering the special investigatory service required. The additional cost to the individual vacationist would be practically negligible and would be willingly paid for some greater assurance as to the healthfulness of the hotel, camp, or institution to which he had gone for the benefit of rest, recreation, and physical rehabilitation."

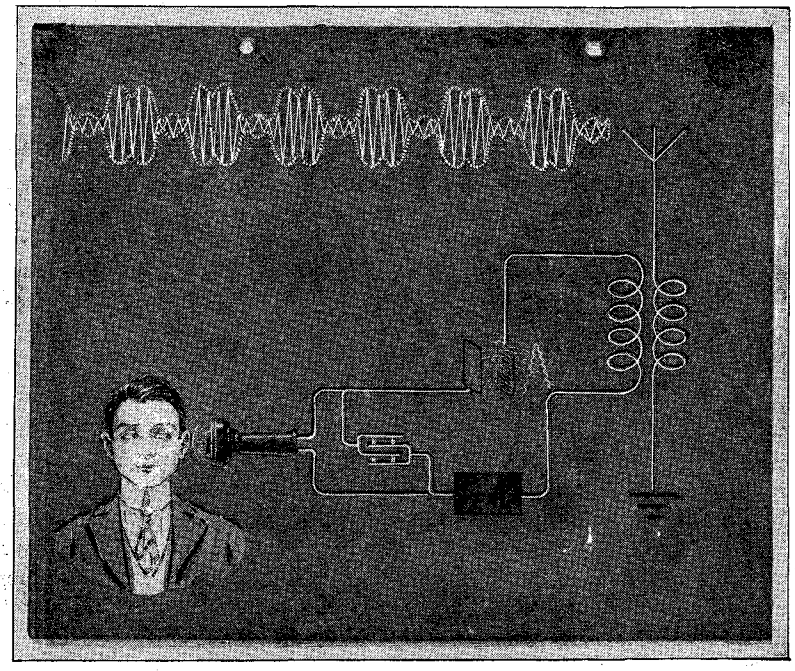
HOW TO AVERT A DISASTER

MANY OF THE GREATEST DISASTERS have been predicted and might have been averted if the prediction had been regarded seriously. We are preventing catastrophes yearly by adopting the measures dictated by common sense. Lord Charnwood says that Lincoln and Washington were great statesmen because they did simple and obvious things against the opposition of the multitude. What is more obvious than the necessity of exterminating animals affected with a virulent disease and able, under certain conditions, to give it to human beings? When they do so give it in large measure, we shall be in a panic. There will be an "epidemic," and we shall spend millions upon millions in vain efforts to stay it. We can block it off now by spending thousands. Will we do the obvious, despite the general indifference? The disease is bubonic plague, one of the world's most malignant maladies. It exists among rodents—rats and squirrels—in certain parts of the United States. Every now and then a group of human beings comes down with it, but conditions have not yet been ripe for a general epidemic. We ought to pray that they may never be right; but we ought to do something more—we ought to kill every infected rat and squirrel. The Federal authorities have recently given out information of the presence of infected rats in several Southern ports. Ground-squirrels have been infected in California for years. Only last year, as asserted by Dr. W. H. Kellogg, secretary of the Board of Health of that State, there was an outbreak in Oakland that might have been the starting-point for an epidemic. He calls on health authorities everywhere to adopt aggressive warfare and exterminate animal disease-carriers while this may be done with certainty. Speaking of the Oakland cases of 1919, Dr. Kellogg writes in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Concord, N. H., July):

> "The sudden termination of the series of cases in the fourth generation of infections was probably due to the hospitalization of all the cases with complete isolation and careful medical asepsis, which no doubt was more careful than would have usually been the case with pneumonia, because there was a feeling of alarm caused by the rapidly fatal character of the preceding cases. In this connection it may be profitable to discuss some of the future probabilities considered in the light of the apparently easy checking of this epidemic. Certain conclusions reached by Teague and Barber in their work in Manchuria throw some light on this question.
>
> "The Manchurian epidemic, occurring during the winter of 1910 and 1911, was wholly of the pneumonic type, and within three months fifty thousand people died from the disease. In searching for reasons as to why this particular epidemic should be exclusively of the pneumonic type, whereas the great number of cases in India had been of the bubonic form, Teague and Barber observed that the most noticeable difference prevailing

in the two instances of epidemic prevalence was one of temperature. In Manchuria, during the entire season of the epidemic, the temperature ranged around 30 degrees below zero C., whereas in India the temperature was in the neighborhood of 30 degrees above zero C. . . . . . .

"We may conclude that under the circumstances of temperature and low humidity existing in Oakland at the time of this outbreak, conditions were not favorable for the transfer of infected droplets, carrying plague bacilli from one person to another, excepting under conditions of the closest contact. The drying and consequent death of the bacillus was so rapid that the ordinary measures of prophylaxis, which were easy of application, sufficed to check the progress of the infection when all existing cases were being cared for in hospitals. With the same line of reasoning, we can surmise that if a different condition of temperature and humidity existed, the result would have been far different, and we are justified in drawing the conclusion that this epidemic teaches that we have still another danger to be looked forward to from the continued existence of plague among the ground-squirrels in California. We have, heretofore, been accustomed to think principally of the possible occurrence of an epidemic of the bubonic type following the extension of the disease to the rat population of some of our cities. The gravity of the situation is enhanced considerably when we realize the possibilities of a human case in the incubation stage of the disease, following contact with squirrel plague, journeying to some Eastern State in the winter time and developing an infection such as that of Di Bortoli, in the proper climate setting for the development of a pneumonic epidemic which could easily be found in some of our Eastern States in winter. The prospect of the consequences that could follow such a set of circumstances is not at all reassuring. . . . . . .



A MOTION-PICTURE LESSON IN WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Animated drawing with transparent detail and opaque background.

"It is very evident that the medical profession of the Pacific coast should be continually on its guard for cases of plague which may occur at any time so long as the infection exists among the rodents of the State. It should be remembered that in the early period of plague epidemics the first cases are very apt to be overlooked and mistaken for other conditions."

Dr. Kellogg concludes that the prevalence of plague among ground-squirrels of California constitutes a permanent menace not only to the State, but also to the whole of the United States, and he urges that the measures of extermination, at present conducted by the State and the Federal governments, should be financed to such an extent as to permit an extensive campaign that would offer some hope of conclusion within one or two years. He concludes:

"The pneumonic type of plague is probably not a serious menace on the Pacific coast, owing to climatic conditions, but could readily become a serious matter in other parts of the United States by extension from the Pacific coast under the proper climatic conditions."

PUTTING CARTOONS TO WORK

THAT THE MOVING PICTURE is to do its educational work not through its faithful portrayal of natural objects, as used to be thought, but in connection with the draftsman's work, using the methods that have been developed in connection with so-called animated cartoons, is asserted by Jerome Lachenbruch in an article entitled "The Silent Teacher," contributed to *The Scientific American*. Mr. Lachenbruch explains how and why the motion-picture of this special type is "a great force in explaining technical things." The school-teacher, he says, has a threefold problem to face. Every educational method tries to arouse the pupil's curiosity, stimulate his interest, and free his imagination. This may be an impossibility for the best teacher if he is required to do it day in and day out—on his bad days as well as his good ones. The moving-picture method eliminates this variable personality, for with it no subtle effort on the part of the instructor is needed to arouse the pupil's interest or to stimulate his curiosity. Writes Mr. Lachenbruch:

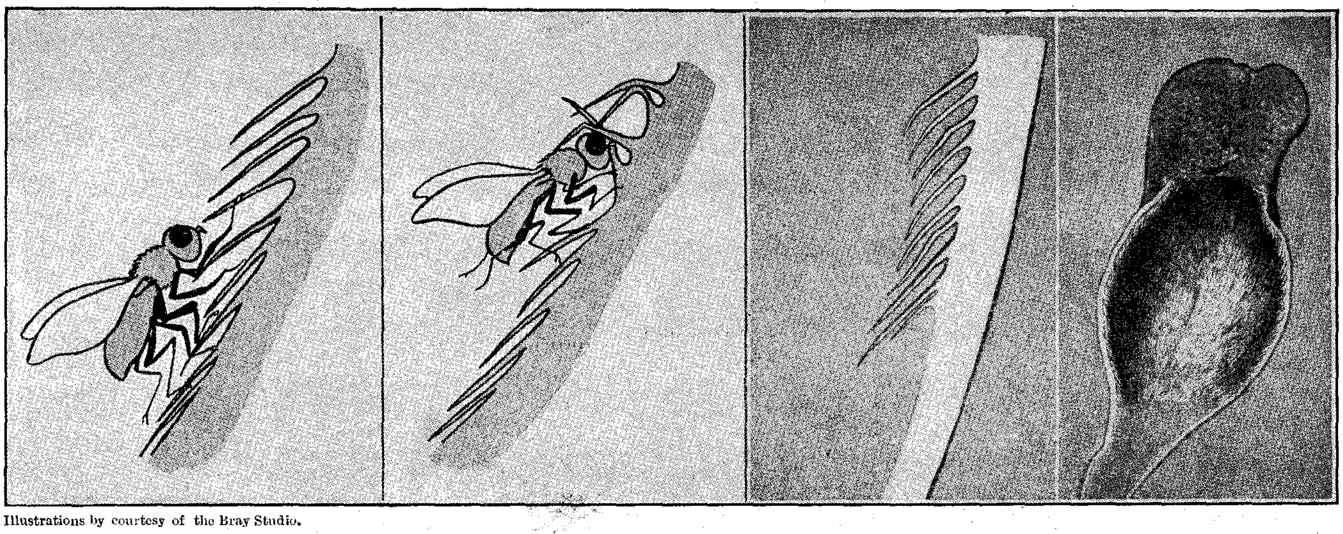
"The making of the educational film has gone through several phases; but an experiment successfully tried during the war has proved the practicability of making this type of film by a new process.

"At the West Point Military Academy, previous to our entry into the war, the manual of instruction on the constitution and operation of bombs was supplemented by a lecture course of twenty-four teaching hours. The Government commissioned Lieut. F. J. Leventhal to make a picture of the processes involved, with the result that the course was reduced from twenty-four hours to fifteen minutes.

"This new type of educational picture is called the animated technical drawing and is a development of the animated cartoon. The process by which these films are made consists of photographing about 1,500 individual drawings and explanatory titles on a roll of motion-picture film. The drawings are made on thin paper and then traced on transparent composition plates. These plates are numbered and exposed to the camera in succession. As in the motion-picture taken from life, it is often necessary to emphasize certain phases of the subject. Moreover, the same drawing may be used in several places to tell the story clearly. This is comparable to the use of what is known in motion-photography as 'flashbacks.' In the animated technical drawing the result is achieved by photographing the drawing desired in its regular numerical order and again inserting it at some later point in the picture. For example, drawing number 9 may be shown as the ninth picture on the reel and may again appear in forty-fifth position when the reel is completed.

"In photographing the transparent plates, it is often necessary to superimpose two or more of them and photograph them together. This is necessary to obtain the illusion of movement. It also obviates the necessity of making an indefinitely larger number of drawings than are now used in a single animated technical drawing."

The principle is based on the fact that several pictures are alike except for minor changes. If a flower is to be represented as blossoming, the stem remains the same. Consequently, the stem is photographed as a background with a succession of other drawings that reveal the stages of the process. If this idea had not been reduced to a scientific basis, the so-called technograph drawings that have been developed would not be practicable. The writer continues:



Illustrations by courtesy of the Bray Studio.

HOW EDUCATIONAL "ANIMATED DRAWINGS" ARE MADE.

Details of "The Pitcher Plant," showing two of the transparent drawings of an insect climbing up the side of the interior; a section of the interior with its bristles, drawn on opaque gray paper; and a sectional view of the plant.

"In all the subjects several dark-toned backgrounds are used with the transparent plates. An instance of this may be seen in a physiological study showing the action of the human heart. The heart is first photographed from a dark cardboard background; then a transparent plate on which the chambers of the heart are drawn in outline is superimposed and the two drawings photographed together. Several other plates showing changes in the chambers are then laid over the background and photographed. Of course, several different backgrounds are used; but a single one is often combined with as many as twenty or even thirty transparent plates.

"Interspersed with the animated drawings are titles; and, when necessary, a pointer is introduced to draw attention to something that is to be emphasized. Up to the present time, a fairly complete library of scientific subjects has been prepared. Even text-books are being 'animated' by this process. Within a comparatively short time, as educational developments are reckoned, it is certain that catalogs and libraries of pedagogical films will spring into being and vie with our public book-libraries. Then it will be a simple matter for a school to order a series of films on any subjects desired. These will, of course, be returned within a few days, as entire courses of study can be clearly outlined to students by the motion-picture method in a very short time."

Furthermore, Mr. Lachenbruch asserts, subjects formerly taught in colleges may now be understood by children of ten. And the man in the street may fill in his incomplete education by seeing the animated technical drawing in the motion-picture theaters. A motion-picture man just returned from England reported that he heard photoplay patrons ask the cashier of a London theater what animated drawing was being shown. They came to see the educational picture and were not interested in the feature story. He goes on:

"The type of work now being done to simplify educational methods may be seen from the following descriptions of a few animated technical drawings:

"'The Pitcher Plant,' a botanical subject, is an illuminative study of a plant that eats animals. In the animated technical drawing the plant is first shown in a state of nature with insects flying about it. Then a cross-section is flashed on the screen showing the interior of the plant lined with bristles that point downward. The cavity at the bottom of the plant is filled with water from the rain, and at the brim of the chalice a sweet, sticky fluid is deposited by the plant. Evidently the plant understands the habits of the bug, for when an insect alights on the plant, it walks down the bristles to feed on the sugary substance at the margin of the chalice. Then the insect turns and tries to walk back. A close, enlarged view shows the futile attempt of the insect to butt through the downward-pointing bristles. It can not fly out because insects do not fly in vertical lines; and every attempt to fly in an upward diagonal results in the insect's striking against the side of the plant. Overcome with exhaustion, the insect falls into the water and is gradually absorbed by the plant.

"In the field of practical science, the manner in which wireless telephony is pictorialized is extremely interesting and instructive. The picture begins with an analogy between sound- and electric-waves and the ripples made by a stone thrown into a pond. Then a title discloses the information that sound, as we know it, travels through the air, its transmission depending upon particles of matter striking against adjoining particles. The radiation of sound-waves from a striking electric bell illustrates this principle. The next step in the explanation points out the fact that each particle of matter is surrounded by space, and the space itself is filled with something that we call the ether. Wireless travels through the ether. Now an antenna is substituted for the electric bell and zigzag flashes are seen to shoot from it through the ether. A comparison of sound- and electric-waves is shown by picturing a boy shouting and showing the comparatively short distance his voice will carry. A title then says that high-frequency electric-waves will cross the ocean.

"The explanation of how the voice 'rides' the electric 'carrier' wave is shown in the following way: A water-pump diagram with valves is thrown on the screen and the uniform vibrations of the diaphragm are revealed. Then the valve is opened and closed at irregular intervals to show that the flow of water is modulated by the valve. A title then makes the suggestion:

"'Suppose the valve to be operated by voice vibrations.'

"Now a wireless telephone-transmitter is flashed on the screen with a man talking in front of it. The modulations of his voice, transmitted faithfully to the diaphragm, are shown by vibrating dashes to represent the sound-waves. Dissolving the valve into a vacuum-tube amplifier, and replacing the piston of the water-pump with an oscillating current generator, a steady flow of current is flashed on the screen and the objective figure diagram metamorphosed into a skeleton wireless-telephone diagram.

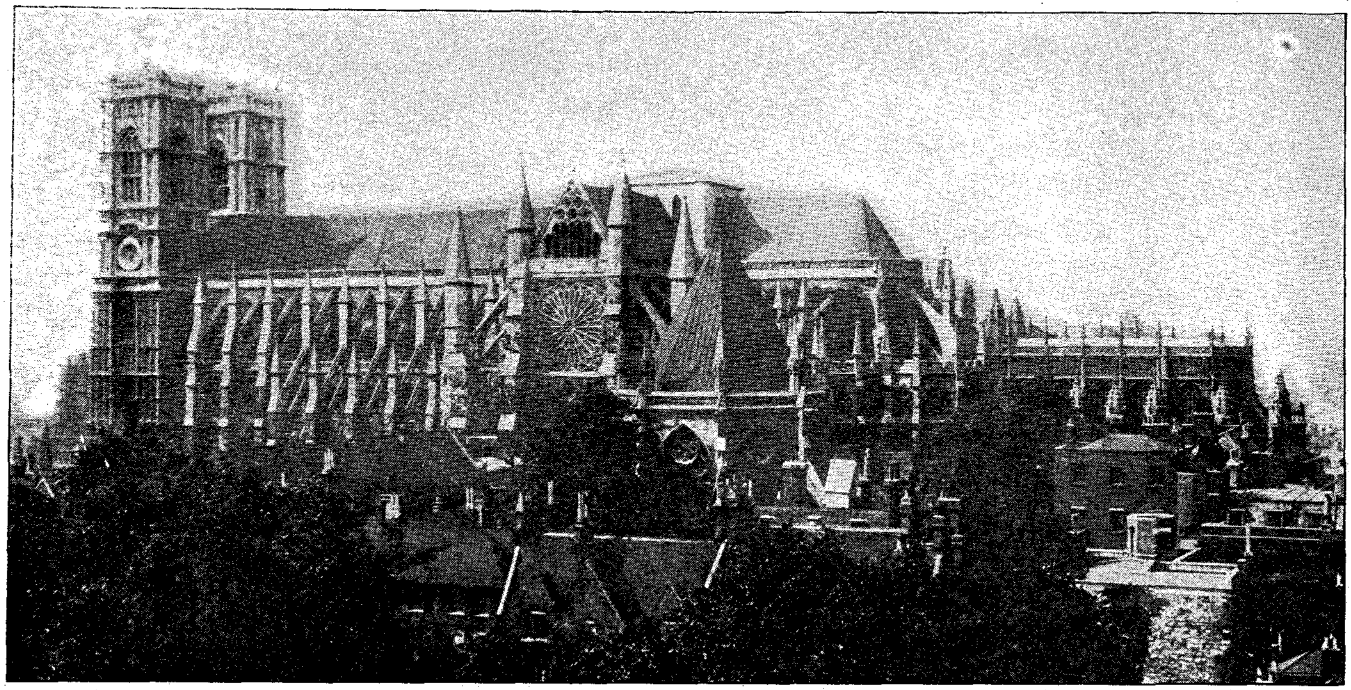
"The form of both voice- and electric-waves are then shown, so that they appear in combination. The electric-wave is modulated by the voice-wave. But at the receiving-end of the wireless-telephone system the wave combination is halved. That is to say, the electric 'carrier' waves are eliminated and the sound-waves are heard."

Even astronomical phenomena have been portrayed by the animated technical drawing. "All these animated technical drawings begin with a phenomenon that is common, every-day knowledge; and by adding fact to fact and by making intelligent use of the process of analogy an entirely new fund of knowledge is built up in less than fifteen minutes."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 106

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



"THE ABBEY IS IN DANGER. THAT SHOULD BE ENOUGH,"

Exclaims the London *Times*, announcing an appeal for funds to defend this thousand-year-old shrine of the English-speaking world against the inexorable onslaught of time. Among the parts in urgent need of repair are the two great towers.

TO SAVE WESTMINSTER ABBEY

THE GREAT SHRINE of our common literature is in danger, and Dean Ryle asks for £250,000 to save it. Heartily indorsing this appeal, the New York *Evening Post* reminds us that "what Reims Cathedral is to France, Westminster Abbey is, not alone to England, but to the whole English-speaking race"; and it argues that "America may appropriately claim a part in the work of preserving the most precious memorial of the English-speaking world." Recalling "the gasp of horror that went up when we learned of the bombardment of Reims, and the dismay with which we read of the possibility that some Austrian airman might succeed in planting a bomb on the soft green beauty of the dome of San Marco in Venice," *The Post* exclaims, "Surely it does not take a war to make us appreciate what these things mean to the human race!"

In his appeal to "the English-speaking world" on behalf of the Abbey, Bishop Herbert E. Ryle, Dean of Westminster, says in part:

"During the past thirty years over £100,000 has been expended upon the fabric. This large sum has been obtained partly through the temporary suppression of one of the Abbey canonries and the use of the income for the fabric, partly through subsidies supplied from time to time by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in answer to urgent and piteous appeals. At the present moment we are indebted to the extent of several thousands of pounds in respect of moneys borrowed from the Ecclesiastical Commission for essential repairs.

"Now, however, we are faced with a desperate state of things. The sum of money which more than fifty years ago was fixt for the maintenance of the fabric and for the services of the Abbey has become utterly inadequate for these purposes. The immense rise in the cost of materials and in the wages of the staff, together with the greatly increased standard of efficiency demanded in the last half-century from every branch of service to Church and nation, has brought us to the verge of bankruptcy. It has even been necessary, while fabric repairs have unavoidably been postponed, to divert to the absolutely essential duty of keeping up the services and worship of the Abbey the inadequate sum of money which had been 'ear-marked' for keeping the fabric in repair.

"We are no longer able to pay our way.

"At the same time there is urgent need for—

"1. The repair of the two great western towers.

"2. The reparation of the external stonework of Henry VII.'s Chapel.

"3. The renovation of a large portion of the parapet running round the roof.

"4. The repair of the clerestories and flying buttresses.

"There is besides a continual large outlay required by the maintenance in proper repair of—

"1. The much decayed cloisters, and

"2. The ancient dwellings which, at the present scale of prices, can not be kept in suitable structural repair (as has hitherto been required) at the private cost of the officials who are the temporary occupants. . . . . . .

"But the Abbey must not be allowed to suffer. The English-speaking peoples of the world glory in Westminster Abbey. They will not tolerate the thought that its structural condition should suffer through lack of adequate funds. They will expect me to take them into my confidence, as I now do.

"I know well, after residence for over nine years in this place, and I know well from the extraordinary experiences in the Abbey during the years of the Great War, how dear is this church to the people of this country, to our brothers and sisters in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India; and, in a peculiar degree, to our brothers and sisters of the great Republic of America. . . . . . .

"I ask for the sum of £250,000. Of this, the sum of £100,000 is required for structural repairs in the immediate future. The remaining sum of £150,000 should constitute a fund by which the whole Abbey and any buildings of which the Dean and Chapter are the custodians should in future time be kept in a constant condition of complete efficiency and repair, and be finally freed from the humiliating necessity of appeals being made now for this object and now for that."

The London *Times*, taking up the Dean's appeal, devotes a special illustrated supplement to the Abbey and its needs, a subject which it characterizes as "of greater than national or imperial importance." Reminding us that the Abbey "has an authentic history of well-nigh a thousand years," *The Times* goes on to say:

"Noble buildings, like all masterpieces which reflect and, in part, embody the high spirit of man, cast their spell in a thousand indefinable ways over those who are brought within their influence. From them it seems to emanate even more potently than from the sublimest achievements of the sister arts, for they gather round them, as not even the subtle memories of music can do, the endless host of associations which link each ever-changing generation with all that has gone before and with all that is to come. That is the spell of Westminster, felt in the measure of their capacity by all who pass its venerable portals, recognized with thankfulness and wonder by those most alive to the tide of memories and emotions that rise and throng about them at every step within these hallowed walls, confessed and recorded by some whose words are deathless as these memories themselves. Westminster is the history of our race set in stone. It is the symbol of our beliefs and of our hopes. It bears the impress of all our varying moods, seen through the shifting lights and shadows of a thousand crowded years."

ROMAIN ROLLAND IN A NEW VEIN

IN "LILULI" the author of "Jean Christophe" has given us, according to one reviewer, a "sublime farce" which is at once "the history of a world that passed away in 1914" and "a bridge to a new world—still nebulous, not even yet a mirage." This book, a translation of which has recently appeared here, "demolishes with great Rabelaisian and Aristophanic guffaws the ridiculous and anarchistic societies that we live in." Moreover, to quote Mr. Benjamin de Casseres further, it touches on "the one great universal paradox that the human race has never faced, and never will face: the soul of evil in things good." The time and place of the drama, we are told, are fanciful; and *Liluli*, the central character, is "Illusion, the Ideal, the Chimera, the eternal Vamp of history." Writing in the Book Review Section of the New York *Times* Mr. de Casseres thus briefly sketches the scheme of the work:

"The stage is a ravine spanned by a footbridge. The human race is on the march—toward a mirage. There are peasants and intellectuals, diplomatists and socialists, satyrs and mountebanks, *Liberty*, *Equality* and *Fraternity*, *Truth* and *Opinion*, the *Gallipoulets* and the *Hurluberloches* (who are at war), shopkeepers, pedlers, and *Fettered Brains*.

"And *Polichinello*.

"*Polichinello*, next to *Liluli*, is the greatest character in the mask. He is the laughing brain. He is the eternal mocker. He believes in nothing and smiles at all things. He is the wisdom of Folly. His fathers were Voltaire and Erasmus. He has a hump and wears something like a dunce-cap.

"He believes that he alone is beyond the wiles of *Liluli*. He believes that his intellectual sneer has put him beyond Illusion. The tragedies of *Man*, tied to the apron-string of *Liluli*, are to him farces invented to keep him in good humor.

"But the brain of the skeptic is also the creation of *Liluli*. In the general crash on the Bridge of the World, when the human race goes into the abyss, *Polichinello* goes with it. Everything collapses on him—the fighting people, furniture, crockery, poultry, stones, earth, and the grand Chorus of Idealists.

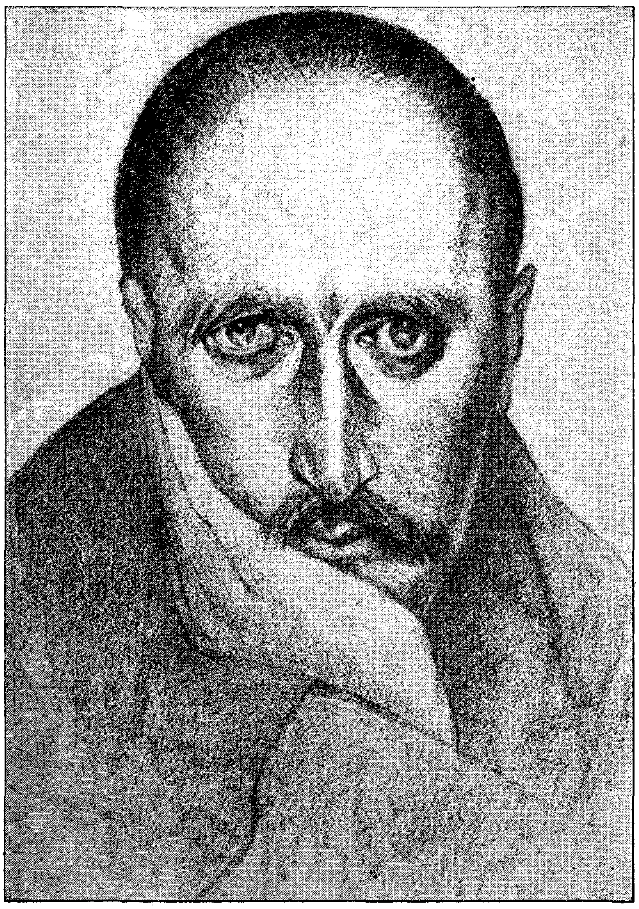
"On top of the mess sits *Liluli*, her legs crossed, smiling and showing the tip of her tongue, her forefinger to her nose. In the final Armageddon humor has no greater saving qualities than tears.

"The *Beast of Dürer* appears on the stage. It is a dumb part. The color of a gargoyle, black and mossy. She follows *Opinion* in her car.

"The figure of the *Master God* is an overwhelming satire. He is not God, but the tribal Moloch of this time, or any time, the anthropomorphic fetich of kaisers and peasants."

Continuing in a vein of sympathetic exposition, Mr. de Casseres goes on to say:

"The Ideal—*Liluli*—is the mask of an ageless, endless cruelty. Every 'uplifter' carries in the very heart of his teaching an Inquisition; every Buddha wills, unknown to himself, juggernaut and suttee; the passionate humanism of a Rousseau warms into life Robespierres and Napoleons. *Liluli* carries all men to the heights only to drop them into hell. And she smiles the incomprehensible smile of Isis.


"A BROTHER OF VOLTAIRE."

Pacifism, which killed the art of Tolstoy, says Benjamin de Casseres, "has made of Romain Rolland a brother of Voltaire and Anatole France."

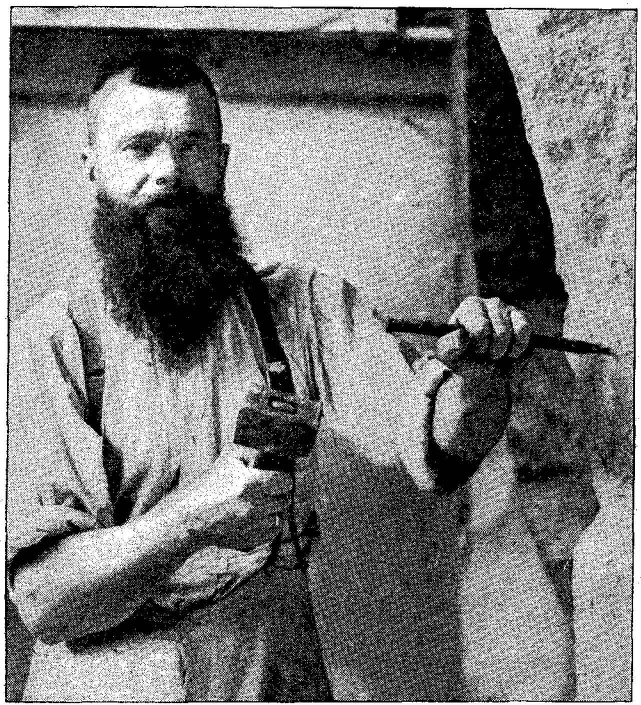
"The *Liluli* of Romain Rolland is thus not a pacifist; his is not a 'play' of pacifism or any ism—unless it be nihilism. *Liluli* is the luminous cloud, in the shape of woman, that floats over the forests and jungles of our concrete nature. She is the flame in the heavens of the imagination that lures the Moth-Man.

"In that gigantic and grotesque cloud, in its mysterious multisplendors, are dust and dynamite, deadly world-enveloping poisons, demons of creation and demons of destruction. Aphrodite and Azrael ride on its summit. Beauty and Death stand side by side, in an eternal *entente*, at the birth of every Idealist. The day that discloses to *Altair* and *Antares* (the two beautiful Siegfrieds of the Ideal in 'Liluli') their 'mission,' that day must they also behold Gog and Magog."

The reviewer is astonished that such a work as "Liluli" should have come from the brain of an avowed pacifist. "When Tolstoy became a pacifist," he reminds us, "his art died." But pacifism "has made of Romain Rolland a brother of Voltaire and Anatole France."

FRANCE'S SHEPHERD SCULPTOR

THE ADVENT TO FAME of France's shepherd sculptor, Paul Dardé, suggests to some critics the legendary beauty of a story of idyllic Greece. Dardé is a tall, solidly built, bearded man of thirty-two, who won the Prix National of the Salon for 1920 for his remarkable work, "Le Faune," which has elicited from some enthusiastic admirers the verdict that in Dardé Paris has another Rodin. A dozen years ago he was a shepherd boy in his native Cevennes, and spent the long hours when he had nothing to do but watch his sheep in carving models in wood with his pocket-knife. Telling the story of his rise from obscurity, which is the great topic of the day in French art circles, the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* relates that an engraver who lived in the same neighborhood as young Dardé happened to see a piece of stone carved by him in such a fashion as to stir his admiration and curiosity. Gradually he won the shepherd boy's confidence and was allowed to see many specimens of carving which had been done "with tools reminiscent of the Stone Age." The engraver sent word about the brilliant boy to the Department of Fine Arts in Paris, and one of the inspectors, Mr. Armond Dayot, was so imprest with reports of the young artist who had never had a lesson of any kind that he went to see him. In 1912 Dardé became a pupil at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, and after a visit to Italy he returned to the French capital, where he spent eight days in Rodin's studio and then went back into the Cevennes to produce a wonderful head of a woman entitled "L'Eternelle Douleur" ("The Eternal Sorrow"). His statue of "Le Faune," which won the Prix National, is a colossal seated figure with the chin resting on one hand and "that fantastic smile of pagan wisdom that reminds one irresistibly of immortal Pan." The fifty-eight members of the Conseil Supérieur des Beaux Arts, who awarded Paul Dardé the most coveted art prize of the year, are reported to have come to their decision practically unanimously. A writer in the Paris *Gaulois* informs us that Dardé's method of sculpture is that of Praxiteles and of Michelangelo, and explains that—



LATEST SENSATION OF THE PARIS ART WORLD.

Paul Dardé, winner this year of the Prix National, stept suddenly into fame from the obscure life of a shepherd in the Cevennes.

"He disdains clay and carves his thought directly in stone with a hammer and chisel that he uses with astonishing sureness. The equilibrium of his figure, the variety of planes and bulk, and the analysis of movement of the human form seem to him to be mere child's play.

"Marvelous as some legend of a long-past day is the history of this young sculptor, who through sheer genius, without any knowledge of the various schools, coteries, or studios, won the Prix National of the Salon with a first effort, and, unexpected and unnoticed, leaps from obscurity into fame. Paul Dardé is a name that until now has been quite unknown at least to the general public. Only in the studios of the great masters would one be likely to hear him spoken of, and then with just respect, for artists are perhaps the only ones to-day who are not jealous of each other's merits and have souls lofty and indulgent enough to praise the beauty carved with hammer and chisel by their comrades and rivals. They will tell you that Dardé is the young savage who went through the École des Beaux Arts like a cannon-ball, and who spent just eight days in Rodin's studio and then fled from it at top speed back to his native mountains. They will tell you also that he is an extraordinary personality of unrivaled talent who, they are willing to admit, can leave them all in the lurch any time he wants to."

JARRING VIEWS OF CULTURAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

POPULAR EDUCATION in Russia was never so widespread and enlightened as it is to-day, affirm the spokesmen of the Bolsheviki. Russian education is perishing, the intellectual class is disappearing, the young learn only to pillage and plunder, declare, with no less emphasis and conviction, the spokesmen of those elements in the Russian nation which oppose Bolshevism. This contradiction is strikingly illustrated by two articles which appear almost simultaneously in *Soviet Russia*, official organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau in New York, and in *Struggling Russia*, a journal published in New York in the interest of liberal but anti-Bolshevik Russia. There is no educational life in Russia, declares Prof. M. I. Rostovtzev, formerly of the University of Petrograd, writing in the latter publication.

Illustrating this view by the case of his own *alma mater*, he quotes a letter from one of his colleagues, who says: "The faculty is immense in point of numbers of professors, but then there are no students at all. Before Christmas they were all, with the slightest exception, drafted into the 'Red' Army." As tho in answer to this complaint, we find in *Soviet Russia* an unsigned article portraying in glowing colors the "Cultural Work in the Ranks of the 'Red' Army." Here we learn that during the five months from June 1 to November 1 last year more than a million copies of a magazine called *The Red Soldiers* were issued to the troops, together with 241,000 pamphlets and nearly three million leaflets. This novel educational work was supplemented by "600,000 open letters, 628,000 placards and colored pictures, and 92,000 graphic tables." To quote further:

"The whole of this tremendous work was carried out solely by the Central Political Administration. A perfect conception of the colossal cultural work, organized for the 'Red' Army, will be formed if we carry in mind the fact that the political departments of all fronts as well as the 'Red' Army divisions publish a great amount of printed matter.

"The whole of this agitational and cultural literature is written in the most popular style, comprehensible to the intelligence of the meanest peasants of the most remote corner of illimitable Russia. The gist of all the placards, pictures, and cartoons is easily grasped even by such of the peasants who have never had occasion to turn the pages of an illustrated magazine.

"The distribution of literature is not the only form of cultural activity among the 'Red' Army soldiers. Another form of this activity is exprest in the organization of schools, libraries, clubs, and theaters. In this direction the results achieved were also quite brilliant. By the 1st of November 3,800 schools had been established for the 'Red' Army soldiers; there are 2,392 circulating libraries and 1,315 clubs. There is a theater with almost every club. There are fifty-two 'Red' Army soldiers' theaters in Moscow alone.

"The 'Red' Army soldiers attend their schools eagerly. In the Yaroslav garrison attendance rose to 90–95 per cent. of the illiterate. At times special measures are taken toward the instruction of the illiterate. Thus, for instance, at Kazan all the illiterate of the artillery depot are exempted from all service for three weeks on the condition that they attend school every day.

"The following is a description of the successful development of the 'Red' Army theater. The Cultural Department of the 'Red' Army at Samara has at its disposal two troupes of professional actors. In the garrison hospitals, 'Red' Army clubs, and town theaters the following performances were given to the 'Red' Army soldiers: In August, 24 plays, 14 concerts, and 29 cinematograph shows; in September, 5 performances, 41 concerts, and 40 cinematograph shows; in October, 8 plays, 54 concerts, and 60 cinematograph shows. All performances are free to the soldiers. The following are the figures of attendance: In August, 79,240 'Red' Army soldiers attended; in September, 76,860; in October, 76,860. The total number of spectators amounted to 291,920 soldiers. During this period besides the professional troupes, 35 dramatic 'Red' Army circles were established and worked in the Army; by November 1 the number of plays and concerts given by these amounted to 235.

"The amateur 'Red' Army dramatic circles very often put on the stage plays which were written by 'Red' Army soldiers themselves. These plays are not pretentious; they can not be said to be striking for their esthetic qualities; their great advantage lies, however, in the fact that dealing as they do with vital questions and realistic problems of the day they find a ready appeal in the hearts of the workers and peasants, whom circumstances have temporarily turned into soldiers. . . . . . .

"Thus we see that in its cultural activity in the ranks of the 'Red' Army the Soviet Government strives to satisfy the spiritual demands of the 'Red' Army soldiers. The task of the revolutionary-socialist education does not consist in raising the spirit of the 'Red' Army when faced by the enemy; it is much broader than that. Compelled by unfortunate circumstances to take the peasant from his plow and the workman from his bench, the Soviet Government strives, at the same time, to utilize the period of the soldier's service in the interest of his spiritual development, and to make him a worthy citizen of the Socialist state. With the return from the front to his remote village the 'Red' Army soldier will not only take a vital and intelligent interest in his surroundings and in political events, but will, in his turn, become the bearer of Socialist education and enlightenment to the dark masses of peasantry who as yet have failed to shake off the traces of an age-old slavery."

"LE FAUNE,"

The colossal work that won Paul Dardé sudden fame and the Prix National, the most coveted prize of the year. On the face of this figure, one critic notes, is "that fantastic smile of pagan wisdom that reminds one irresistibly of immortal Pan."

Turning now to the other side of the picture, as painted by Professor Rostovtzev in the pages of *Struggling Russia*, we learn that in Russia under Bolshevism "the destruction of the school system advances rapidly, while they have not even begun to lay the foundation of the contemplated new school system." Writing with the authority of one who for twenty years was connected with the higher educational institutions of Petrograd, and who since his exile has kept in close correspondence with his colleagues, Professor Rostovtzev goes on to say:

"Facts testify that the condition of the higher educational system is now a thousand times worse than under the old régime. It is perishing entirely. They are reforming the system from above, without consulting the opinions of competent persons; they are reforming it rudely and stupidly. The autonomy of the school system has perished. The educators are the slaves of the Commissariat, at the head of which we find ignorant hooligans, beginning with Lunacharsky. If the higher schools protested in the past at the interference of men with world-famous names as scholars, such as Pirogov, Kapustin, Sonin, and others, what must they feel now when their life depends upon the whims of crude half-scholars, such as Christi, or decadent art critics with the educational qualifications supplied by Parisian boulevards, such as Lunacharsky? The conditions of life are so terrible that scientific activity has come to a complete standstill. Neither is there any educational life, as the 'Socialist Government' considers the 'Red' Army as the best school for the youth. Here, too, it only follows obediently the directions of militaristic and imperialistic Germany.

"It is terrible to think and painful to write about all this. After a few years of the Bolshevik régime, which our former Allies are so assiduously patronizing, the intellectual class of Russia will have disappeared. The aged are rapidly dying out, the young do not study, but learn only pillaging and plundering in the incessant civil war, while those small chips of our youth who had hoped to find refuge and an opportunity for education outside of Russia are met by closed doors and hearts of stone. Verily, whom God would destroy he deprives of reason. We are going with unerring steps toward the ideal of universal equality—the equality of spiritual and material poverty, of wretchedness, and general brutalization!"

In corroboration of this view Professor Rostovtzev quotes one of his Petrograd colleagues, N. V. Poozino, who writes:

"The conditions of spiritual life in Russia have become absolutely unbearable! In addition to all the burdens of slavery and oppression by the vile elements composing the Bolshevik administrative organization, we witness lately a complete loss of all hope on the part of our *intelligentsia*, as a result of the collapse of the 'White' fronts. The so-called *bourgeoisie*, as a better situated class, is annihilated."

WHY THE INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT FAILED

ALTERNATELY CONDEMNED as an attempt at "ecclesiastical autocracy" and praised as "the greatest Protestant effort of all time," the Interchurch World Movement, so far as its financial phase is concerned, has "collapsed," and in the religious press rejoicing mingles with regret at its downfall. No effort in recent religious history has aroused in secular and religious papers such wide-spread debate as to its possibilities for good or evil. The breakdown is due, it is generally agreed, partly to the withdrawal of the Baptists and Presbyterians, but mainly to the failure of the "friendly citizens" to contribute $40,000,000 for the Movement's expense fund. Of the total askings of $336,777,572, only $176,000,000 was subscribed, and the appeal to "No Man's Land" for the expense account brought in less than three million dollars. However, something has been salvaged from the wreckage. Tho "so many good people seem to glory in their assumption that the Movement has failed," various surveys and inquiries are completed, or nearing completion, and, says *The Presbyterian Advance*, "there have been a wide leavening of the public thought and a clearer realization of the unity and immensity of the responsibility of the Church of Christ." Encouragement is lent to the view that the Movement is not wholly "a lost cause" from the fact that the General Committee decided on July 8 to continue the endeavor "on a greatly modified basis." At this meeting it was determined that "the main purpose and objects for which the Interchurch World Movement was created should be conserved," a budget not to exceed $75,000 was agreed upon, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with representatives of other interchurch bodies and recommend plans for the future.

The Movement was under a broadside of strictures from the beginning. Tho John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was one of its promoters and chief contributors and other wealthy men were giving it their time and support, some of the business journals charge that it has radical leanings and that some of its officials are avowed "apologists of the I. W. W." Internal denominational dissent "obstructed the financial campaign," and, in the view of several secular papers, the Movement labored under the heavy handicap of coming at an "inopportune time," when "pocketbooks had been too much harried" and the country "was weary of drives." In the face of financial defeat the General Committee accepted the challenge to reorganize, and, with the exception of the vice-chairman, the chairman of the executive committee, and the treasurer, the executive officers resigned. The supplementary finance committee was discontinued, and all employees were notified that they would vacate their positions on July 14. A committee was appointed to sell the office furniture immediately, and to negotiate with banks and denominations for the earliest possible cancelation of the debts. The Greenhut Building in New York City, rented as headquarters at a large sum for a term of years, will be subleased.

"It is difficult, and probably futile, to attempt an estimate of the causes which lay behind the collapse of the Movement," writes Rae D. Henkle in *The Christian Herald*, but his analysis is in agreement with most opinion. In his view:

> "The program was too large and in some particulars overlapped activities of other agencies, thus giving rise at some points to considerable friction.
>
> "The time allotted in which to make the program effective was entirely too short for such an ambitious undertaking.
>
> "The public at large and most church members were confused as to the real purposes of the organization. Most of the official pronouncements of the Movement were criticized as lacking in simplicity in the statement of its aims.
>
> "Charges of extravagance. These charges, it can be safely said, were unfounded. The Movement, to date, has spent a little more than eight million dollars. If you consider that to send a single letter to each Protestant church member in the United States and to each person who is a member of no church would require the expenditure of more than four million dollars, the cost to the Interchurch of a campaign to interest the nation in religion is not excessive.
>
> "The fear on the part of large groups of persons in some of the denominations that the Interchurch was assuming an overlordship and would eventually seek to absorb certain of the denominational activities.
>
> "The first two reasons were positive handicaps to the work of the Movement. The last three were negative and psychological, but none the less serious, impediments. Given more of time, it is probable they could have been cleared away, but time was lacking. Misrepresentation had done its work too well."

Among those who raised their voices against the Movement was Richard H. Edmonds, publisher and editor of *The Manufacturers' Record* and one of the leading Baptists of the South, who declared that it "was a scheme which, if it had been successful, would have created one of the greatest ecclesiastical autocracies the world has ever known," and who believed that "every lover of true religion, every one who hopes for the advancement of Christianity throughout the world, may well rejoice that the Interchurch Movement has passed away." It was "a brave attempt to establish a Soviet of religion," declares *The Nation*. But "there was an aroma of bankers about the deliberations of the Interchurch, and whiffs of it interpenetrated the advertising and other promotion material of this crusade." Opposed to this "there is a fundamental decency in our people which has silently resented selling Jesus in the language of the circus. On the day when John R. Mott goes to prison for defending Debs because of their common humanity—on that day a Christian unity will be begun." But it is not an "aroma of bankers" that Henry Harrison Lewis, editor of *Industry* (Washington) detects. He alleges that Prof. Harry F. Ward, "of amazing and almost incredible radicalism," and Robert W. Bruere, an "apologist for the I. W. W.," were connected, during the investigation of the steel strike, with the Interchurch's Industrial Relations Department, and that William Z. Foster, leader of the steel strike, sought to utilize the department. Then he wonders whether this means "that Socialism, or practical anarchism, or at least so-called liberalism, has so permeated the ranks of the Church—elevated from the soap-box atmosphere or a city's slums—that fairness and justice are threatened. Or does it mean that the real attitude of the great body of the clergy toward the spirit of equity has been distorted by a few supposed leaders, who have taken to themselves the right to say what are industrial truths and what are not?" In recognition of this feeling the New York *Call* (Socialist) holds that the failure "has demonstrated the power of economic interests in deciding the fate of such movements. The Church is a part of earthly institutions and can no more escape the malignant influence of ruling classes than the state itself. . . . Class interests, not doctrinal faith, are at the bottom of the schism."

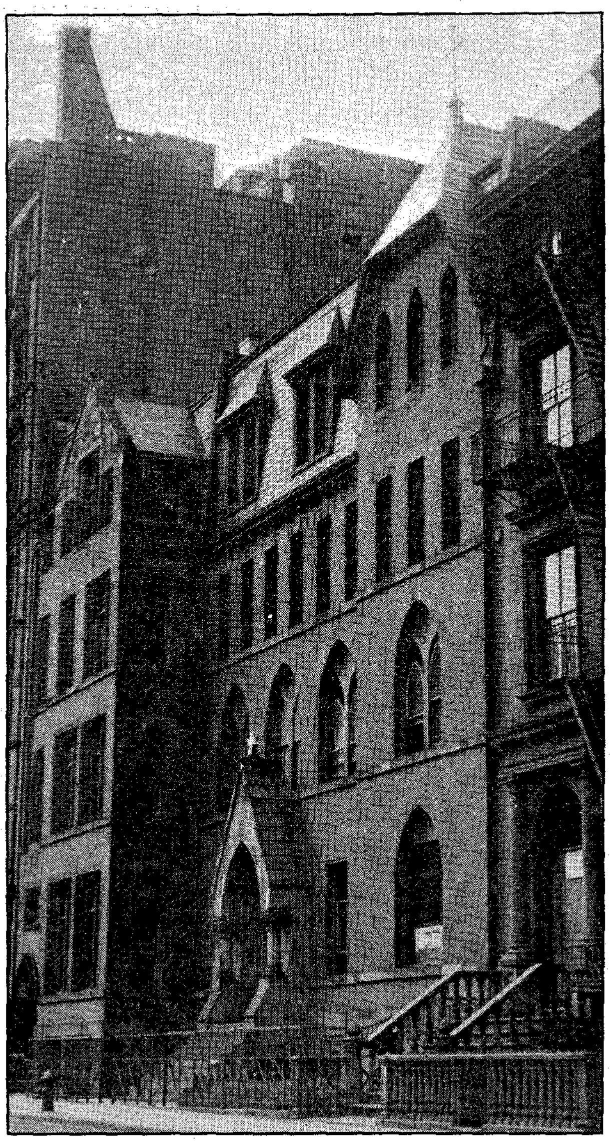
Some of the secular press regret the failure, and hope for better tidings later on. In the opinion of the New York *Evening*

Mail the abandonment of the Interchurch effort for "the upkeep and development of the work of thirty-two denominations participating in it is a regrettable event," but it thinks, however, "that the reluctance to contribute materially to good causes is only a passing phase of our communal and national psychology," and that "in the meanwhile every believer in the activities of organized religion will hope that the Interchurch World Movement will endure in its moral aspects, and that the spirit of cooperative effort for a common cause so strikingly revealed by its inception will continue to animate the denominations that participated in it."

But only thirty out of 160 denominations invited "were admitted to the feast" of the Movement, and Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, D.D., writing in *The Universalist Leader,* sorrows "with multitudes of other faiths that this great movement for Christian world unity, no matter how much money it gathers, is a failure, for in its very first action it denies its own name and becomes the most gigantic example in Christian history of theological intolerance and exclusiveness." On the other hand, tho acknowledging that one "is wilfully blind who refuses to see that the Interchurch World Movement has done a vast amount of good," *The Watchman Examiner* (Baptist) contends that the organization "has emasculated Christianity by eliminating all doctrinal emphasis from its pronouncements and appeals," and that "any movement that has made such a mess of its own finances as the Interchurch has managed to make can not help being discredited." Others agree with E. M. Wylie, writing in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), that the failure was "one of psychology, not morality," because the country had grown weary of drives. He believes that the Movement, "so far from failing, is the one movement of centuries which has gript the heart, fired the imagination, awakened the conscience of the world at large, has had the prophetic insight to dare great things for Christ, and with the support of a forward-looking Church will accomplish great things through Christ." *The Intelligencer* (Reformed Church in America) is relieved to know that "the Movement is not bankrupt," for it "was organized to serve as the active directing agency to combat the world movement to inter the Church, and shame be unto us if we seem to side with those who would rejoice at the downfall of 'the faith once delivered to the saints.'" In its "providential interpretation" that the "promoter's type of activity" does not pay, "the movement is worth all it cost," says *The Christian Century* (Disciples). "It remains only for the humbled but undiscouraged Church to read its lesson aright and begin its task anew with chastened spirit and in the fear of God."

AMERICANIZING THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

ALL ITS FORMER TIES BROKEN since the collapse of the Russian Government, the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church has embarked on a policy of Americanization by revising its liturgy into English form and cultivating among its followers a study of the ideals of their adopted home. The first service in English was conducted recently in the Church of the Transfiguration, the American mission of the Holy Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Nicholas, both in New York. The establishment of this English-speaking mission, writes Lillie Shostac in the New York *Times,* "marks not only an important step in ecclesiastic history, but affords a remarkable manifestation of Americanism." There "has come the realization that the Church of to-day, if it play a vital part in the lives of its children of the faith, must speak a living language, must speak in America the language of Americans." The idea of founding the new church was conceived by Archbishop Alexander Nemolosky, who succeeded Dr. Tikhon when the latter was elected Patriarch after the disbanding of the Holy Synod, a governing body arbitrarily created by Peter the Great. Dr. Nemolosky's official title is Archbishop of North America and the Aleutian Isles. Tho a monk for many years, he looked beyond the surrounding walls and saw before him "the task of reconciling the Slavonic peoples in America to the ultimate break with their homelands," and of making them "happy and understanding citizens of this English-speaking America." Toward this end he intends to institute in all church activities a study of American ideals, and the assertion of these ideals in the English language. In church schools English will take precedence over the study of all other languages.



AN AMERICANIZED RUSSIAN CHURCH IN NEW YORK,
Where Russians are being made "happy and understanding citizens of this English-speaking America."

The new policy of the Russian Church is "one of the inevitable results of the readjustments going on, due to the reflex of war-activities." In order to preserve its guiding force, the Church "must now enunciate its message in the words of America or lose the power to keep its children within the old faith." For—

> "What the devastating forces of the war accomplished on the Eastern Church in America was to sever these foreigners finally and utterly from this clinging to the homeland, and to establish the Church as the only connection between the home of their ancestors and the new land of their adoption. It was at this point that the real meaning of the Church in America was put to the test, and it has undertaken to teach its children the meaning of American citizenship. It is attempting to make them conscious of the forces by which our nationalism has evolved, and with it the creation of a national spirit or soul."

JAPAN CONCILIATING KOREA

THE WHOLESALE ARRESTS, innumerable floggings, and arbitrary executions of the natives which chiefly characterized the abuse of Japanese authority during the recent Nationalist uprising in Korea aroused to action the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and it is now reported that the reforms announced last September by the new Governor-General, Baron Saito, are being put into operation. More leniency is being manifested, and the Government has adopted certain changes in its attitude toward the Koreans. According to the religious press, some of the reforms already introduced by the Japanese are the licensing of native Korean newspapers, the permission to use the Korean language in private schools, and the granting of desired changes in the curricula of government institutions. It is permitted to use the Bible and to have religious services in unregistered private schools. The thirty-three signers of the "Declaration of Independence" are not to be tried for "sedition" but for "disturbing the peace." A law abolishing flogging as a legal punishment was promulgated on April 1; the officers responsible for the worst brutalities have been displaced; and the use of the sword as an emblem of authority for civil officials has been discontinued. "All this seems good on the surface, but to people who have their liberties it appears to be far from satisfactory," says *The Presbyterian*, and offers this program for the conciliation of the Koreans:

> "Japan, first of all, should give full, unqualified religious liberty to all. Secondly, it should maintain a just government for all and secure to all equal rights. Thirdly, and not least, Japan needs to reconsider her right to control Korea. The country belongs to the Koreans, and it will be hard for Japan to justify in the sight of modern nations the act of depriving these people of their rights by force. The Japanese authorities declare that their effort is not to suppress Christianity in favor of paganism, but to suppress sedition in favor of government. Those best informed on the history of the case are not able to accept this view of it, but believe the pagan purpose was revealed in the whole course of procedure. The times demand that Japan play an open game and that she restore confidence in her by frank maintenance of liberty and right."

A report just issued by the Federal Council Commission, says *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), "shows that in the Japanese suppression of the recent Nationalist uprising the proportion of Christian to pagan Koreans arrested was at least three hundred to one." However, "missionaries do not charge the Japanese administration with being antichristian, but admit the greater alertness and patriotism of the native church-members which made them natural leaders of their people." It is stated that "the Japanese Government reports that in the whole campaign against the independence movement in Korea 631 natives were killed while 1,409 wounded were treated in police or government institutions. The total number of arrests during the five months of greatest activity was 28,934; of these, 9,804 were officially flogged with ninety blows." The Presbyterian Church, according to *The Christian Century* (Disciples), reports the loss of forty-one members who were shot and killed in one year by the Japanese authorities and 1,642 Presbyterians imprisoned. So—

> "When one reflects that the Presbyterians are but a tiny percentage of the whole population of Korea, it is easy to see what is happening in that unhappy country. The Federal Council rightly leaves the political questions of Korea to the statesmen for settlement. But it makes an unequivocal demand for freedom of self-expression for the Korean people. This may be accomplished by some form of home rule or by independence. It is intolerable, however, to have an ancient people crusht out under the heel of a conqueror, especially after the world has spoken to Germany on the subject of the invasion of Belgium. It ought not to be necessary to more than hint delicately to Japan that her oppression of the Korean peoples does not increase Japanese popularity throughout the western world."

Believing that this country would not intervene in a military way to help free Korea, even tho the Japanese policy in Korea "impresses Americans as intrinsically unjust," *The Christian Work* (undenominational) suggests that we announce:

> "(*a*) Our abiding hope that ultimately Korea will secure and Japan will grant either independence or such a measure of autonomy as shall seem to the Korean people the most desirable means of realizing their destiny.
>
> "(*b*) Our belief that under present world conditions the important and practical objective for immediate efforts is to secure effective reforms by which to insure economic justice, educational and religious liberty, freedom of press, of speech, and of assembly, and as large a measure as possible of genuine local self-government. These are inherent rights and legitimate objects for immediate attainment and should be fully recognized and granted by Japan.
>
> "(*c*) Our conviction is that the promptness and the reality with which Japan grants these reforms and rights will measure her fitness to administer government in Korea and will also prove an important factor in influencing American attitude toward Japan."

THE PRISON'S OPPORTUNITY

"ONE CAN LEARN A LOT OF EVIL or a lot of good within prison walls. It all depends on the individual." This is not the speculation of an outsider, but the philosophic observation of the editor of *The Sing Sing Bulletin*, himself listed serially on the books of that prison. Hope is not necessarily left behind by those who enter as inmates, the editor assures us, for there are afforded many opportunities by which a convict may improve himself during his leisure hours. It is true that "some men come to prison, work as little as the officers will stand for, spend most of their idle hours in the yard and at the movies, and go away after a period of indolence no better than when they came." But "these are the drones in the industrial beehive and probably will continue to be drones as long as they live." Many of them return for other visits. However—

> "There are other men who turn confinement to profitable account by studying to fit themselves for useful occupations when their sentence has expired. Instead of loitering away their hours at motion-picture shows and in senseless chatter in the yard, they try to improve their minds by reading good books, storing away knowledge for future use. The Prison Library is a much-prized privilege to men of serious minds and ambitious resolves. There are more than twelve thousand volumes, embracing almost every range in the field of literature. Thousands of unlearned men have educated themselves from these books, and many of them are now occupying good positions in the business and industrial world.
>
> "Some took up the study of mining and were equipped with knowledge that enabled them to go far away from prison and step into well-paying positions. Some studied architecture, some medicine, some went in for law. Not a few devoted much of their leisure to equipping their minds with the best-approved methods of farming and cattle- and sheep-raising, resolving that when they passed through the gate to freedom they would make straight for the agricultural districts and cattle-ranges of the West or the more lucrative opportunities in South-American countries. 'Fresh woods and pastures new' were calling to them to come and begin life over again."

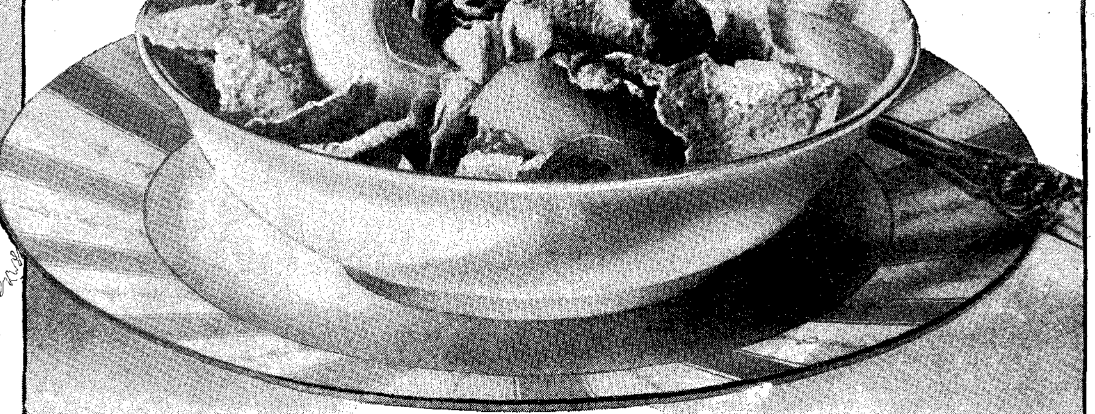
Many men go to prison without having had many educational advantages. Some are of foreign origin and have either an imperfect or, in many cases, we are told, no knowledge whatever of our language. Many are illiterate. And so—

> "To afford such men an opportunity to improve themselves while they are here, there is a school in which the elementary branches are taught by educated inmate teachers under the direction of a civilian principal. Hundreds of men who could neither read nor write when they came here have learned both in our Prison School.
>
> "The vocational school that is maintained by our Mutual Welfare League affords splendid opportunities to men who are desirous of learning useful trades."

"You'll Like The Taste"

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES
ARMOUR'S OATS
ARMOUR'S PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR'S MACARONI SPAGHETTI NOODLES
ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES
ARMOUR'S
THICK FLAKES
THICK FLAKES
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY
CHICAGO

PEACHES have an unmatched flavor all their own; and so have Armour's Corn Flakes! Put them together, with the pure goodness of milk and some sugar, if desired. Then you'll have a summer-time dish that is distinctively appealing to the most fickle appetite.



ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

Substantial and Satisfying

The fine flavor, natural sweetness and perfect crispness of Armour's Corn Flakes are protected for you by a distinctive triple-sealed package. First an inner bag—then a sealed carton—and finally a parchment wrapper outside.

Full-sized, uniform flakes toasted "just right" at Battle Creek, Mich. Such fine qualities are possible because Armour's Corn Flakes are made in a modern, sanitary plant, by men who have studied the manufacture of cereal products for years.

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COOK PERFECTLY IN 10 TO 15 MINUTES
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY

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Makers also of Armour's Oats, Pancake Flour, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles

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ARMOUR'S
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WORLD-WIDE · TRADE · FACTS

WE ARE LOSING TRADE CHANCES IN SOUTH AMERICA

(From *The Annalist*)

THE FEELING OF PROSPERITY with which the huge favorable trade balance with Europe has permeated the business community will and should receive a nervous tremor when the export and import figures with the six principal South-American countries for the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year (July 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920) are studied and analyzed. In nine months our exports to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and Colombia have increased only 13 per cent., while our imports from these countries, compared with the same period in 1919, have jumped 48 per cent., which has resulted in a trade balance adverse to us of more than $291,000,000, indicating a balance for the full year of more than $388,000,000, and this to countries lying at our doors, affiliated with us by geography and the Monroe Doctrine and whose natural source of supply should be the United States.

TABLE I.

	Population	*Nine Months Ending March*		*Ratio Exports to Imports*	*Export Per Capita* 1920*
		Imports	*Exports*		
Argentina...	8,000,000	$196,224,000	$121,599,000	62%	$20.25
Brazil.....	22,000,000	216,172,000	81,731,000	38	4.95
Chile	4,000,000	70,910,000	30,480,000	43	10.13
Peru.......	3,500,000	31,828,000	22,604,000	71	8.93
Uruguay....	1,400,000	41,688,000	19,349,000	47	18.37
Colombia...	5,475,000	50,969,000	30,395,000	74	7.37

* Estimated.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF OUR SOUTH-AMERICAN TRADE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH

	1919	1920	Change
Imports..........	$405,163,000	$597,791,000	$192,628,000
Exports..........	270,414,000	306,159,000	35,744,000
Adverse balance...	$134,749,000	$291,633,000	$156,884,000

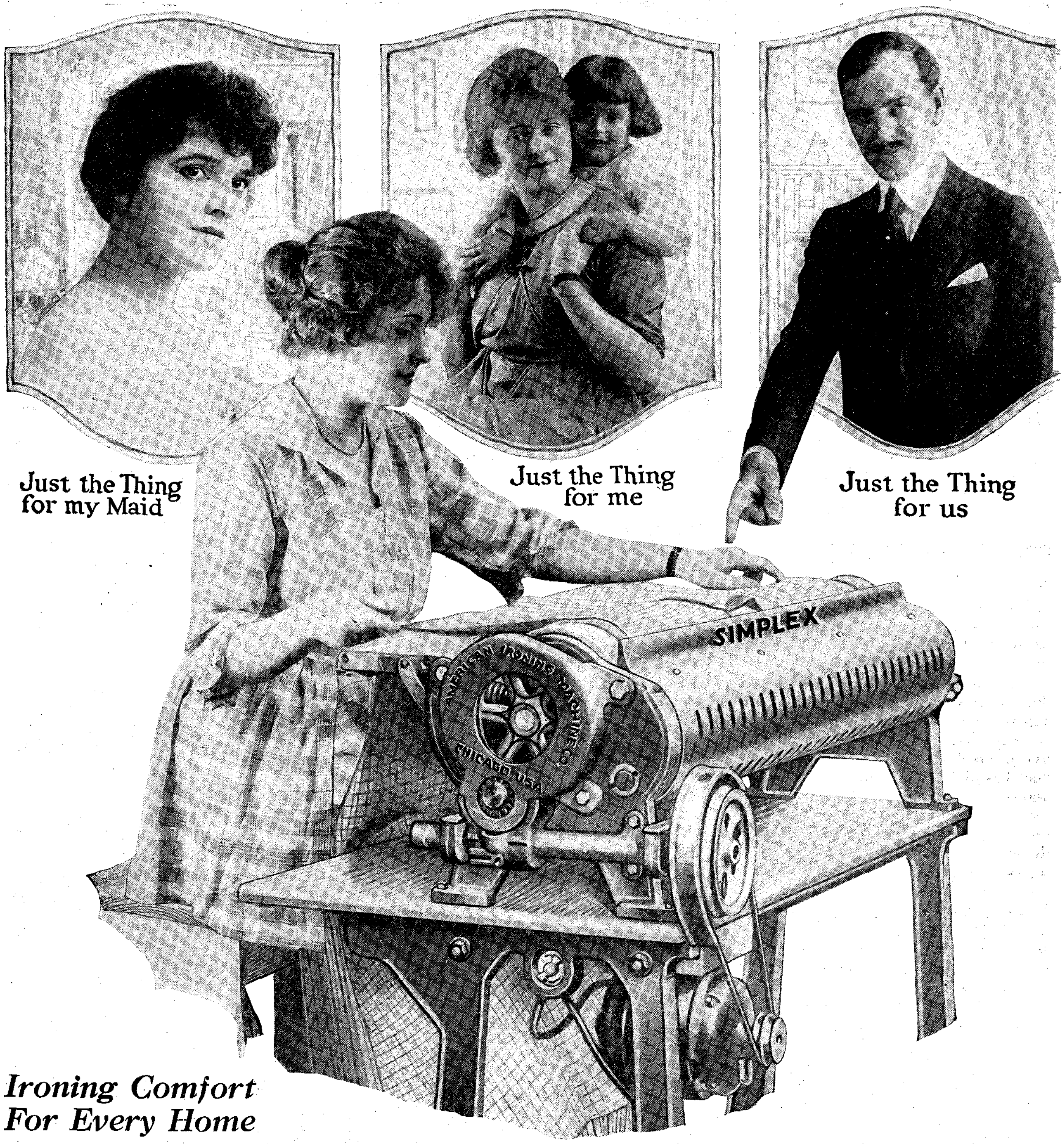
The present depreciation of the American dollar, thus making American goods appear cheap, offers the opportunity to the live manufacturer to go after this trade with a better chance of success than he would enjoy were he, as is now too often the case, to confine himself to the well-worn paths of Europe. No campaign, however, can be properly planned until a thorough knowledge of what is now being done is available. In order that a good idea of our South-American trade be made available for general study the annexed tables show the amounts of exports and imports of the various articles to the countries under discussion, with comparisons with 1919 business. Where numbers are printed in italics in Table II a loss of business in that particular item is indicated. Where figures are omitted the totals are too small to be considered.

The first disappointment comes with the amounts credited to agricultural implements. In the first place, only one country, Argentina, has made any considerable purchase from this, one of the premier American industries, and, in the second place, the figures show an important shrinkage from the 1919 amounts. This feeling of disappointment will be countered by one of elation from holders of the motor securities, for in this branch the increases, except for Chile and Peru, are important and gratifying. The cement figures reflect the work done by the strong Cement Manufacturers' Association. That our new-born dyestuff industry is not yet on solid enough ground to withstand competition is shown by declining totals to all the countries. Coal, except to Argentina, shows reductions. The increase to this country, however, forfends any hope to the American consumer, as Argentinian consumption more than takes up the savings from other countries. The relatively small business done by the American boot and shoe may possibly explain the huge retail sale of footwear by a prominent export house that had heretofore taken the output of four large factories.

The United States is the logical general store for South America. Reciprocal relations have been made more difficult through the lack of the study of Spanish and Portuguese in this country and by the dearth of adequate shipping lines.

TABLE II.—EXPORTS. (FIGURES IN DOLLARS. 000 OMITTED)

ARTICLE	ARGENTINA		BRAZIL		CHILE		PERU		URUGUAY		COLOMBIA	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Mowers and Reapers.......	602	*594*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plows and Cultivators......	1,164	*734*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Automobiles (commercial)...	96	297	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Automobiles (passenger)....	1,503	2,615	738	3,393	1,411	*332*	623	*572*	603	1,816	....	....
Cement...........	452	1,175	452	1,468	325	*242*	259	427	55	*48*	123	303
Extracts for Tanning......	88	*13*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dyes and Dyestuffs........	730	*536*	1,327	*501*	169	*124*	120	*86*	....	....	....	....
Bituminous Coal..........	870	3,886	2,901	*2,111*	1,232	*363*	....	....	1,551	*677*	....	....
Unbleached Cloth.........	670	*501*	....	....	1,989	*690*	....	....	....	....	480	1,879
Bleached Cloth...........	2,457	*1,090*	546	*259*	1,004	*770*	....	....	....	....	300	1,936
Printed Cloth............	1,821	*959*	768	*571*	432	*102*	....	....	....	....	424	4,211
Cloth Dyed in the Piece.....	5,333	*1,919*	1,417	*927*	1,241	*386*	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cloth Dyed in the Yarn.....	3,044	*835*	383	*131*	614	*153*	282	461	....	....	227	1,920
Knit Goods: Hosiery.......	3,162	*1,488*	121	122	666	*236*	158	217	488	*257*	....	....
Apples..................	83	341	58	239	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Binder Twine.............	4,611	*4,289*	....	....	....	....	....	....	420	*271*	....	....
Furs and Skins............	230	248	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Window Glass.............	591	*210*	222	297	401	*139*	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tires....................	1,310	1,416	438	830	791	*329*	....	....	256	507	....	....
Sewing-Machines..........	286	*278*	722	*583*	149	*119*	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomotives..............	....	....	....	1,865	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metal-Working Machinery...	318	375	....	....	392	440	....	....	....	....	....	....
Typewriters..............	229	373	250	570	148	*71*	75	98	....	....	....	....
Wire Nails...............	160	*104*	....	....	166	*29*	....	....	....	....	95	96
Pipes and Fittings.........	570	1,267	796	877	895	*282*	456	769	94	115	43	298
Steel Rails..............	....	150	7	1,322	317	*175*	208	463	....	....	92	*55*
Sheets and Plates.........	1,316	1,499	552	740	718	*516*	....	....	81	178	111	178
Structural Iron and Steel....	378	942	158	474	487	645	75	247	....	....	5	97
Tin Plates...............	8,607	*549*	2,418	*1,517*	392	*195*	220	*165*	3,773	*32*	....	....
Wire....................	2,804	5,130	1,561	3,571	330	439	....	....	326	804	247	590
Lead....................	112	230	287	*218*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leather.................	81	284	585	*308*	....	....	....	....	150	171	138	351
Boots and Shoes..........	149	165	....	....	129	*56*	147	169	....	....	....	....
Resin...................	786	1,789	872	2,793	....	....	....	....	298	334	....	....
Turpentine...............	285	636	194	*192*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mineral Oil..............	427	*219*	248	363	815	1,682	....	....	....	....	151	194
Illuminating Oil...........	1,133	3,213	2,410	5,067	736	*603*	638	*303*	....	....	....	....
Lubricating Oil...........	2,176	2,302	1,642	*1,519*	1,170	*457*	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gasoline................	472	1,790	924	2,596	320	570	....	....	132	282	....	....
All Other Oil.............	895	3,340	....	....	520	1,009	....	....	132	282	....	....
Newsprint...............	1,455	*1,297*	923	*404*	297	*88*	....	....	169	*158*	....	....
Other Paper..............	1,516	1,808	1,084	*623*	633	*154*	111	*64*	122	227	....	....
Paraffin.................	354	777	124	*101*	1,028	*550*	....	....	....	....	....	....
Motion-Picture Films.......	208	268	185	238	....	....	302	319	....	....	118	177
Wood: Fir, Oak and Pine....	557	4,989	....	....	353	*331*	909	917	95	*83*	....	....
Total Exports 9 months..	107,428	121,599	62,933	81,731	53,024	*30,480*	19,093	22,604	18,782	19,349	9,154	30,395
IMPORTS												
Wheat...................	1,825	*264*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Corn....................	83	7,490	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cocoa...................	....	....	2,533	10,360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coffee..................	....	....	47,387	147,685	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,282	30,365
Undrest Furs	233	3,981	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hats....................	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	314	771
Skins...................	20,510	65,147	5,659	20,962	190	1,752	265	570	7,526	14,121	1,505	4,141
Copper: Ore and Bars.......	....	....	....	....	33,247	*15,473*	15,876	*10,844*	....	....	....	....
Bananas.................	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,446	*1,340*
Beef and Veal.............	867	*61*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cheese..................	352	2,548	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cane Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	....	517	4,071	....	....	....	....
India-rubber	....	....	11,610	16,055	....	....	1,003	1,030	....	....	....	....
Manganese Oxid and Ore ...	....	....	7,704	*2,634*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tungsten Ore.............	448	*85*	....	....	725	*467*	752	*70*	....	....	....	....
Wool....................	61,139	*50,426*	....	....	5,046	5,869	1,386	*968*	8,297	24,272	....	....
Total Imports 7 months	127,106	196,224	80,669	216,172	122,110	*70,910*	26,274	31,828	29,084	41,688	19,920	40,969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CURRENT - POETRY

THE jibes of satirists have never notably disheartened the poets who must and will sing of spring, in better or worse fashion as their talent allows. In fact, the annual harvest of spring poetry is apparently increased rather than diminished by all the discouragements flung at the spring poet's brow. But songs of summer are not so plentiful as yet to have become the object of the jester's barb. In *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* (Chicago), David Morton resorts to the sonnet medium, of which he has facile command, to afford us a delightful vision of summer as seen with poetic eyes.

SUMMER

By David Morton

From what lost centuries that were sweet before,
  Comes this long wave of summer, bursting white
In shivered apple-blossoms on the shore
  That is our homeland for a day and night!
A wide, hushed spirit floats above the foam,
  A sweetness that was ancient flower and face,
When wine-red poppies stained the walls of Rome,
  And daisies starred those summer fields of Thrace.

Something survives and haunts the leafy shade,
  Some fragrance that was petals once, and lips,
And whispered, brief avowals that they made—
  Borne hither, now, in vague, invisible ships,
Whose weightless cargoes, poured upon the air,
  Are flowers forgot, and faces that were fair.

A Border-Man's reply to the lure of London may be cited by lovers of the country to all who would persuade them to live in town, whether it be London or Chicago. In the London *Poetry Review*, James A. Mackereth makes this reply in a long poem entitled "The North," from which we cull the succeeding stanzas:

THE NORTH

By James A. Mackereth

Why should I come to London Town
And leave my woods, my moorlands brown,
These Border hills of old renown
That lure the curlew's cries,
To share the loveless prison yoke
With dizzy-hearted hounded folk
Whose separate souls, bedimmed with smoke,
Have never felt the skies?

. . . .

Why should I hie to London Town
Who have within my heart my crown,
And leave my lovers green and brown
And my blue mother sky,
My daily friends the eager flowers,
Blithe birds, and buds, and sportive showers,
Trailing by silvered cairns and towers,
To see half-dead men die?—

These give blind vows to speeding days,
Meek slaves to momentary ways,
Their task the fickle hour betrays,
Their every goal a grave;
While here at every deed I do
The infinite is peeping through,
And earth is drenched with heavenly blue
Like foam-bell on a wave.

I dig among my garden trees,
Or roam with bracken round my knees,
And hear the wind at crooning ease
Among the pine-tree tops;
While stars keep tryst with tarn and burn,
I see swift darkness skim the fern,
And fields their flying faces turn,
And many a moon-winged copse.

. . . .

Oh! not for me the prisoning street,
Vague roar, and vainly hastening feet;
But kindly words where winds are sweet
On foot-tracks through the corn;
The peace that no void tumult mars,
The grandeur without human scars,
The sleep beneath the neighbor stars
Unfevered, unforlorn.

Be mine the haunts of living men
That keep their hearts within their ken,
That up the heath and down the glen
Where day's first dawn-gleam ran,
Pursue their homely tasks and hear
The love-thrilled throstle singing clear,
Far from the noise, the spite, the fear
Of men that know not Man.

The easy assumptions of the world's verdicts will always irritate the philosopher and provide the moralist with a text. In *Harper's Magazine* (July) "A Village Portrait" points the moral against superficial judgments by the deft presentation of a character and a life.

A VILLAGE PORTRAIT

By Margaret Steel Hard

They said he was a scoffer, had no faith—
His neighbors on the mountain-village street—
And added that he found his drink and meat
In argument; of course, he shunned the church.
His passion was to urge some old-time score,
Do battle for each lost Whig cause. He swore
And held one by the coat to gain a point.
When fired by talk he sang the "Marseillaise,"
His broken voice pitched high to catch the sway
And tumult that it stirred within his blood.
And then without a word, perhaps, he slipt away,
At eighty, on the mountainside, to stray
And fish the streams or hunt with his old hound.
When suddenly it came his time to die
He spoke without a quaver. His keen eye
With piercing glance searched every face near his;
And then he called his youngest son apart,
The son who was the kernel of his heart—
The hidden sweet of all his bitter years—
"I'm going across the river by and by.
When you come, too, lad, bring your rod and fly."
They said he was a scoffer; had no faith.

Sure mastery of her craft and genuine substance of thought are the chief characteristics of the copious verse-production of Edith M. Thomas. In the same number of *Harper's Magazine* she contributes two stanzas that are as pungent in thought as they are concise in expression.

SHARER

By Edith M. Thomas

I will laugh with any one,
Laugh awhile, then onward run.
I will cry with those who cry;
But I will not linger by.

Certes, mirth or grief I'll share,
But my own I could not bear:
Long ago both left my door—
I will let them in no more.

A literary curiosity appears in the London *Athenæum* in the form of an unpublished poem written by the late George Macdonald to John Ruskin. The poem is a reminder of a fact little known, according to Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, who supplies it to this London weekly, and that is that there was a warm and intimate friendship between Ruskin and Macdonald. Curiously enough, we are told, the official biography of Ruskin contains no reference to this close friendship nor any reference to the letters addrest by Ruskin to Macdonald.

TO JOHN RUSKIN

By George Macdonald

O friend, since I have seen thee this fair day,
The day is fairer; for its golden show,
Long ere the evening, rosy all doth glow:
Thy face hath changed it—tho it be not gay.
Not as a bridegroom's clad in radiant play,
But calm and strong, serene, divinely slow,
With sorrowing smiles that to my bosom go:
Thy soul looks forth crowned for a kingly sway:
Some men would hold thy sun was in the west,
And hid with rosy clouds, its dying head,
Flushed with the blood thy trampled heart hath
  shed,
Weary with waiting and not being blest:
I say 'tis morn that dawneth in thy breast
Tho dark-plumed night would brood the glory
  dead.

The most distinguished literary periodical that has come into being since the armistice is the London *Mercury*, in each number of which a plenteous repast of verse is served as the initial feature of the magazine. There follows a specimen of the distinctive quality of its poetry pages:

IDENTITY

By F. W. Harvey

I am the blood that burns,
  The flesh that dies,
The haunted heart that turns
  To Paradise,
The soul that laugheth low
  And whispereth,
"There are sweet things to know
  After—Death."

Such powers am I, and more,
  Both good and bad;
Nor all the learned lore
  Solomon had
Could ill and good dissever.
  Yet this is true—
Naught's me that doth not ever
  Cleave to you.

There is a refreshing lyric quality as simple as it is genuine in stanzas to the moon by Grace Hazard Conkling, which she contributes to *The Century Magazine* (July).

"I HAVE CARED FOR YOU, MOON"

By Grace Hazard Conkling

I have cared for you, Moon,
  Cold as you are,
Frozen on the sky
  With your dangling star.

It is not your shape,
  Nor your lure of light
Holding the sun
  On your breast all night;

It is not your voice.
  I have never heard
Your glittering cry,
  Your wandering word.

Yet you are romance
  And you are song.
I have cared for you, Moon,
  Long, long.

Since I first paid toll
  With a coin of dream
On the road you silver,
  You peer and gleam

With a wistful look
  On your haunted face,
As tho earth were
  A wonderful place.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

EUGÉNIE, "QUEEN OF SORROWS," ONCE EMPRESS OF FRANCE

PICKING FLOWERS IN THE TUILERIES GARDENS has long been forbidden, but of late years when an aged, white-haired lady, walking through the gardens alone with the aid of a stick, occasionally stooped to pluck a flower, the *gendarmes* always looked the other way. In the aged lady the Tuileries watchmen recognized the woman who had once been the mistress of these gardens, former Empress Eugénie of France, whose death in Madrid, at the advanced age of ninety-four, was reported on July 11. With the passing of this woman ended a romantic career almost unparalleled for "the heights of its glory and the depths of its tragedy." Of obscure origin, her life reached its zenith when she became the wife of Napoleon III. and sat on the Imperial throne of France. For almost fifty years prior to her death, however, Eugénie lived in the shadows, and "the most beautiful woman" was called "the most pathetic figure in Europe." The change in her fortunes came when the Second Empire fell, followed shortly by the death of her husband and her son. It has been intimated that Empress Eugénie played a not inconsiderable part in the downfall of the Second Empire, because of her activities in connection with Italian affairs, in the Mexican adventure, and in bringing on the Franco-Prussian War, which she is said to have called "my war." The extent of her influence on these events, however, has never been definitely established. It seems to have been the consensus of opinion that "she was fitted for a throne in naught but beauty and grace." She is described by several authorities as an imperfectly educated Spanish woman, unable to distinguish between her personal likes and dislikes, her feminine intuitions, and the logic of events, and at a critical period in France's internal politics blundering from one faction to the other without conciliating either. The most interesting part of the former Empress's story is that dealing with the attainment of her exalted position, the romance of which is enhanced by the obscurity and even mystery of her origin. There is a controversy as to the identity of her mother. According to some stories Eugénie and her sister, later Duchess of Alba, were really the daughters of old Queen Cristina, the consort of King Ferdinand of Spain, born of a secret morganatic union between Cristina and an English artist named Ward, prior to Cristina's marriage to Ferdinand. It is asserted that the two little girls were placed in the care of Comtesse de Montijo, by whom they were brought up as her daughters. The Comtesse de Montijo herself is said to have been a daughter of William Kirkpatrick, United States Consul at Malaga, alleged to have been a native of Scotland, but a naturalized United States citizen. Whether the Countess was the real mother of the two girls or not, she took them about with her on her travels, living now in Paris and at other times in the Spanish capital. During a period of her girlhood spent in a Paris school, Eugénie had met Napoleon's cousin, Jérôme Bonaparte. The Prince had manifested considerable interest in the girl, in spite of the mystery concerning her birth, with which he was familiar, and when he met her again, in Madrid, he had fallen seriously in love with her. Of this affair we read in the New York *Tribune:*

AGED, BUT VERY MUCH ALIVE.

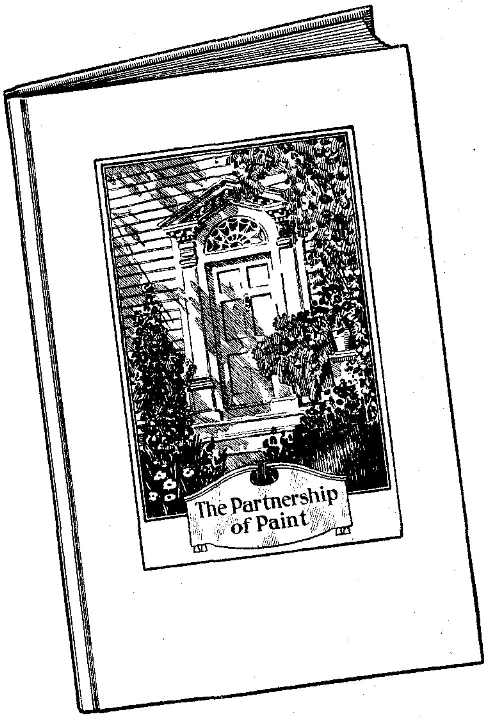
The former Empress of the French as she appeared recently, in her ninety-fourth year, a visitor at the court of Spain. The Spanish Queen is seated at her right.

> But when the question of marriage was broached he profest himself to be unable to consider it on the ground of her origin. This served to embitter her against the Prince, whom she had evidently expected to wed, and when later on she found that he was opposing her matrimonial alliance with the Emperor, and was urging that if there was any union at all it should be merely one of a morganatic character, she developed the most intense hatred toward him, which followed him to the end of his days. He, on his part, grew to dislike her. He was very fond, in his way, of his cousin, Napoleon III., and devoted to the interests of France. He considered her injurious to both one and the other. Curiously enough, when the question of Jérôme's marriage to Eugénie had been discust at Madrid it had been Napoleon, then President of the republic, who had objected to it, and for the very same reasons! How a girl whose very legitimacy was so much in doubt that it necessitated the doctoring of innumerable official records, and who had been the subject of so much unfriendly discussion, should have succeeded in raising herself to the position of Empress of the French forms a chapter in history before which the rise of Maintenon pales into insignificance.

It is not definitely known when Eugénie first met Napoleon III. There are stories to the effect that it was in London in 1847 or 1848, and that the young man proposed to her then and there, but that the prudent Eugénie rejected the discredited pretender to the French throne, who was at that time in poverty. But in 1851 Napoleon became Emperor of the French—

> Now began his vain hunt for a bride among the daughters of the royal houses of Europe. Everywhere he met with firm refusals. At last, discouraged, he decided upon a daughter of the old Polish house of Czartoryski, then hesitated, his infatuation for Eugénie gaining the upper hand. She had waited, firmly declining his proposals of another kind. Her answer, "The way to my boudoir lies through the Church," has become famous. Singled out by the Emperor's attention on every public occasion, she found herself now in an uncomfortably delicate position. She was at the parting of the ways, where all must be gained or everything be lost. She won.
>
> The marriage was openly discust as a certainty by January, 1853, when the Austrian Ambassador, Count Hübner, first heard of it as a certainty in the salon of Princess Lieven. Napo-

The House of Masury Will Mail This Book to You



THE Partnership of Paint was written for you—if you are of an inquiring turn of mind. And it is unlike any book of its kind ever printed. It isn't technical in language or presentation. And it is anything but dry. It is first of all, informative, and a story of facts.

If you or your family are thinking of painting or decorating your house, you'll like The Partnership of Paint for it tells you how to do both. It discusses the relation of landscape to homes. It tells how to make your house a part of a picture. It shows how to make Nature contribute to your own scheme of things.

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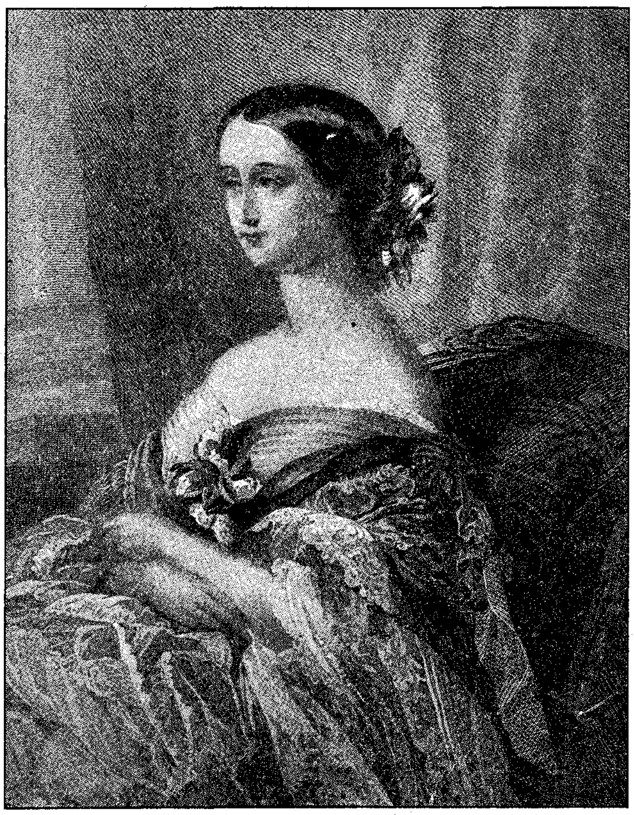
> leon announced it publicly on January 22. In the words of the witty Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, who did not approve of her, Napoleon "preferred the *cachucha* to the *mazurka*," a reference to the national dances of Spain and Poland. "The Emperor has only to show his bride," said his half-brother, de Morny, "and Paris will award her the golden apple."
>
> The future Empress's beauty was undoubted. On this point we have better evidence than the ephemeral homage of courtiers, for innumerable pictures and busts of her were made by artists and sculptors, such as Winterhalter, Odier, Madame Herbelin, Eugene Lami, Carpeaux, Meissonier, and others, and many of her biographers have given us pen-pictures of her in the heyday of her loveliness.
>
> The civil marriage of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, with Doña Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman took place on the evening of January 29, at the Tuileries, in the Salle des Maréchaux.
>
> On the following day, Sunday, January 30, the religious ceremony was celebrated in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Joy bells were rung in every church in the capital and an Imperial salute was fired by the cannon of the Invalides.



YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL, IMPERIAL.

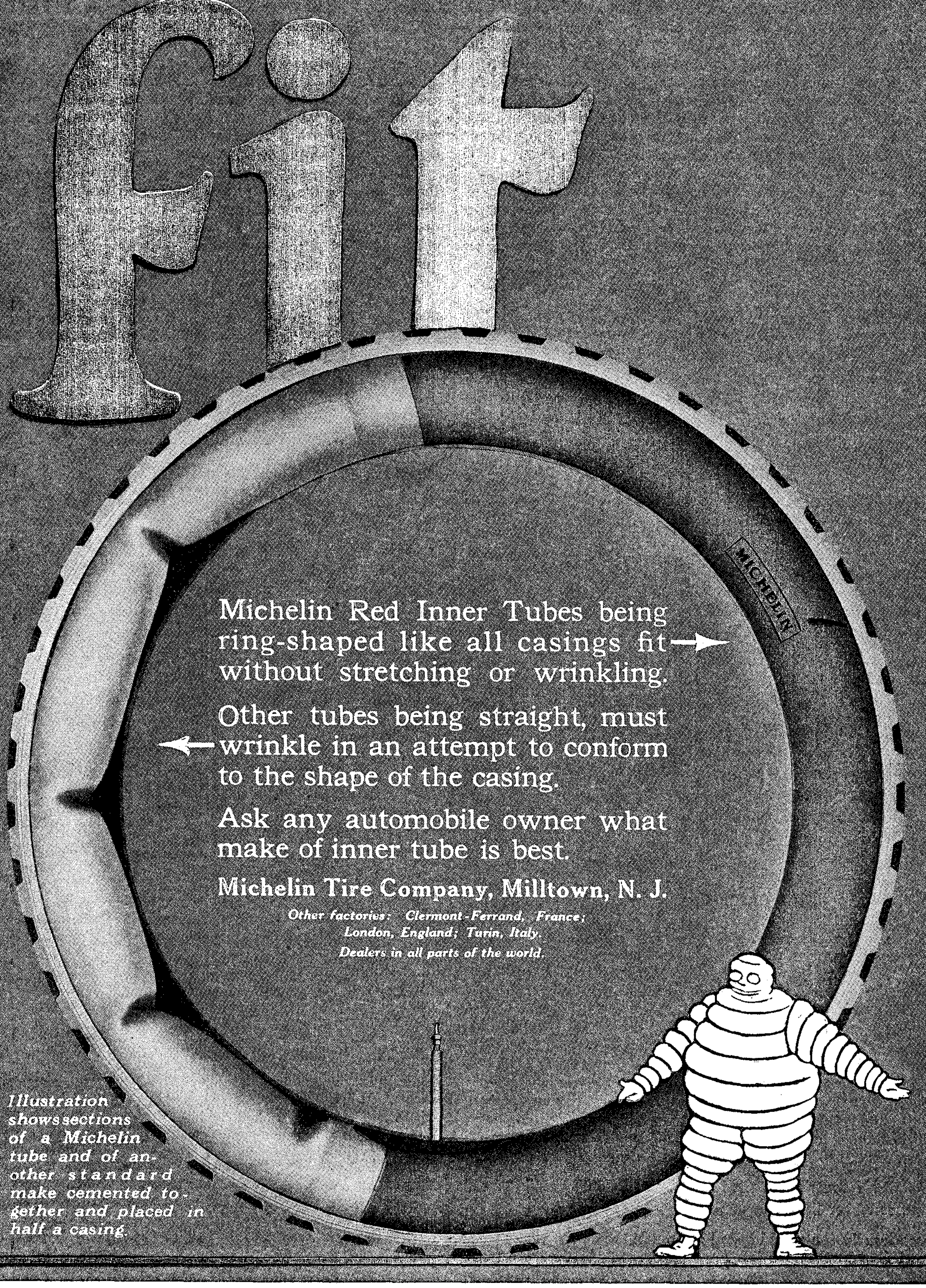
A photograph of one of the many portraits painted of Eugénie in the days just preceding the Franco-Prussian War, when she had attained almost everything that womanly ambition could aspire to.

> A week later, on Monday, February 7, the diplomatic corps was presented to the new Empress, and the Senate gave a ball at the Luxembourg Palace in honor of their Majesties. The official organ, *Le Moniteur*, had announced the event to the public in these terms: "An auspicious event, which can not fail to consolidate the dynasty, is shortly to take place. The Emperor is about to marry Mademoiselle de Montijo, Countess de Teba. Mademoiselle de Montijo, who belongs to a noble Spanish family, is the sister of the Duchess of Alba, and is as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her remarkable beauty."
>
> Throughout the seventeen years of her occupancy of the French throne Eugénie was subjected to a species of boycott by her sister empresses and queens. When foreign rulers visited Paris during her husband's reign they invariably left their consorts at home. In fact, the only royal lady of high sovereign rank who ever condescended to honor Napoleon and Eugénie by becoming their guest at Paris was the late Queen Victoria, who was induced by her Ministers, very reluctantly, to go to Paris. They declared that it was only by her consenting to pay a state visit to the French Court that Napoleon III. could be prevented from putting into execution his extraordinary project of proceeding to the Crimea to assume supreme command of the allied French and English armies then besieging the Russian fortress of Sebastopol. While Queen Victoria never visited France again during all the fifteen years that Napoleon remained on the throne, she developed thenceforth a kindly interest in Eugénie, largely due to the profound deference manifested toward her by the Empress.
>
> It was this interest that caused Queen Victoria to intervene quietly some twelve years later when a more than ordinarily violent quarrel with the Emperor had led Eugénie to quit Paris, after a semipublic outburst of jealous anger, vowing that she would never return. Fortunately, she directed her steps to England. The Queen, who had been warned of what had occurred, induced her to leave the hotel at which she was staying in London and to join her at Osborne, where she kept her for a week, until she had reasoned with her, soothed her, and after effecting a reconciliation persuaded her to return to Paris and to her husband. Thus, through the kindness of Queen Victoria, what had started in a sensational quarrel and what would have culminated in a complete and disastrous separation was removed from the domain of public scandal, and the flight from Paris transformed into a friendly and private visit to the English sovereign.
>
> Eugénie's submission to snubs was pathetic. Against royalty she could not defend herself, but she suffered the impertinences of the wife of the Austrian Ambassador, the high-born Princess Metternich, whose "Oh, but my sovereign is a real Empress" is still remembered. And when she complained to the Princess Clotilde of Savoy, who had married Jérôme Bonaparte, of the fatigue and tedium of a court function, the Italian answered amiably, "We do not mind; you see, we are born to it." Vainly did she try to attract to her court the old French nobility; they, with few exceptions, kept aloof till the end.

Tho she was snubbed by royalty, Eugénie's life as Empress of the French was passed in truly royal style. She spent her time now at one and now at another of the Imperial palaces—the Tuileries, Saint-Cloud, Fontainebleau, and Biarritz. Each of these had a character of its own, from the stately ceremonial atmosphere of the Tuileries to the simplicity of Biarritz, where the Empress was able to throw off the cares and duties of her high office. In 1856 the Prince Impérial was born, to the great joy of the Emperor and his consort, who believed the dynasty was now secure. The political ascendency of the Empress began about two years after this, and is said to have dated from the night of Orsini's attempt on the life of the Emperor, when a bomb was thrown at the carriage in which the Imperial couple were on their way to the opera. The courage displayed by the Empress on this occasion impress everybody and seems to have been what caused Napoleon thereafter to take more seriously the political activities to which Eugénie had always been inclined. We read on:

> After the Italian war, into which Orsini's attempt had driven the frightened Napoleon, Eugénie persuaded him not to withdraw the French army of occupation from Rome, which was the course advised by his ministers, who deemed the propitious moment come for getting out of the Italian question altogether. She had plans of her own concerning the Papacy, which she continued to force upon Napoleon: Pius IX. was to be succeeded by a Bonapartist pope in the person of Prince Lucien, who afterward became a cardinal. Thus the old nobility and the clergy of France might be led to accept and support the empire. The backing and filling of the French policy toward Italy, its endless and bewildering vacillation, must be ascribed to this. Eugénie was actuated, not, as has been said, by religious motives, but by worldly ones. Her aim was the strengthening of the dynasty, the increase of its glory, and it was this argument that won the day with Napoleon, especially as the withdrawal of his troops from Rome might well have called down upon his head a papal bull of excommunication, with fatal results in rural France. Eugénie's influence was cast also on the side of the Mexican adventure.
>
> In internal politics she strenuously supported the Duc de Morny in his opposition to all liberal concessions. When he died she went over to the other side, under the influence now of Count Walewski, and as warmly advocated the granting of these parliamentary demands. After 1866, when the rise of Prussia demonstrated that the prestige and influence of the empire were a hollow sham, and that Napoleon had been tricked, the internal situation went from bad to worse. The Empress, who had expected gratitude for what had been conceded, saw only increasing hostility. The year 1869 saw the throne in danger and desperate remedies in demand.
>
> Eugénie's last public appearance in all the pomp and glory of her exalted station took place on November 17, 1869, on the

MICHELIN
ring-shaped tubes



Michelin Red Inner Tubes being ring-shaped like all casings fit → without stretching or wrinkling.

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> occasion of the official opening of the Suez Canal, toward whose realization by her distant relative, De Lesseps, she had contributed the full weight of her influence. It was to her that precedence was given at all the functions of the event; it was she who, on the deck of the imperial yacht *Aigle*, led the procession of ships down the long ditch of limpid water. It was on its bank that she gave her slender hand to kiss to Francis Joseph of Austria, whom she was to meet again many years later, a broken, crusht, old woman.
>
> The desperate strait of the Second Empire at home caused war with Prussia to assume the guise of the desperate remedy for the salvation of the throne. Eugénie's course in this crisis has been hotly debated. Her latest biographer maintains that she was opposed to the war, but the evidence that she helped to bring it on is overwhelming. It matters no longer; and it matters no longer whether she did or did not say, "This is my war!" Later disclosures have proved that it was not her war, but the war of Count Otto von Bismarck. The state of Napoleon's health was withheld from her as well as from him by his physicians. Later, at Chiselhurst, he declared that if he had been informed the war would not have been begun. He started for the front, and Eugénie became Regent of France for the second time, the first one having been during the war with Italy, in 1859.
>
> The Prince Impérial received his melodramatic "baptism of fire" at Saarbrücken, and Paris celebrated. Then came Metz. It was the Empress who stopt MacMahon's soundly strategic retreat on Paris, and ordered him to make a flanking movement toward the Belgian frontier. Napoleon went with him to Sedan. On September 2 he was a prisoner in German hands. The end had come. The French Republic was proclaimed on September 4.

The escape of the Empress from Paris when that city fell into the hands of the Prussians was exciting. Eugénie was popularly accused of bringing on the disastrous war with Prussia, and tho it has since been declared that there was but little evidence to prove this, riotous mobs in Paris stormed the Tuileries and howled imprecations on her head when the imperial régime collapsed. A writer in the New York *World* describes her flight:

> The Empress became convinced that her life was in real peril. Flight was blocked by the mobs surrounding the palace. Finally, an exit was found by way of the Louvre. The Empress, in disguise, accompanied only by one of her ladies in waiting, was taken in a cab to the residence of the American dentist, Dr. Thomas J. Evans.
>
> "They have all forsaken me; you can save me; you must save me," she cried to Dr. Evans.
>
> And with his friend and compatriot, Dr. Crane, this American saved her; drove her to Deauville, on the seacoast, and persuaded Sir John Burgoyne to take her on his yacht to England.

A few weeks later her husband, liberated by the Prussians, joined Eugénie in England, where, through the kindness of Queen Victoria, the couple were shown every consideration. They lived quietly at Chiselhurst, where Napoleon died in 1872. Eugénie's hopes now centered on her son. With his future in mind she became the head of the Imperialist party and from England directed the political activities of that party in France. In 1879 the young Prince Imperial joined an expedition to Zululand and was killed in a skirmish. Eugénie fainted when the news of her son's death was brought to her and after recovering said: "Fate is very cruel. I feel now that I shall live a hundred years." Of her life after this we read in *The Tribune:*

> The ex-Empress, now bereft of all that life had given her, began her restless wanderings over the face of the earth. She built at Farnborough Hill, in Hampshire, where she took up her abode in 1880, the memorial church in which both her dead are entombed, and where masses were said each year on the anniversaries of their death, and on that of Napoleon I. as well—probably the only place on earth where the great Corsican was thus remembered, and, curiously enough, on British soil.
>
> She was at liberty to come and go in France, her movements merely chronicled as part of the day's fashionable intelligence. At Paris she always stopt at the Continental, which overlooks the gardens of the Tuileries, where once she had reigned supreme.

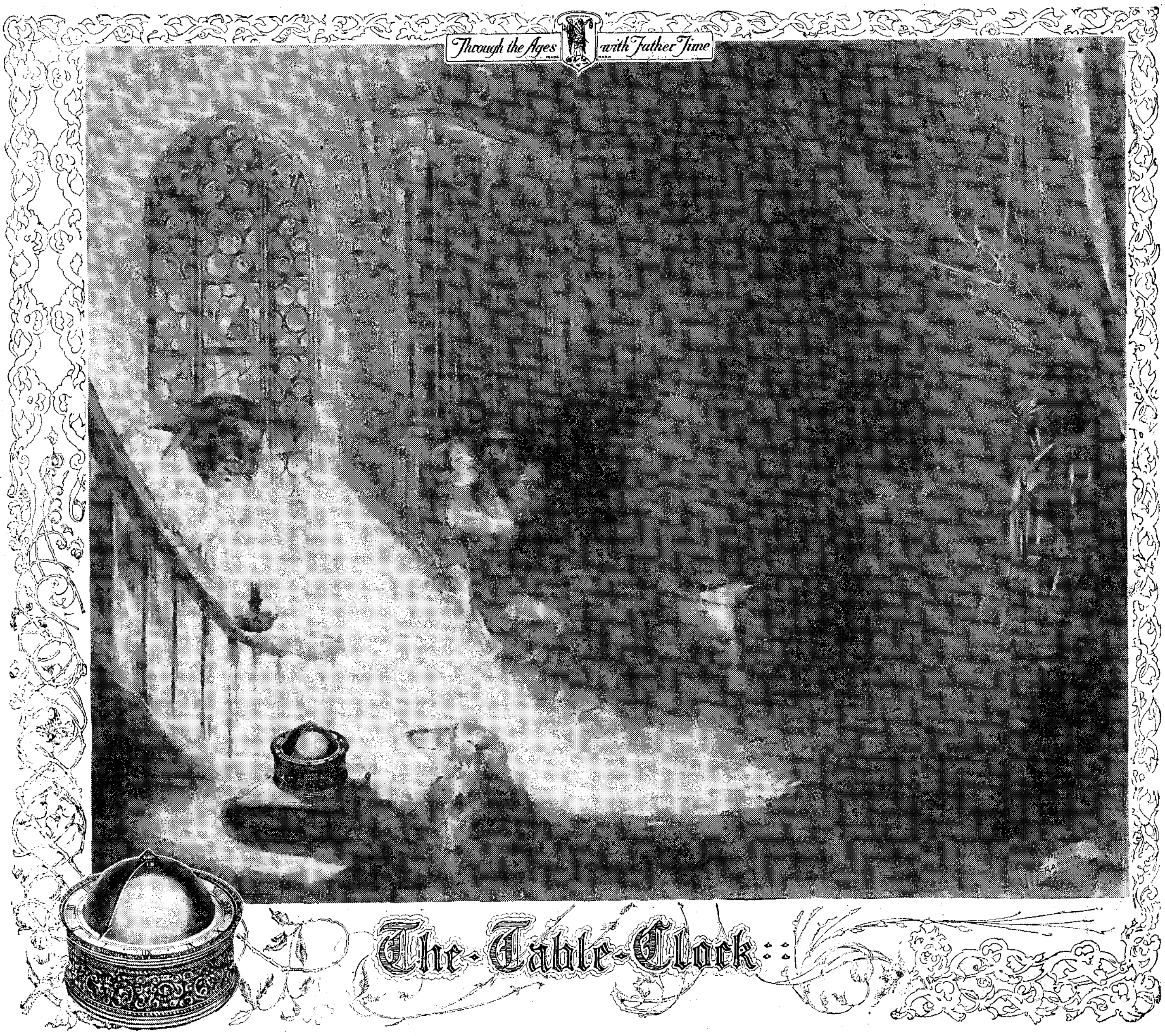
The World contributes the following additional details of the last years of her life:

> Occasionally she would spend some months of the year at her villa at Cap Martin, on the French Riviera. During the early stages of the late war Empress Eugénie said, while in Italy: "This is my revenge. Were the Emperor only here now! May God protect France!"
>
> She was a generous contributor to innumerable war-charities, and turned over a large part of her house at Farnborough for the use of convalescent British soldiers.
>
> For all her devotion to France during its struggle—and she declared that she only cared to live to see Germany crusht—she was a bitter foe of the republican form of government. She was rumored to have intended her entire estate, which is estimated at $15,000,000, for the use of Royalist propaganda.
>
> Her principal heir, at any rate, will be her husband's cousin, Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist Pretender, eldest son of Prince Jérôme Napoleon. The Empress's fortune, outside of her estates in Italy, England, and France, is largely invested in real estate in New York and in American railroad and mining stocks.
>
> Some time ago Eugénie lost the sight of one of her eyes and was fearful of becoming totally blind. With the desire again to visit her native country, Spain, she begged that she might be taken there before she became entirely blind. Her wish was gratified, and last April Eugénie again saw the beauties of Spain—and especially of Andalusia, where she was born. Despite her ninety-four years she displayed notable vitality and exprest warm-hearted gratitude over the way in which she was welcomed by the people of Spain.
>
> The aged Empress submitted to an operation on her eyes by the Spanish oculist, Dr. Barraquen, who performed what was considered a miraculous cure. No surgical instrument was used by this great specialist, who placed on the eyes a cupping glass of his invention, and when it was time he withdrew it and quietly said to the Empress:
>
> "Your Majesty is cured and will see once more."
>
> After forty-eight hours of complete repose she was able to recognize those around her and even small objects at a distance. She was overjoyed and, with emotion, she said to the doctor:
>
> "Thanks to you, I shall have been born twice in Spain."
>
> According to her wishes, the Empress will be buried in a vault in the Benedictine abbey which she built at Farnborough, England, and where she buried the exiled Emperor and the Prince Impérial.

EVERYBODY'S PICKING ON THE THIRD PARTY

NOBODY, so far as the reports at hand indicate, has thus far picked the new Farmer-Labor party to win the fall election; but when it comes to being picked on, after the manner of a rather scrawny young rooster introduced as a perfect stranger into a well-established chicken-yard, the Farmer-Labor organization easily outclasses the field. Practically nobody seems to love a Farmer-Laborite. Even among the political observers who do not feel that the new party should be put out of the way as speedily and painlessly as possible, the reason most frequently offered for letting it live is that it is so funny. No less an authority than Mr. Amos Pinchot, a leader among the Committee of Forty-eight, who joined most of the other leaders in bolting when the Laborites got too rough, admits that the "fiasco" has a humorous side. He was called "a coupon-clipping plute" and a "pink-tea radical" by the real fire-eating comrades of the convention. In return he speaks of "a lot of honest, well-meaning mushheads, who, without any economic ideas whatever," tried to combine all the various brands of radicals into one big party. He concludes, according to an interview printed in *The Sun and New York Herald:* "It was a blunder—in fact, a fiasco—whose humorous side would stand out if it were not for its real tragedy." The New York *Times*, which is not so much worried about the tragedy of the situation, sees humor not only in the fiasco, but in the fate which befell Mr. Pinchot and his economically theorizing friends. This unfeeling comment is headed, "Falling Among Real Radicals":

> A sad but inevitable mishap has befallen some of the New York Forty-eighters. As gentle dabblers in radicalism they went to Chicago to patronize the rude nationalizers and Sovietizers of the West, but have met with unkind treatment at the hands of the latter. They have had to hear themselves sneered at as "plutocratic philanthropists," or arraigned as "slick lawyers" who were trying to hoodwink the honest toilers. Such, however, is the sure fate of dilettanti when they are brought into actual and rough contact with professionals. The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The Table Clock

NOT until cathedral clocks had boomed out the hours for centuries, did it occur to anyone to bring them down to earth in miniature form—as Table Clocks.

To this invention, some wit has ascribed the origin of that paternal classic, "Tut, tut! Time that young man went home!"

Ornate in design, elaborate in workmanship, they were found only in the homes of a wealthy few. The hour hand was sometimes mounted on a large bell, and curved to meet the dial figures on the rim. The meaning of the minute was still undreamed of—why think of minutes when clocks varied an hour a day?

Yet the Table Clock—plaything of the rich, but logical forerunner of *portable* clocks, or "watches"—brought the old world a long stride forward toward the timekeeping marvels of the Twentieth Century—

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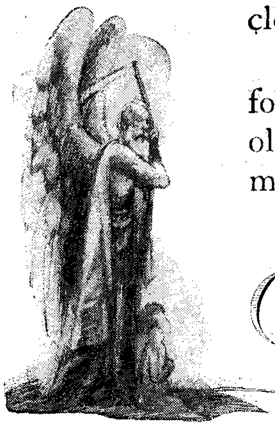

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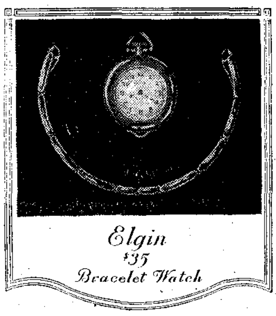

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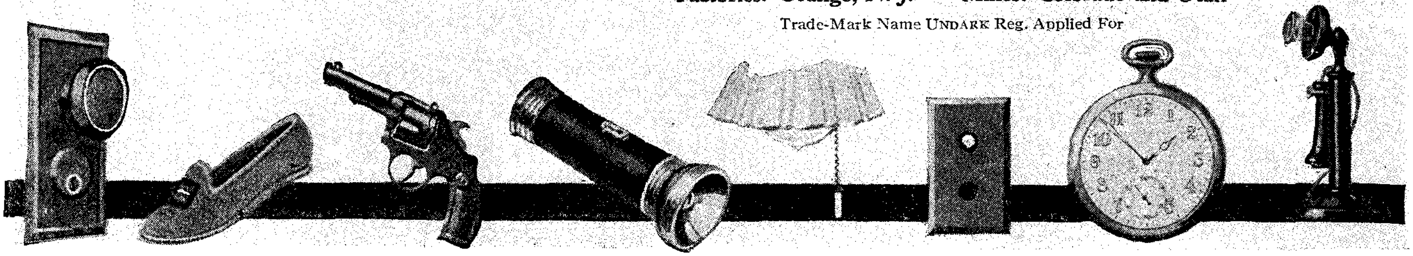
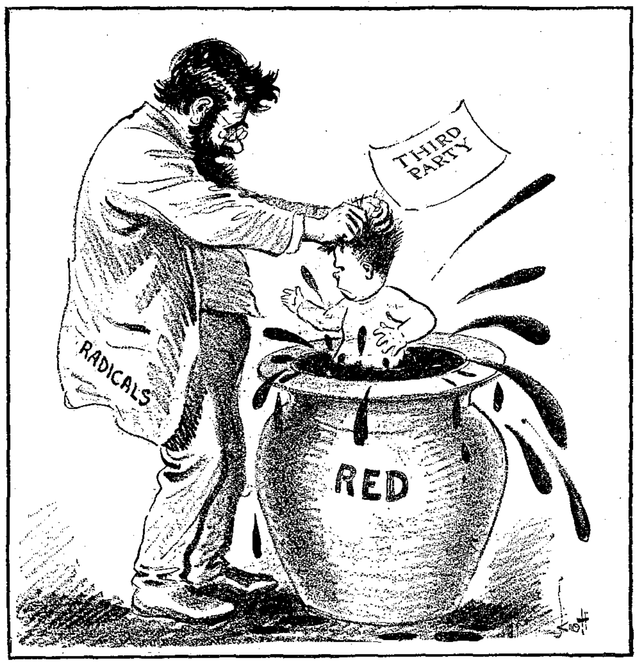


uproarious radicals from Kansas and California and Wisconsin can not put up with the gentlemanly pussyfooters from New York, afraid of "going too far" in attacks upon property. The impatient Western cry is: "What is property for except to be confiscated?" If the Eastern "plutes" wish to amalgamate with the wild men of the West, there will be no difficulty about it, provided that the wild men do the swallowing. Then it is to be hoped, as the village poetess hoped of a big meal, that all will "amalgamate below."



BAPTIZING THE NEW-BORN.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Even more direct and damning evidence against the well-meaning Committee is adduced by *The Sun*, in this inside information which, we are informed, "one of the most prominent leaders candidly gave the correspondent":

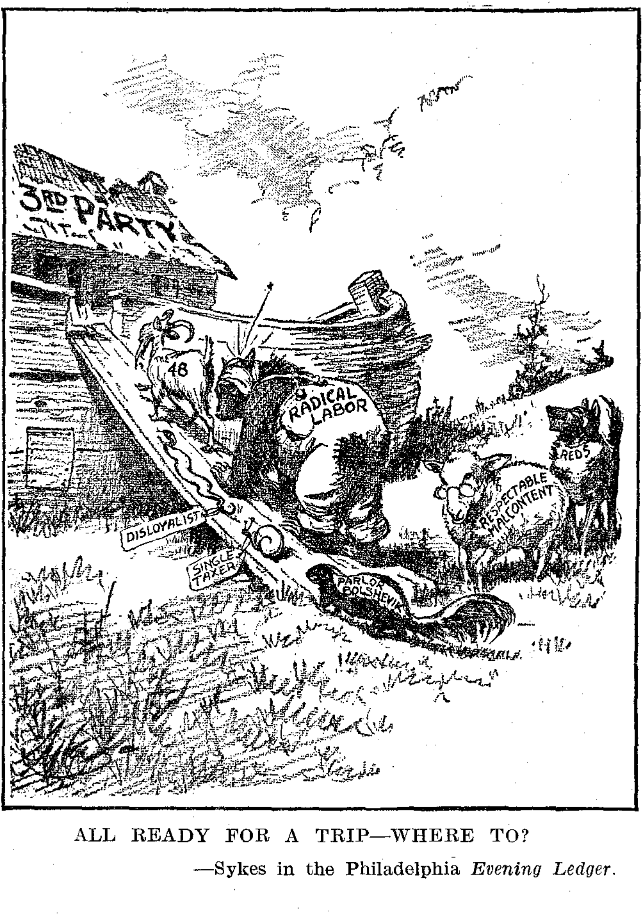
> "We don't give a damn for the Committee of Forty-eight. The only reason we asked them over was because we wanted what money we could get out of them. We don't give a damn about the national ticket, because it can't win, but we do feel as tho by thus letting it go abroad that all these independent factions are united, that our Western State organizations are strengthened and we leaders in the several Western States are now more secure in our fight against the American Federation of Labor and our other political enemies. We want to win State campaigns. The national campaigns can wait. This new party may not last, but it will serve as a foundation. The Committee of Forty-eight leaders are fish."

The manner in which the final adjournment of the convention was brought about, as related in several newspaper accounts, indicates the state of disorganization into which the unfortunate Committee had been thrown. A newspaper correspondent, sadly in need of rest and evidently unappreciative of the half-dozen simultaneous political orations then being delivered in the hall, jumped upon a table, and shouted, "I move that we adjourn!" Jumping down, and sticking his head under the table, he added in a changed voice, "Second the motion!" Mr. Hopkins, one of the so-called "highbrows" of the Forty-eighters, who was acting as chairman, "gravely put the motion and declared it carried." Of the convention itself, considered from the personal and human view-point, a correspondent telegraphs to *The Sun:*

> Eleven hundred delegates—an amazing polyglot assemblage of overalls, Windsor ties, bobbed hair, nursing mother, brawny mechanics, college professors, wealthy faddists, clergymen, ex-clergymen, labor editors, walking delegates, and many nationalities and dialects. . . . . .
>
> Half the Socialist party of Illinois is in the galleries and William Z. Foster is on the platform with the Fitzpatrick crowd, that howls and groans whenever the name of Samuel Gompers is mentioned. A third of the assemblage, on the floor and in the galleries, is composed of women. Over in one corner a long, lean, sun-tanned man from Kansas is reading what a populist named Peffer said twenty-five years ago, and the long, lean, sun-tanned men surrounding him are applauding.
>
> A bevy of twenty or thirty young and middle-aged women sing "The International" in the corridor outside. They suggest the old Greenwich at Polly's. They all have their hair bobbed and all wear Batik blouses of Russian cut. Four wear sandals, and almost all of them have a Slav accent. A negro woman is telling a crowd of Western men and women of the lynching of her sister's husband, and a Non-Partizan leader says: "By gawsh, that's awful. We ought to do something about that, sister."
>
> An old free-silver patriarch who says he wrote the pamphlets from which Bryan learned all the trick finance he knew when he won his first nomination is holding forth in another corner. An Iowa delegate is urging a general boycott of Chicago because a lunch-room waiter charged him 40 cents for a wedge of watermelon. Furtive men are about selling all sorts of radical and unclassified literature. One of them, wearing an ancient green overcoat (and it is sweltering in here), is selling leaflets that seek to prove to you that all the political wisdom in the world is contained in the Psalms of David and the two Books of Kings. Occasionally he stops and mutters a prayer. He has a great crowd in front of him.

The end of the convention, that session of secessionists who could not swallow the Socialistic platform forced upon it by the Laborites, "was the strangest of all the strange week." A *Times* correspondent describes it, and sums up the dubious accomplishments of the convention in the following paragraphs:

> More than anything else the final session was a repository for all the orations which two or three hundred devotees of as many "causes" had been unable to disgorge during the earlier proceedings. By tacit consent, as if each man and woman realized that there could not be speeches without an audience, they heard each other for the sake of being harkened to in turn. The calmer delegates themselves knew it had become a joke and disinterested onlookers laughed until it hurt.
>
> A tottering old man, coatless, a new pair of suspenders displayed over his pink-striped shirt, one hand clutching a cigar he had borne all the week, climbed up on the platform, announcing that he had a short speech to make. Every one settled back while he quavered along in his weak voice. It was merely a question of getting him out of the way so that the next might have his turn. But the old man had his own plan. He spoke a few sentences, then dived a hand into a capacious hip pocket, produced a volume from somebody's life of Abraham Lincoln, and began to read.



ALL READY FOR A TRIP—WHERE TO?

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

> He droned on and on. There were cries of "Give him a match," and "Some one wants you on the telephone," and "Time's up," and "Point of order," and "Point of information, what is the delegate talking about?" but on he went, undismayed to the end of his chapter.
>
> Then, peering about him with a triumphant air, he shut the book, replaced it in his pocket, and with a gesture produced a handful of crumpled one-dollar bills and began to lecture about currency.
>
> At last they lifted him off the platform, and Delegate Somebody-or-other moved that he be allowed the floor for ten minutes on the ground that he had prepared a speech for the labor convention and they would not let him deliver it, so he had seceded. Carried unanimously. The speech did not altogether fit the time and place. It rambled so that a correspondent confessed he had not the remotest idea what it was about. But the delegate got it out of his system and felt better.
>
> Betimes the La Follette men struggled to repair their badly damaged boom. Now and then a Labor orator would run through all the vocabulary of epithets to be applied to dissenters. In the end the whole affair was getting more and more feeble, like a watch nearly run down. The delegates were nearly talked out, but a meeting was a place to talk in, and what was democracy if every one didn't have his say about everything? In all probability they would have talked on indefinitely if it had not been for that irregular motion to adjourn which terminated the proceedings and cost La Follette the Presidential nomination.
>
> The Forty-eighters started home unhappy. But they are not alone. Nobody's happy. The Farmers are disgusted because they wanted La Follette to pull their State tickets through. They could not get La Follette without a united party, and once the party was united they could not get him anyway because they lost control of it and it adopted a platform on which he would not run.
>
> The Single-Taxers were unhappy. They were the first bolters, and instead of getting their plank in a "big" party platform they had been forced to nominate two nationally unknown figures and call it a day.
>
> The intellectuals of the Forty-eight group were miserable. They had hoped to found a real party with a real platform. They knew it would be radical, wanted it to be. But they didn't expect every shouter of pacifism and class hatred and pro-Germanism to come boiling to the surface and go unchallenged and unrebuked throughout the affair. Moreover, they knew that despite the *intelligentsia*, the labor men had outplayed them at every point of the game.
>
> The labor men were just as disappointed. They had swallowed the Forty-eighters, but there was a particular group they were aiming to masticate—namely and notably, the men with large stores of real money which they were willing to invest in saving the nation. But now the labor men, sadder and wiser, know that those men will only put capital in the reclamation business when it is conducted in their own particular parlor fashion and that every last one of them had bolted.
>
> Moreover, the labor men, battling all the week behind the scenes, not so much to found a national party with any hope of being an important factor as to advance their own labor cause—"boring from within" the American Federation of Labor and destroying the rule of Samuel Gompers and his conservative supporters, realized in the end that having taken in some of the almost fanatical farmers of the Non-Partizan League they no longer could hope for their own way without a struggle at every step.
>
> Besides that, the Gompers haters had discovered within their own party a group carried away with the idea that a social revolution could be brought on at the polls this very year, eager to set up something very like a Soviet in this country and only mildly concerned with the efforts to destroy Gompers, which actuated the group dominated by John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago. William Z. Foster, of steel-strike fame, a delegate to neither convention, had stood, but ill-concealed, behind the scenes throughout the labor deliberations. He had exerted a guiding influence in their every movement. He had hoped to see created a machine big enough to smash Gompers, and he is intelligent enough to realize that he failed, if only through the fanaticism of the faction bent upon redeeming civil life from everything that is.
>
> There was another disquieting factor for the labor men. That was the strength displayed all the way through by Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the Presidency. Now, after sober reflection, the labor men are asking themselves if they have accomplished anything but to split the Debs vote.

One of the groups represented in the convention in the opening days, only to find itself among the outsiders when the Laborites assumed control, was the World-War Veterans. Lester Barlow, chairman of this organization, was quite as bitter as Mr. Pinchot in his view of the convention. "I have never seen as many nuts collected in Chicago as in the last three weeks," he is said to have informed a newspaper man. This line of comment appeals to several other critics. "One somehow feels all the time as if one were contemplating an array of assorted pecans, filberts, almonds, etc., appropriately cracked," remarks the Lowell *Courier-Citizen.* "The obvious choice of the world for a party symbol to match the mule and the elephant would be that beautiful, graceful, arboreal, yet withal highly destructive, animal—the gray squirrel." An editorial writer on the Washington *Post* more elaborately embroiders the same jovial fancy under the heading of "The Nut Party":

> The third party convulsions at Chicago are sufficient evidence that there is a need of a nut party, which will open its ranks to every crank who has been unable to get along with his fellow Americans in other parties. The necessity for such a party in the United States is more obvious than ever. The number of isms is rapidly increasing, and it can not be expected that individuals can succeed in impressing their idiocy upon the country as emphatically as it can be done by one strong centralized party.
>
> The chief difficulty in laying the foundations of the nut party is in making them broad enough. Some good nut is sure to be excluded unless the party founders are careful to make its platform as broad as humanity, as high as heaven, and as deep as—well, as deep as necessary. No new idea should be excluded; no distortion of imagination or theory, however obnoxious to other nuts, should be denied its plank in the platform. If the third party is fitly to represent the malcontents, the cranks, the disappointed job-chasers, the twisted inventors of political panaceas, the down-and-outs, and the hypocrites who have been run out of other parties, then the platform must be made broad, long, and thick.
>
> We hold that there is no country in the world which can muster a finer lot of misfits and cranks than the glorious Union of these States. The chief thing now is to bunch them together, in order that the country may get the benefit of their cooperative labors. As fire strikes fire and genius illuminates genius, so one nut cracks and exploits another nut. All nuts in one party should be the slogan, and the nut party in control of the Government from soup to nuts!

With the radical Butte *Bulletin* the new party fares much better, even tho the editor of this distinctly "Red" publication finds considerable humor in the mixture which produced the Farmer-Laborites. In his opinion:

> All in all, the third party deliberations at Chicago have ended most happily. Each group came prepared with pills and powders to cleanse the body politic and purify, renovate, and reconstruct the tottering worm-eaten abode of poor old Vox Populi. They are going back home, all of them, with their supply of curatives intact, to be used when and how the head medicine-mixers of each group shall elect. Nothing has been changed, nobody was hurt, each and all retain all they had in stock of pious principle and lofty idealism, and they stand ready to come to the rescue any time the benighted denizens of this poor old world send them the S. O. S.
>
> Meanwhile the November farce draws nearer, with the Wall Street International in possession of the inner works, the arsenal, the quartermaster's department, and all the other impedimenta necessary to make the battle of the ballots go the right way—to the extreme right.
>
> And the ranks of the left-wingers, always growing slowly but surely, were augmented greatly at Chicago, and will receive another stimulant in November.
>
> In the vernacular of the submerged, the third-party conclave was all to the mustard.

Quite otherwise are the sentiments of Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist leader, whose views have brought him several times into collision with the courts. He delivers this opinion, which, by and large, may be considered representative of Socialist opinion the country over:

> The new party "died a-bornin'." There was no other result possible if we take into consideration the divergent views of the dozen groups making up the so-called Committee of Forty-eight and add to that the economic interests of the Non-Partizan farmers and of the Labor party. The Forty-eighters are a loose aggregation of middle-class intellectuals—more or less liberal—but bitterly disappointed and dissatisfied with both the Republican and the Democratic parties. They are looking for a

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> new deal. Some of the bankers of the movement are wealthy. Most of the members have no pronounced views on economic subjects, because they have never felt the pinch of poverty.
>
> Some of them are strongly individualistic in the sense that they are opposed to Socialism of every shade—at least, opposed to any policy of collectivism going further than the state ownership of railroads or the municipal ownership of street-cars and water-works. This, of course, excepts the extreme Single-Taxers, who are virtually anarchists in their philosophy. Needless to say, like every new movement, this convention attracted many well-meaning but absolutely impossible cranks and freaks. An assembly of Forty-eighters would have hard work to agree on any working program, even among themselves. Every one of them considered himself a leader. They were generals, expecting the Labor party and the farmers to furnish the privates. Alas, there were not enough privates "to go round."
>
> The Labor party, so called—we say "so-called" because the genuine Labor party in America is the Socialist party—is not a success. It has made no headway in any place so far, for the simple reason that all the thinking workingmen are Socialists.
>
> The pity of the whole affair is only that it may make the liberal protest movement appear ridiculous before the world. Had the assembled highbrows and lowbrows in Chicago, most of them men and women of uncommon sense, had the common sense enough to refrain from any separate nomination and simply indorsed as a matter of protest the candidacy of the man who is in prison to-day because he asserted his right to free speech, the candidacy of Eugene V. Debs, then that affair would undoubtedly have accomplished its aim. The dissatisfaction of the nation with present conditions, coupled with the enthusiasm of the producing classes, might have elected Debs. To say the least, the present constellation would have given him a vote which would forever have made plutocratic tyranny and Wilsonian autocracy impossible in the future.
>
> As a result of that "third" convention, the protest vote appears at least to be split. While Mr. Christensen will not have any following—at least he will poll no more votes than a candidate of the Holy Jumpers or of the Anti-Masons—still the procedure in Chicago will act as a sort of wet blanket on the ardor of the friends of freedom. And Debs may have no more than six or seven million votes.

Mr. Hearst, who, with his large political following, was interested in the new movement as a possible method of fighting "foreign entanglements," as well as of electing Mr. La Follette to the Presidency, is receiving the condolences of his political enemies. Thus the Syracuse *Herald* ruminates in an editorial entitled, "Hearst on the Burning Deck":

> "I consider defeating the League of Nations," writes William R. Hearst, "not only a patriotic duty, but the highest patriotic service that can be rendered our country." He will therefore, as he says, support no candidate heading a third party who is not opposed to the League of Nations.
>
> Mr. Hearst's plight is a sad one. Before the Chicago convention he supported Johnson, and after the convention he did his best to encourage Johnson to bolt. But Johnson has declared for Harding. After the Democratic Convention he essayed the rôle of a third-party Satan to Senator Reed; and now Reed is out for Cox.
>
> To make matters worse for poor Mr. Hearst, Senator Harding, whom his own candidate, Johnson, is supporting, is so acceptable to the Republican friends of the Treaty and the League covenant that former President Taft predicts that when Harding is elected "we shall have the League of Nations with the reservations necessary for the guidance and protection of our country."

But "this year does not offer attractive prospects for a third party," observes the Savannah *News* discouragingly. At least as affecting the general vote, no third party seems likely to attain influence enough to make it feel proud of itself. However, concludes *The News:*

> It will probably be to the advantage on the whole for a rather completely organized third party to take over the discards and discordants, the false-noters, the thorns, and incorrigibles. Then the issue can be clear-cut, free from interior disturbances.
>
> The race will be on. The big machines are in shape; from the general overhaulings at the Chicago and San Francisco repair-stations there are enough bolts and nuts and cranks—not to mention gas and air—left over out of which to construct a fearfully and wonderfully made scrap flivver which will utilize the waste and afford a feature to the race without doing anything of damage to the two big machines.

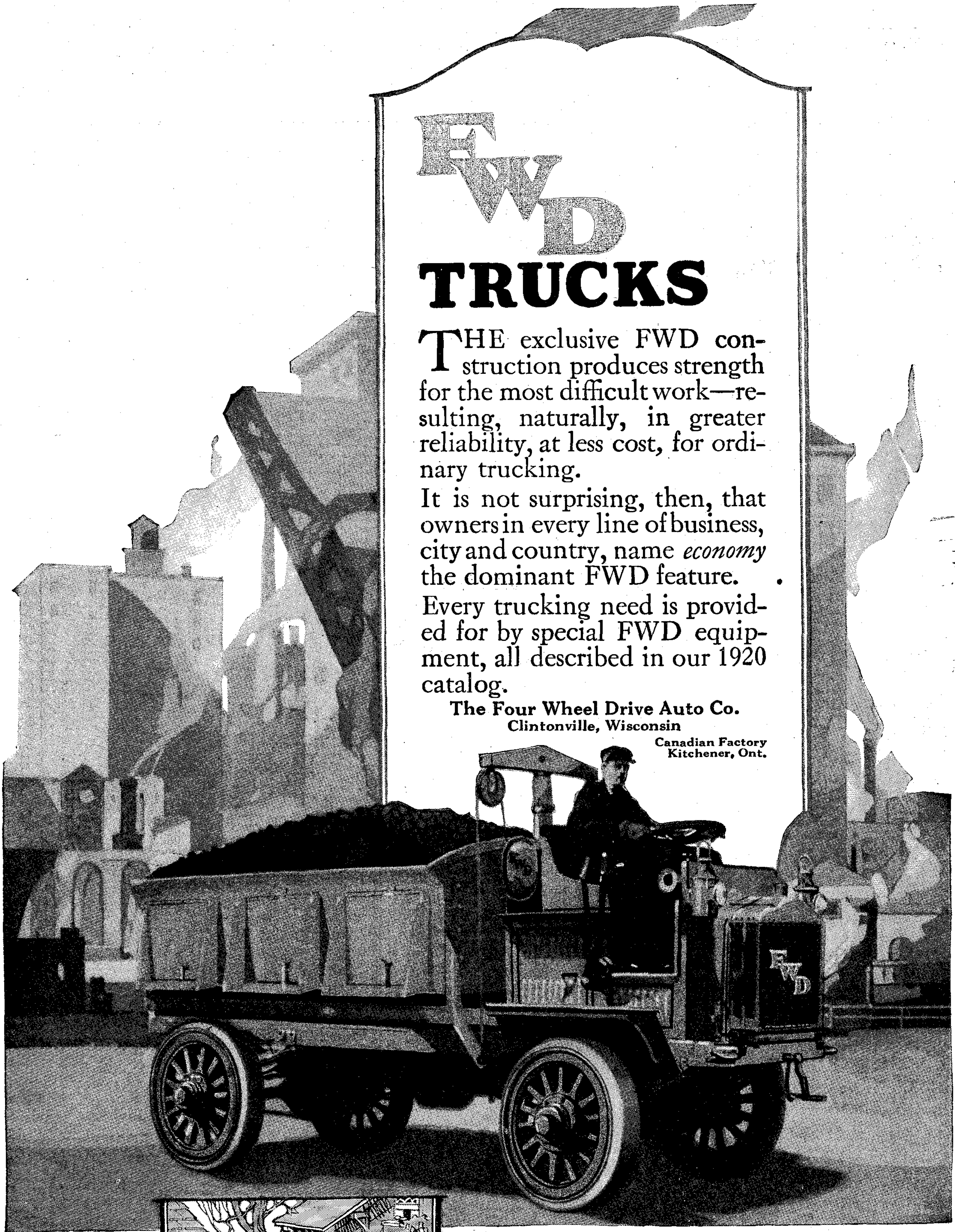
"THAT OLD PRESBYTERIAN," WOODROW WILSON, IN WAR AND PEACE

"HE FOUGHT THEM and he beat them. Without help from a single source, betrayed at home and ambushed abroad, ringed about with foes and deserted by a world returned to its selfish preoccupation, he *won.*" So George Creel defies American criticism in general, and the attack of an English economist in particular, all tending to the conclusion that "that old Presbyterian," Woodrow Wilson, was "bamboozled" within an inch of his life by the brainy diplomats he encountered at Paris. In a similarly eloquent vein, Mr. Creel defends the President from most of the other sins of omission or commission that have been laid at his door. The alleged sins are so many, and Mr. Creel through his close association with the President is so intimately acquainted with the circumstances surrounding all of them, that the resulting volume, "The War, the World, and Wilson" (Harpers), deserves somewhat extended presentation here as perhaps the most complete contribution to the political and personal history of Mr. Wilson's administration that has yet appeared. It challenges comparison at once with J. M. Keynes's widely discust volume on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." It may also seem to some discerning readers to bear a few of the earmarks of a campaign document, with the stage set for a battle between Mr. McAdoo and General Wood as the rival Presidential candidates. Since this rivalry has not eventuated, even some good Democrats may feel that the thoroughness with which the author reduces the General's record to "an absurd jumble of baseless claims" is now somewhat unnecessary.

Mr. Creel charges in several chapters—in fact, almost throughout the work—that the facts about the war and the peace have been distorted by enemies of the President. He recalls, on the second page of the "Foreword," that—

> On the instant that we drew the sword we told our own people, and all the peoples of earth, that we meant to fight a war against war, that what we sought was the "destruction of arbitrary power," "the rights of small nations," "the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed," an end to the mad business of competitive armaments, and the substitution of discussion for bloodshed by the establishment of a League of Nations to make certain "that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit, and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."
>
> Our might struck the shackles of tyranny from the body of the world, but it was our pledges that set free the heart of the world. America, without dissent, indorsed these great guaranties of a new and better order, and the Allied governments accepted them and hailed them as words of light and guidance. At home they gave unexampled unity and indomitable resolve; abroad they poured like wine into the war-weary veins of the Allies, won the support of neutral nations, and struck at the very foundations of enemy morale. The world, hopeless, despairing, turned to us as the forlorn of Galilee turned to Christ, not knowing, but believing; not asking, but trusting.
>
> It was the giving of these pledges that won the war: it is the repudiation of these pledges that is losing the peace. What is the use of mincing words! The moral leadership that was our pride is now our shame. The peoples of earth are turning from us even as they turned to us, and in their hearts is a vaster bitterness than comes from any mere betrayal of the body. It is their hope that we have deserted: it is their dream that we have killed. "The tents have been struck, and the great caravan of humanity is again on the march," cried General Smuts. To where? And how? Ravaged by war, pestilence, and famine—disorganized, leaderless, desperate—the unhappy nomadism heads back to the same old morass in which mankind has struggled from the beginning.

The President's troubles began, Mr. Creel notes, in 1918, when the Republicans won control of Congress. The famous "partizan appeal" before the Congressional elections of that year, one of Mr. Wilson's most bitterly criticized actions, is treated at some length. "Only by analysis of the various



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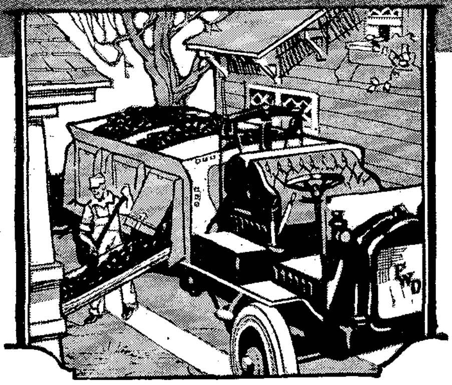

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incidents can clear understanding be gained of an action that, on its face, bears every appearance of aberration," says Mr. Creel, and continues:

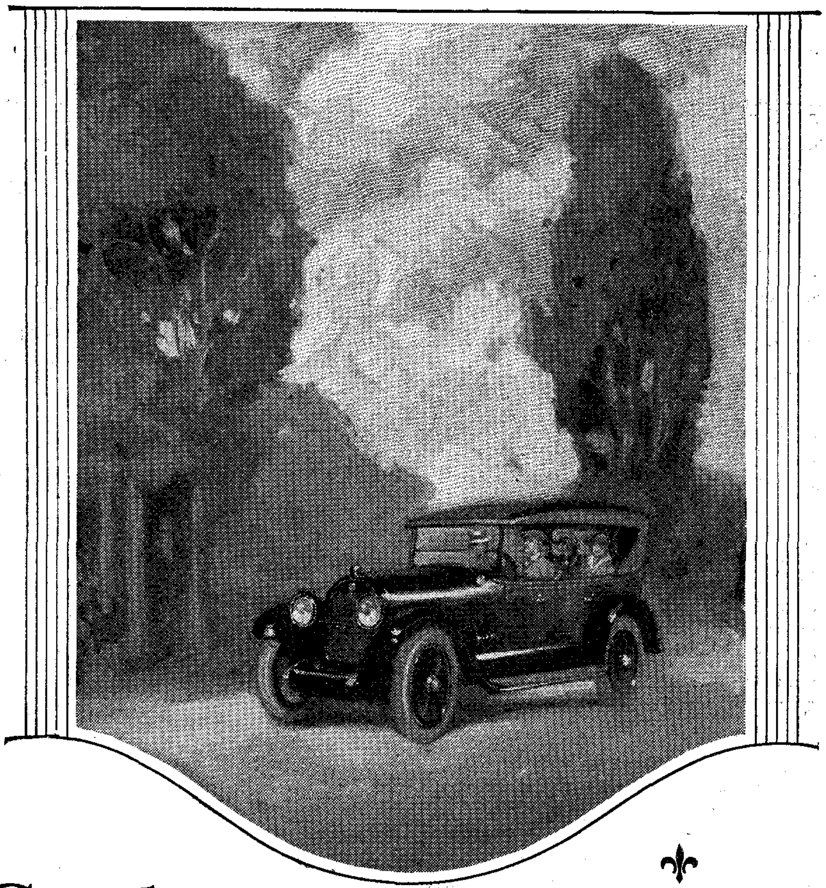
> In September various Democratic members of Congress waited upon the President and told him frankly that if he desired to retain a party majority in the House and Senate his one hope was to make an open, non-partizan appeal to the people. They were explicit in the statement that the Democratic organization itself was in no position to conduct a vigorous campaign, and with a certain approach to resentment gave him specific explanations. For more than a year the party had been without leadership, as Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had devoted himself exclusively to the direction of the War Trade Board. This lack of executive authority, and the President's own failure to act as a party leader, had resulted naturally in the disintegration of machinery and in a war-chest too depleted to meet even the mechanical expenses of a campaign. On the other hand, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was giving entire time to travel and conference in the interests of party harmony and enthusiasm, as well as collecting funds in larger amounts than had been known since the days of Hanna.
>
> The President, always impatient of the mechanics of politics, was doubly unwilling to consider them at a moment when the fate of a world hung in the balance. Somewhat curtly, and very decisively, he rejected the suggestion made him, and turned to the tremendous questions that prest upon him. Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey were trembling on the verge of surrender, and the notes of the President, each one with the cutting edge of a sword, were slashing the bonds that held these countries to continued support of the Imperial German Government. Not only did the Allies have instant and intimate knowledge of every detail of this correspondence, but they indorsed it so fully as to give the President authority to speak for them. Far better than any one in America they knew the exhaustion of their own countries and the strength of Germany, and both statesmen and soldiers followed with eagerness every point in the President's diplomatic correspondence, seeing hope of winning by words the victory that might otherwise have to be purchased by still greater expenditures of blood and money and suffering.
>
> On October 13, at the most critical stage of the correspondence, Mr. Roosevelt publicly denounced the President for attempting to bring about a "negotiated peace," accused him of "bad faith" to the Allies, and berated him for his "weakness." As if in response to a signal, the Republican speakers rose in their places and elaborated the attack. Almost instantly the plan of campaign was broadened to take in the Fourteen Points. To be sure, it was the case that these specifications of the President, declared in his speech of January 8, had been accepted unquestioningly by the people of the United States and by the Allied governments as well, and nothing was more obvious than that the high justice of these pledges had been potent factors in winning the approval and support of neutral nations. Mr. Roosevelt, however, sounded a general assault by his statement that "When it comes to peace negotiations, we should emphatically repudiate these famous Fourteen Points."
>
> The campaign, in its first stages, seemed so entirely political, rather than popular, that small attention was paid to it. Certain partizan Senators had spared no effort to embarrass and harass the Administration in its prosecution of the war, but never at any time had the people shown any signs of being gulled. The President had the conviction that Americans were interested but little in the election, and he was particularly of the opinion that the reactionary Senate group did not reflect the sentiment of the Republican rank and file in any degree. As time went by, however, two things became increasingly apparent: first, that the so-called "Old Guard" was in undisputed control of the Republican machinery; secondly, that the forces of "invisible government" were preparing to emerge from the retirement thrust upon the unities of war. Realizing that German defeat was only a matter of weeks, Big Business felt that the time was ripe for a successful attempt to regain the power lost in 1912. What took evil and definite shape in the shadows was no mere uprising of a partizan clique, but a carefully planned revolt against Wilson and his "crazy ideals." The orders that went out from the headquarters of Privilege were peremptory, and money in huge amounts followed the orders. The hands of the President were to be upheld no longer; they were to be tied. The movement's power in men, money, and machinery began to be appreciated, and apprehension took the place of easy confidence.
>
> There was not a man in the whole war-machinery, Republican or Democrat, who did not react to the gravity of the situation. It was not only that a Republican majority in the House or Senate meant divided leadership at a moment when the President's undisputed central control was a necessity, but it was a certainty that such result would be regarded by Europe as a repudiation of the President and his war-policies. The Central Powers and the Allied governments alike would interpret it as a weakening of our war-will, and while the enemy would be strengthened, our associates would be correspondingly deprest. It was not a party that was at stake, but America, and Americans, without regard to political beliefs, urged the President to reconsider his decision with respect to an appeal to the people.
>
> He did so, and on October 24 issued the statement beginning "My Fellow Countrymen" and containing such paragraphs as:
>
> "If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourself unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. . . . . . .
>
> "I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to harbor such an idea. I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership, and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership. . . . . . .
>
> "The return of a Republican majority to either House of the Congress would, moreover, be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesmen of the Republican party are urging you to elect a Republican Congress in order to back up and support the President, but, even if they should in this impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water, they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there as well as here that the Republican leaders desire not so much to support the President as to control him. . . . . . .
>
> "I need not tell you, my fellow countrymen, that I am asking your support not for my own sake or for the sake of a political party, but for the sake of the nation itself in order that its inward duty of purpose may be evident to all the world. In ordinary times I would not feel at liberty to make such an appeal to you. In ordinary times divided counsels can be endured without permanent hurt to the country. But these are not ordinary times.
>
> "If in these critical days it is your wish to sustain me with undivided minds, I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunderstand, either here at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I submit my difficulties and my hopes to you."

The pro-Wilson campaign, says Mr. Creel, necessarily weak through disorganization and lack of funds, was made more difficult by the fact that, since it was "doubtful if the speech of the President had been read carefully by one citizen in ten thousand," there was no wide-spread remembrance of the paragraph in which he said: "I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to harbor such an idea." "Republican papers drove home the lie that the President had said that Republicans were not patriots," says Mr. Creel. "The Democratic organization, utterly demoralized," could do little. "The Progressivist movement, that might have stemmed the tide, was scattered and besmirched." As the writer analyzed the situation in a letter to the President shortly after the election—

> The Big Business patriots went with you, ostensibly on your own terms, because they saw that only on your terms could the war be won. They came into conspicuous leadership as Red-Cross executives, as heads of State Councils of Defense, as patriotic dollar-a-year men.
>
> All the radical or liberal friends of your anti-imperialist war-policy were either silenced or intimidated. The Department of Justice and the Post-office were allowed to silence or intimidate them. There was no voice left to argue for your sort of peace.

The author concludes this chapter of disasters:

> Every one of our present troubles traces back to the election of 1918. Lodge was lifted from mediocrity to evil power, and has been able to translate his personal hatreds into national policies. The war-aims of the United States have been repudiated and we have been kept out of the League of Nations.



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> Worst of all, the Wilson program for reconstruction—a great plan for the restoration of our national health—was handed over to the mercy of such men as Penrose, Smoot, Watson, Sherman, and Brandegee. Had it been the deliberate intent of the electorate to destroy America nationally and internationally, it could not have worked more surely.

A chapter headed "The Case of Leonard Wood" begins with a very simple explanation of the reason why the General didn't go to France, and ends with an attempt to show, partly by government records, that "the record of General Wood is built upon clever suggestion rather than provable statement." To quote the earlier and kinder portion:

> General Wood was not sent to France for the very good reason that Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, did not ask to have him sent, plain indication that he was neither needed nor wanted in France. The decision was not the decision of the President nor the Secretary of War nor the Chief of Staff, but the weighed judgment of General Pershing, the soldier selected for the high post of field command, and given full power even as he was held to full responsibility. All of the generals in charge of American training-camps were sent to France in the summer of 1917, not only that they might see for themselves the goal to which they were pointed, the style of fighting, and the kind of soldiers that would have to be made, but equally for the purpose of permitting General Pershing to pass upon their personalities, character, and abilities. The generals returned from their pilgrimage, applied themselves to the work of turning raw boys into fit defenders, and in due time Pershing sent to the Chief of Staff a list of the commanders that he desired to accompany their divisions to France when the stage of embarkation should be reached. The name of Gen. Leonard Wood was not on the list.
>
> As chairman of the Committee on Public Information, with duty to stimulate and guard the national morale, I made it my business to inquire into the facts in the case. At the time of General Pershing's departure for France I knew, as did every one else in government, that it had been made plain to him that he would not be hampered by home meddling. Even as he was held to full responsibility, so was he given full power in the selection of those men upon whom he would have to depend. His list, therefore, was approved as a matter of course, and went into the War Department files until further action should be demanded. As I remember it, the whole trouble arose from the fact that General March treated the circumstance as one of military routine entirely, utterly failing to realize its political importance. Instead of informing General Wood at once that he had not been chosen to go to France, he followed the established procedure and waited for the completion of the training period before issuing orders to the division commanders. General Wood, however, left Camp Funston in advance of the division and without waiting to receive his orders. General March sent them to him in New York, and in consequence there was an appearance of eleventh-hour action, an effect of jerking General Wood from the very deck of the transport.
>
> As a matter of course, General Wood carried his complaint to the President and was told plainly that the list would not be revised in the personal interest of any soldier or politician. . . . .
>
> As for Mr. Baker's views, no one knew at the time nor does any one know to-day. At the outbreak of war there was plain evidence that the Secretary of War had decided upon a policy of impersonality, a sort of judicial detachment that would lift him above the human wrangle, permitting him to make his decisions uninfluenced either by likes or dislikes. This policy worked out in his case as it works out in every case. He went to absurdities of fairness in dealing with his enemies, in order to avoid the charge of prejudice, and swung back to an extreme of unfairness where his friends were concerned in order to guard against the suspicion of being swayed by his preferences. As a consequence, Leonard Wood looked after his personal interests during the war, even as he has been allowed to make a Presidential campaign in the uniform of a major-general of the Army of the United States. Mr. Baker's silence, to be sure, lends itself to a finer, nobler view, and I have always thought that it was the right one. Had he spoken, telling of General Pershing's list and the fact that Wood's name did not appear upon it, he would have escaped attack, but America might have suffered. It mattered little that the Secretary of War should be attacked and abused, but it was an entirely different matter for the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in France, face to face with crisis, to be dragged into a domestic political wrangle.

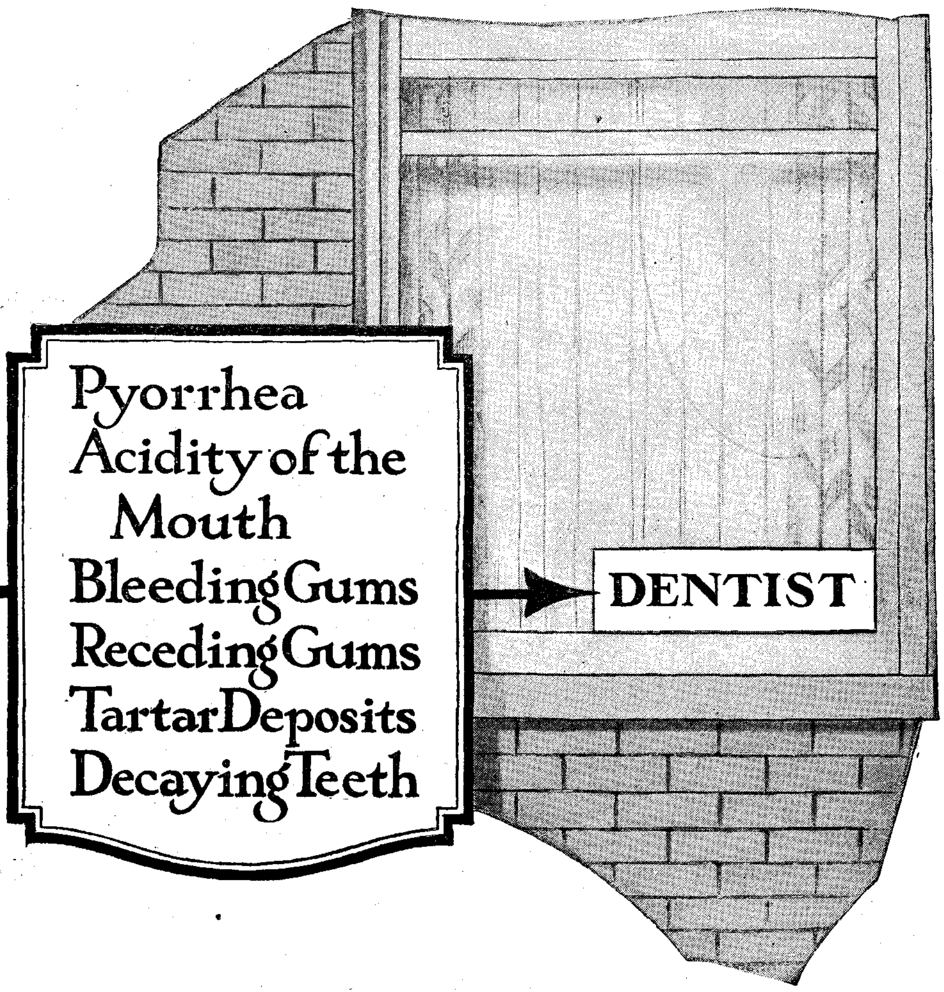
Two chapters of Mr. Creel's book, headed "Paris and Procrastination" and "The Big Four," challenge comparison with Mr. Keynes's well-known studies in "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" of the four leading personalities that clashed at Versailles. Mr. Creel admits many of the disappointments which color Mr. Keynes's more subtle and sophisticated narrative with the disgusted disillusion characteristic of much modern English fiction, but the American suffers neither from any lack of enthusiasm nor for any loss of faith in the man whom Mr. Keynes saw as the crude Yankee dupe of European diplomatic sharpers. With a trace of the dislike for almost anything British which colors his recent pro-Irish volume, Mr. Creel attacks the English economist, and defends the American President, to this effect:

> Mr. Keynes finds it in his conscience to write that the President's mind was "slow and unadaptable," that he was somewhat "dull" and often "bewildered"; that his hands, "while capable and fairly strong, were wanting in sensitiveness and *finesse*," that he lacked "the dominating intellectual equipment necessary to cope with subtle and dangerous spellbinders," and, crowning fault of all, "he was not only insensitive to his surroundings in the external sense, he was not sensitive to his environment at all. What chance could such a man have against Mr. Lloyd George's unerring, almost medium-like sensibility to every one immediately round him? To see the British Prime Minister watching the company, with six or seven senses not available to ordinary men, judging character, motive, and subconscious impulse, perceiving what each was thinking and even what each was going to say next, and compounding with telepathic instinct the argument or appeal best suited to the vanity, weakness, or self-interest of his immediate auditor, was to realize that the poor President would be playing blind man's buff in that party."
>
> This expression of British malice, so peculiarly revelational of the intense dislike for America and Americans that dominates the average Englishman, is best answered by the record. The President met Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Sonnino on their own ground, fought them with their own weapons, and won. Before many days had passed his Tory associates were hysterical in their resentment against Lloyd George for his weakness, contemptuously referring to him as "Wilson's puppy-dog," while the reactionary French newspapers and the jingoistic group in the Chamber of Deputies were equally bitter against Clemenceau for permitting "the autocratic Wilson" to bully him into the surrender of French rights. The same hoarse screaming came from Italy and Japan.
>
> The League of Nations, urged only by the President and resisted by every Premier, was not only adopted, but adopted as a primary and integral part of the Peace Treaty, the very keystone of the arch.
>
> The German colonies, confidently looked upon by England as loot, and the weak nations of the world, about to be divided as part of the spoils, were all withdrawn from conquest and annexation and placed under the supervision and protection of the League of Nations.
>
> The French claim to the sovereignty of the Sarre Basin and the Rhine Valley was disputed successfully, likewise the Italian claim to the Jugo-Slavic seaport of Fiume, and Japan, instead of holding Shantung as a prize of war, was forced to accept the rôle of an economic *concessionnaire*.
>
> The German indemnity, instead of being fixt at $40,000,000,000, was set at about $14,000,000,000, and placed under the direction of a Reparations Commission that has the power to accommodate payments to the needs and abilities of the German people.
>
> Mr. Keynes may feel that the "old Presbyterian" was "bamboozled," but no crow of self-congratulation has yet escaped Lloyd George, Clemenceau, or Sonnino, and the bitterness of the imperialistic press of France, England, and Italy continues unsoothed.

In conclusion, the author admits that there are, in the Peace Treaty as it came from the President's hands, "angers and greeds," but they are called "matters of word and gesture rather than defined intent." He continues:

> The Covenant of the League of Nations lacks much of the virility that was hoped, but in its solemn agreements are provisions for disarmament, arbitration, open dealing, and respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of weak peoples. Frail enough in all seeming, but still a ladder from the quicksands to the heights.
>
> For ten months the Republican majority held the Treaty in its hostile keeping. For ten months the politicians avoided discussion of the Covenant's noble purposes, confining themselves to the meannesses of misrepresentation and distortion.

Signs that Point this Way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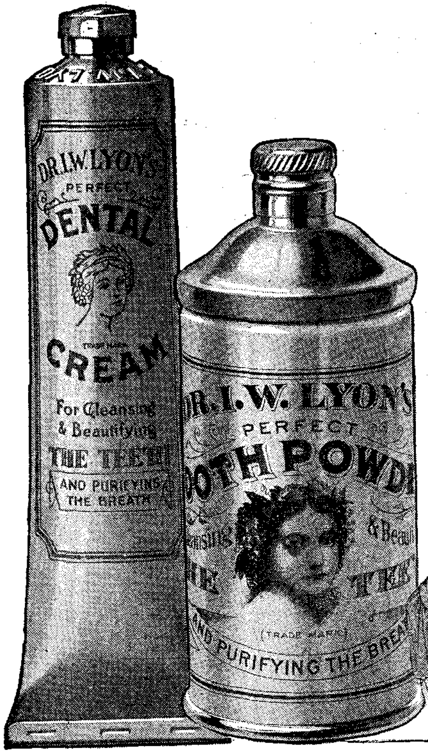
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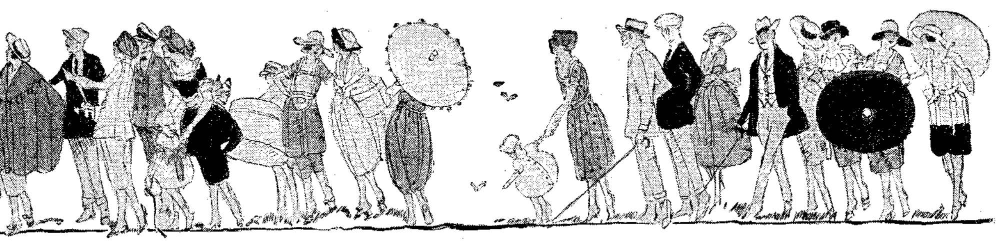

Where once a Webster, a Clay, and a Calhoun debated great issues in conscience and high ability there was the squabble of hucksters. And at last the definite repudiation of every war-aim, every ideal, every hope for which mothers gave their sons, for which youth died or lived to know the disfigurements that are worse than death.

With what result?

The world that loved us now hates us. We hate ourselves. The unity that was our pride has been torn into tatters by the pull and haul of a revived and multiplied hyphenation. The voice of America is a polyglot screech, every separate blood-strain chorusing some hymn of passion under the leadership of this or that political group. A war-record unparalleled for courage, initiative, nobility, and utter unselfishness has been dragged through the gutters of abuse and slander. The shame of it, the sadness of it all, is relieved by no ray of light.

"UMBRELLA MIKE," CHICAGO LABOR ORGANIZER, ON THE JOB

ON JULY 15 practically every surface-car in the city of Chicago stopt running. Probably half a million Chicagoans stood on street-corners waiting for street-cars which did not come. Something like half a million reached their work with difficulty and extra expense, from half an hour to two hours late. The reason, says the Chicago *Tribune*, in a decidedly indignant editorial, can be presented in a few words:

"Umbrella Mike" Boyle was out of jail.

Mr. Boyle, we are informed, "is considered among union leaders to be the most powerful business agent in Chicago." Some say he will be the next president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, where his power for good or evil will be considerably increased. The foundation of his sobriquet of "Umbrella Mike" is to be found in the fact that, rain or shine, he was accustomed to carry an umbrella which, his enemies claim, he used as a cash register. The mode of procedure, they asserted, involved a conference with Mike, usually conducted in a saloon. An appropriate sum of money was named, upon the receipt of which "protection" would be given. At this point in the conference, the bartender was accustomed to announce to Mr. Boyle that he was wanted on the telephone. The umbrella was left hanging on the bar, the gentlemen desiring "protection" dropt the sum named into its secretive folds, "Umbrella Mike" returned, took his umbrella and departed. Nobody saw any money passed, so nobody could give unpleasant testimony. This, of course, is all on the authority of Mr. Boyle's bitter enemies. His thousands of trade-union friends, who presented him with a $4,500 automobile and gave him almost dictatorial power upon his release from prison, would, no doubt, have a different story to tell. The unfriendly *Tribune* prints this story of the present strike in particular and of Mr. Boyle in general:

> It's a "one-man strike." The sudden tie-up of street-car transportation for a city of nearly three million people was due to the "whim," to put it politely, of Michael ("Umbrella Mike") Boyle, business agent of Electrical Workers' Union No. 134.
>
> The strike was not precipitated by a question of wages or of working conditions, altho these are in the background. It sprang from a peremptory demand by Boyle that the surface-lines should make a "closed shop" of the south side car-shops, which have always been operated on the "open" principle, employees being free to belong to unions or not as they see fit.
>
> This demand being declined, Boyle yanked out some three hundred electrical workers on the jump, without due notice. As the three hundred men run machinery which supplies the electric "juice" for the lines, street-car traffic was at once paralyzed, and three million people felt the effect in one way or another of the tying up of a public utility.
>
> It is an unusual strike—nearly fifteen thousand employees were waiting and ready to run the cars as fast as current could be supplied, but transportation was knocked into a cocked hat by a small group of workers at a vital spot, following the caprice of one man.
>
> Incidentally, Boyle derives his nickname from a supposed passion for hanging a cotton umbrella over a bar-rail, in the good old days, and utilizing it for a cash register.
>
> In chronological sequence, the developments leading to the strike, as recounted by John E. Wilkie, assistant general manager of the Chicago surface-lines, were:
>
> "A few weeks ago we settled the grievances of thirteen thousand of the fifteen thousand employees, the trainmen, as usual, being treated with before the shopmen and maintenance employees. It left about two thousand shop and maintenance men to be dealt with; they are divided among different unions, such as the metal trades and electrical workers, the track-layers, belonging to the Hodcarriers' Union, having none of their own. Their wage demands were taken up and about June 23 the company offered them what had been given the trainmen—namely, an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, with no change in present working conditions.
>
> "From that time up to last Wednesday there was silence on the part of the men. At 4 P.M. last Wednesday the men conferred here at the offices. Part approved the proposition. Others, among them Boyle, said 'No.' At 8 P.M. Wednesday the various unions held meetings at which a strike vote was taken, and the first thing we knew Boyle had yanked everybody out at the substations, putting the hour first at five and then at four o'clock.
>
> "Boyle demanded that the shops at Seventy-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue be made a closed shop. It has about five hundred men and has always been an open shop. The men can belong to unions or not just as they want to, and about one hundred and fifty of them do belong to unions. It is where cars are painted and repaired and general work is done. Boyle said before negotiations could be continued this shop must be declared closed to all but union men. The company could not see its way clear to this and Boyle at once broke off negotiations and told the substation men to pack their duds."

Mr. Boyle himself, observes the reporter, was able to endure the lack of street-cars with equanimity—did he not have the $4,500 automobile with which local No. 134 presented him shortly after his pardon from jail a few weeks ago? Some conjectured he pulled the strike perhaps to show that his power has not been broken by the four months he served in the Bridewell, to which he had been sentenced for a year, plus a fine of $5,000 for violation of the Federal laws. The writer takes up the history of the case:

> During this case it was brought out that Boyle forced the Chicago Telephone Company to pay $20,000 to avoid strike troubles when it was putting up its new building. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, in denying a rehearing of the case January 30, 1919, reviewed part of the testimony as follows:
>
> "The Government introduced testimony showing that Boyle on various occasions made builders pay him considerable sums of money under threat of a strike or boycott. For example, one witness testified that he had paid Boyle $500 to get a certain switchboard installed; another that Boyle exacted of him $3,000 in order that he might install a certain switchboard, and still another testified that Boyle required a church to pay $200 as a penalty for installing certain electrical apparatus.
>
> "And still another witness testified that Boyle exacted a payment of $20,000 in order to get immunity from strikes, etc., and at a time when there was no difficulty between the builder and the employees.
>
> "Plaintiffs in error contend that this evidence was not only inadmissible, but highly prejudicial to their cause. That such testimony, if erroneously admitted, was prejudicial, must be conceded.
>
> "For it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive of a jury taking a prejudice against a party who is thus pictured in the rôle of a blackmailer, a highwayman, a betrayer of labor, and a leech on commerce. But the test of admissibility does not turn upon its effect upon the jury, but on its relevancy to the issues made by the charges set forth in the indictment."
>
> After this commentary the court held the evidence admissible.

The Tribune comments editorially:

> Boyle, business agent of Electrical Workers' Union No. 134, called the strike of power-house employees which tied up the surface-lines without warning. Boyle was released from the Bridewell on May 8 by President Wilson's commutation of his sentence after he had served four months of a year's term for conspiracy. That was not his first crime. He had already been convicted of extorting money from his employers and fined $500. Yet he remained in power, and, according to evidence offered at his most recent trial, has accumulated property worth $500,000. He did not do that on his salary as a union business agent.
>
> He was convicted of conspiring with contractors and union men alike. He played one against the other. Remembering that, it might not be impertinent to ask why in the present case he has called out the surface-car workers and allowed the

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"L" workers to remain on the job. His record shows that he has left no opportunity unimproved to add to his strength and capital.

For three years after his conviction he used this strength and capital to defeat justice by keeping out of jail. Then he went in. Now he is out. The ordinary daily routine of an entire city has been upset.

No warning was given. The rights of at least half a million persons were ignored. No case was made with the public for the strikers under Boyle's dictatorship. The public will form a very definite opinion of such methods, and it will not be an opinion of advantage either to Boyle or to the men whom he leads.

The merits of their demands have nothing to do with these facts. They are lost in the cloudy methods. It is the method of enforcing the demands which touches the public. To this method the death of one girl in a traffic crash is already attributed. The danger will not end with the strike.

LIVING "OFF THE COUNTRY" ON AN ICE-CAKE AND NEVER MISSING A MEAL

POLAR BEARS and Norsemen are about the only folk who venture out to sea on an ice-cake. Nobody knows just how a polar bear likes this form of navigation, but Storker T. Storkersen, Norseman and polar explorer, says he found his recent trip on a large, irregular fragment of ice in the Beaufort Sea, away up off the northern edge of nowhere, "eminently satisfactory." From Storkersen's account of this voyage, it would seem that one of the most disconcerting things about the average seagoing ice-cake is that it is so unwieldy as to be utterly beyond the control of its navigator, who is thus forced to trust entirely to Providence for the management of his craft. Storkersen informs us that the ice-floe he and his companions traveled on from April 8 to October 9, 1918, was about seven miles wide and at least fifteen miles long, and no method has as yet been devised to steer a craft of such proportions. Embarking under these uncertain circumstances, it would at least seem that the crew would carry along a tremendous food supply. But the strangest part of this strange voyage was that they carried food for only fourteen weeks, altho they expected to be gone a year. Storkersen's trip on the floating island of ice was undertaken at the suggestion of his chief, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, whose polar experiences had led him to adopt the theory that traveling in the Far North can best be accomplished by "living off the country." He had demonstrated the practicability of that theory for some time before Storkersen set out. So successfully had it been worked out that Storkersen tells us it had been a matter of annoyance to him, on an expedition with Stefansson in 1914, to have to haul heavy meat-laden sleds through the soft snow because some of the party were pessimistic about living off the country. However, it seems that by the time Storkersen started on his ice-cake voyage everybody had been converted. So they started out with only a small amount of food, "lived off the country" for about eight months, and returned with about half of their original food supply. Storkersen's undertaking to drift with the polar ice was inspired by Stefansson, who believed, after extensive explorations in the arctic, that much valuable data might be secured by traveling over the ocean ice with dog teams a couple of hundred miles north from Cross Island on the northern coast of Alaska up to about 75 degrees north latitude, and then making camp and drifting with the ice whithersoever the powers that govern in that frozen world might dictate. Specifically, what Stefansson wanted to ascertain was what currents prevailed in that part of the ocean, and also such facts as might be gleaned regarding meteorology, zoology, and marine biology. It had been planned to start the expedition February 1, 1918. While preparations were under way, Stefansson fell ill of typhoid at Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Storkersen, the explorer's second in command, was then at a point a hundred miles west looking after equipment. A messenger brought him word of his chief's illness, and he immediately started for Herschel Island. There he devoted himself to nursing Stefansson, "being assisted and advised," he says, "by every white person there who all thought they knew something about doctoring." And it spoke well for Stefansson's constitution, the perfectly serious Storkersen assures us, that the commander soon recovered so far as to suggest that his lieutenant return to his work in the west. Stefansson suffered a relapse, however, and so was forced to give up the leadership of the proposed expedition himself, a task he entrusted to Storkersen. This, in substance, is the story of how the latter came to take his famous trip on an ice-cake, as set out by himself in a detailed account of his expedition contained in *MacLean's Magazine* (Toronto), which makes very comfortable midsummer reading. To quote:

> On the morning of March 15, 1918, I started northward out on the ice with twelve men, fifty-six dogs, and eight sleds, with about eight thousand pounds of provisions and equipment of all kinds, which I deemed necessary for that kind of work. We camped that night thirteen miles off shore on moving sea ice, having immediately upon entering on it noticed its fairly rapid westward drift before the easterly wind.
>
> Ten days later, on March 25, we were about sixty miles from land, having passed through the dangerous rough ice-belt which always exists between the main pack and shore; not, however, without having as usual sustained considerable damage to our equipment and sleds, one of which had broken completely and had to be abandoned. When traveling through this belt snow had been scarce, so for this reason, and also for the reason that I wanted to utilize the daylight as much as possible, I had used tents to sleep in at night, but as soon as we came on to the old ice-pack, where we could again afford to be comfortable and where good snow could be found, we commenced to live in snow-houses, as we preferred them to the tents, which should be used in an emergency only during the winter in the arctic.
>
> Traveling mostly over old ice, the going getting better the farther we got from shore, we proceeded till the night of April 3, when we were about one hundred and five miles north of Cross Island and at north latitude 72 degrees, west longitude 147 degrees. On the following day I sent the first support party, consisting of our chief engineer, Herman Kilian, in command of two men, two sleds, and nineteen dogs, on their return to Barter Island. The equipment they took naturally was the poorest we had, as the sleds were light. Early the following morning they bade us good-by. Taking with them my reports to the commander, they started for home, while a few minutes later, with my remaining party of nine men and thirty-six dogs, with five sleds, we proceede northward.

On April 8, Storkersen's account says, they came to an open "lead," a break in the ice containing open water. To cross such stretches of water they usually resorted to their "sled-boats," craft constructed by stretching skins over their sleds, and thus converting them into boats. This lead was so wide, however, that they could not cross by this method, and as their chances to travel around it appeared equally slim, they decided to make camp at this place and wait until the lead should close. We read on:

> On the night following our arrival at the lead the easterly wind which had continued blowing steadily since our departure from shore increased in force, and shortly was blowing a gale from that direction, with, of course, the accompanying thick, drifting snow, which made it hard for any one to be outside. So during the time spent in camp there no hunting was done except a few hours on the first day after our arrival at the lead, when seals seemed to be numerous and we shot and retrieved three. With that strong wind blowing it was not long before considerable pressure was felt from the shaking and vibration of the ice and at the edge of the lead considerable crushing could be seen when I walked over there. It was evident that the floe on which we were camped was rapidly drifting to the northwest before the wind.
>
> When I was with Captain Mikkelsen and Leffingwell on their ice-trip in 1907 we had, on returning toward shore, experienced a rapid westward drift with easterly winds, and when with Stefansson in 1914 from Martin Point north to latitude 74 degrees and east to Banks Island we had, during April and May, had easterly winds before which the ice drifted rapidly to the west away from our destination, and in doing so opened very wide leads which delayed our progress considerably, having to wait as long as ten days at one lead before it closed sufficiently to enable us to cross in our sled-boat. Since then we had learned about the westward drift, and the deplorable end of our flag-ship, the

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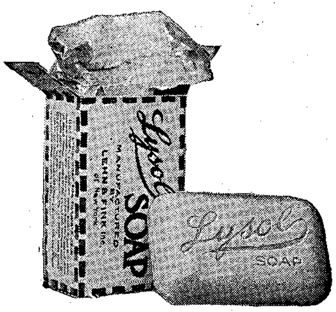
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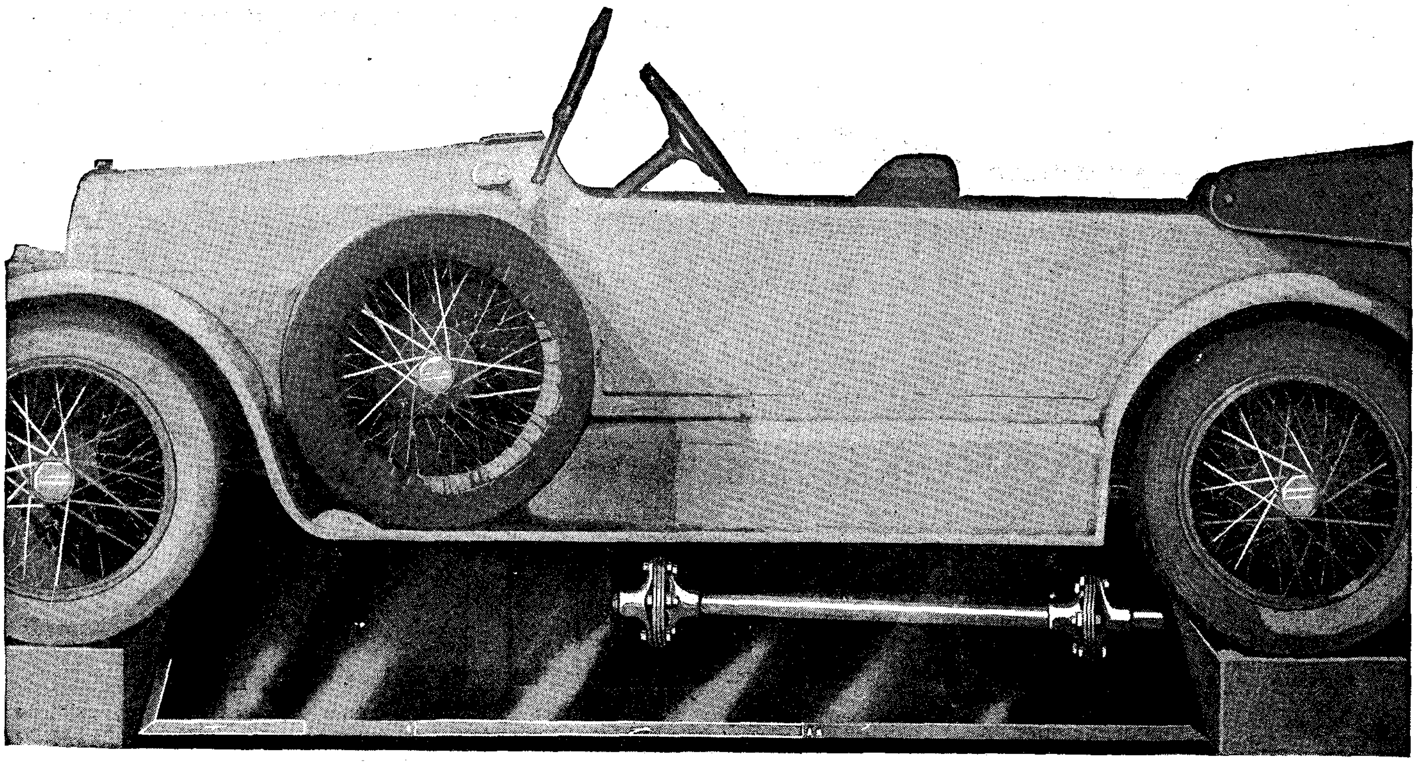

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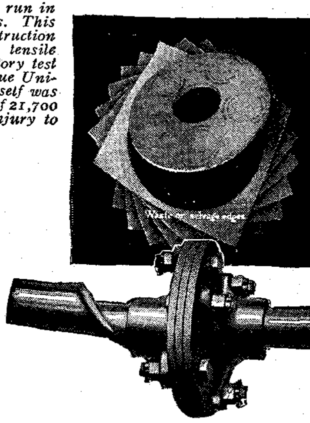
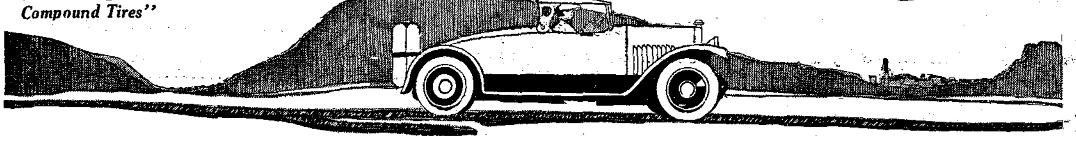
In building up the flexible fabric discs the several layers of fabric are put together so that the strands in each piece run in different directions. This patented fanwise construction provides the greatest tensile strength. In a laboratory test made recently at Purdue University the drive shaft itself was twisted at a total stress of 21,700 inch pounds without injury to the universal joint.



THERMOID-HARDY
UNIVERSAL JOINT

Fanwise construction for strength

Makers of "Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"



LIST OF USERS

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The Autocar Co.
Available Truck Co.
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Capitol Motors Corp,
Jas. Cunningham Son & Co.
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> *Karluk;* all these data pointed to and made us practically certain of the existence of a permanent westerly current in the Beaufort Sea between the parallels of north latitude 70 degrees and 74 degrees.
>
> When leaving shore on this our fifth ice-trip, I had immediately noticed the westward drift, and so had, when traveling, till April 8, always headed one or two points to the east of the north course I wanted to travel in, so as to counteract the westward drift. Where with Mikkelsen and Leffingwell we had succeeded in making the trip easily, and again with Mr. Stefansson in 1914 we arrived at Banks Island safely, the trip I had now undertaken for the Canadian Arctic Expedition was a little out of the ordinary and greatly exceeded any of the previous trips we had undertaken as to distance to travel; so much so that, when I found that we were stuck at that wide lead in a strong easterly gale during which we were drifting rapidly toward the west, I commenced to think that the chances of our ever being able to reach our destination and make the intended trip that spring seemed almost nil. I consequently commenced to cast about for other things to do instead.

Inasmuch as Storkersen had started out intending to drift with the ice when the opportunity should be favorable, and all circumstances at this moment seemed to indicate that the opportunity had arrived, it occurred to him that it would be a good scheme to stay where he was and "let her drift." He called for volunteers to stay with him and five men responded. The others were sent back to headquarters. "So our last communication with civilization was severed and my party of five men, with sixteen dogs, continued to drift, having, besides our equipment, exactly 101 days' full rations for men and dogs," says the account, and continues:

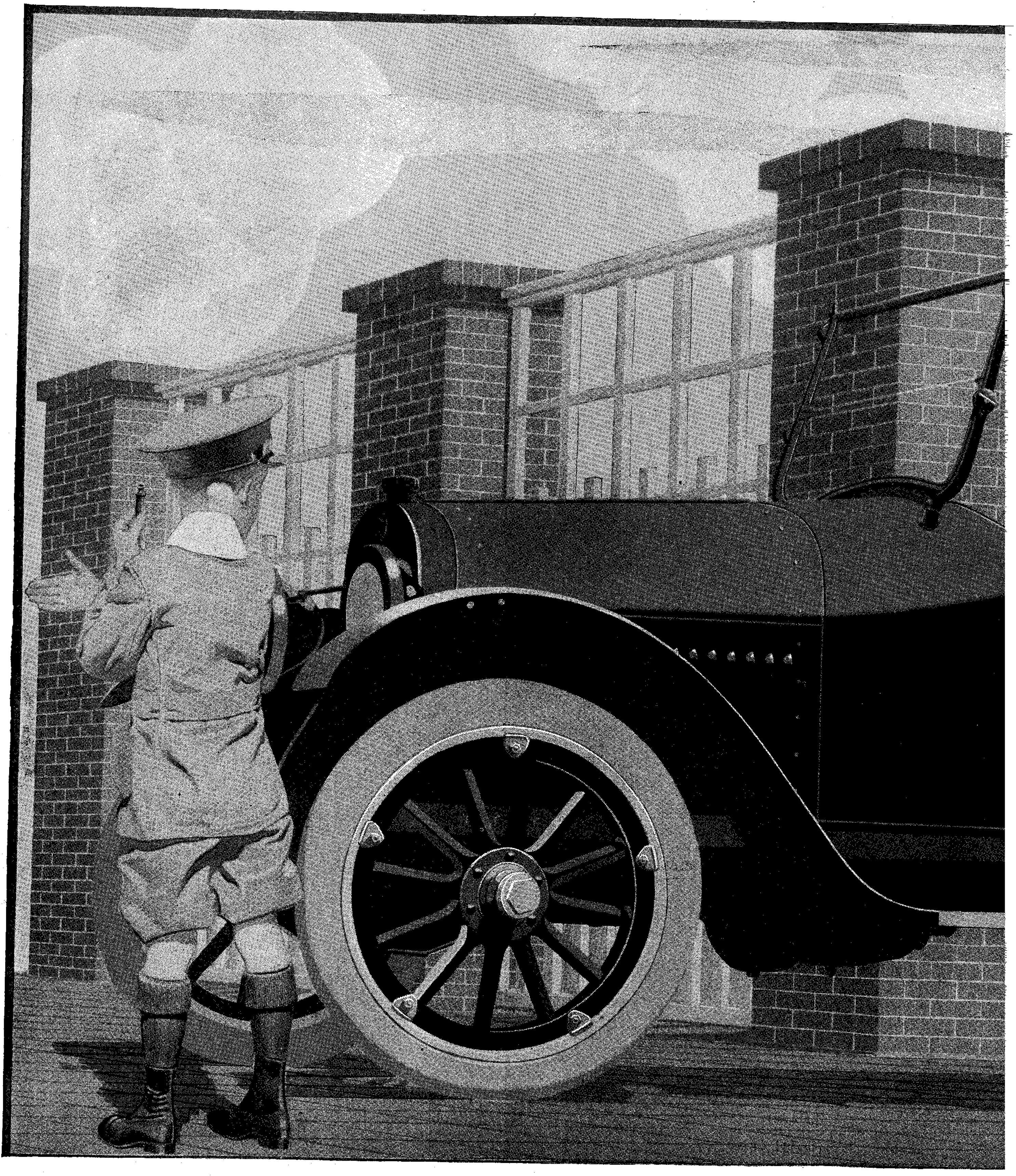
> In order to be able to live safely and comfortably on the ice for one year, it was of the greatest importance for us immediately to direct all our energies to hunting bear and seal so as to, as soon as possible, procure a supply of meat and fat to help eke out the limited amount of food brought from shore. Therefore, the day after the departure for shore of the second support party, I commenced to explore the surrounding ice for game and the best hunting-places. This resulted in the discovery that the best hunting-grounds lay to the east on the great stretches of young ice, the old lead having frozen over.
>
> So, on the following day, April 16, I had our camp and equipment transferred to a point about three miles to the east of our camp, centrally located for the young ice and hunting-grounds. In the afternoon of the same day as the effect of pressure, a lead opened up which gave us our first chance to hunt. We took advantage of it, and, at night, we returned to camp, having killed five seals, which gave us approximately 450 pounds of meat and fat, a very encouraging bag after our first day's hunting and a fine addition to our stock of provisions.
>
> From this time on, the greatest part of the time of my men was spent in hunting to obtain food for ourselves and our dogs, while I myself attended to the scientific part of the work, which consisted in keeping a diary of everything which transpired worthy of note, taking astronomical observations, whenever conditions were favorable, to keep track of our drift, and to be able to place our soundings correctly on the chart. One of my men, Martin Kilian, I detailed to keep a meteorological record, which was strictly and continually supervised by myself.
>
> After our first day's hunt at our new camp (which we did not have occasion to leave in the months that we spent drifting) hunting was done whenever a chance offered itself. Days in succession the ice would be closed up tight, no water could be seen anywhere, and on these days, of course, no hunting could be done. But, whenever pressure occurred, from a change of wind or other causes, leads would open here and there, thus giving us open water in which to seal. Our stock of meat and seal fat might, at times, run low. Repeatedly, in fact, we were down to our last meal. But, always, before it was all gone, we had a chance to hunt and so replenish our supply. So by the middle of June we had added to our original supply of provisions (brought from shore) forty-two seals and four polar bears, about three tons of meat. This number of animals, besides giving us and our dogs all the meat we needed for daily use, was also ample to provide us with a sufficient supply to last us through the middle of the summer, when no hunting could be done.

It is explained that when the weather got warm the melting snow and ice ran into the open leads, forming a layer of fresh water on top of the salt water. The seals lose some of their fat in summer and so barely float even in salt water when killed, and sink like stones in fresh water. For this reason they lost many seals which sank in the fresh water, and so they ceased hunting for a period of two months. They began to hunt again the latter part of August, and in all the time they spent on the sea-ice they secured a total of ninety-six seals and six polar bears. We are told that the panorama presented by the gigantic ice-floe on which they found themselves was exactly the same as that of a certain kind of land, except for the color, which was the bluish-white of ice. But the contour of the hills, ridges, and levels in between, in which many small lakes were visible, is described as similar to the land along the arctic coast. Of the life of the party on this floating-ice island we are told:

> By the middle of April the sun was fairly high in the heavens and on calm and clear days it gave enough heat to melt the snow, especially in the vicinity of our sleds or anything else of a dark shade. Therefore, the time for using snow-houses was past and we had to start to use our tents. Till the middle of June we used a single tent surrounded by a snow-wall, with one of our canvas boat-covers as a roof, thus protecting ourselves from the cold nights and the occasional blizzards. By the middle of June there was no snow to use for walls. As a single tent was not enough to keep us comfortable, I had another larger tent made of one of our extra sled covers and set up with the smaller tent inside, with a space of about ten inches separating the two tents. This kind of camp we used from June till the time we started for shore and it proved very comfortable and satisfactory in every way.
>
> After the thaw commenced in the spring the snow and ice were naturally always wet, so we experienced great difficulty in keeping our bedding dry. Mostly all our clothing and bedding were made of reindeer skins and so, in order to be made to last and to be comfortable, they had to be protected from getting wet. These conditions I had anticipated and had provided against by keeping two more sleds than I needed for traveling. The reason was that all our sleds had toboggan bottoms or platforms between the runners and underneath the benches, to make it easy to slide through the rough ice and to prevent the benches from being broken by hitting against the rubble ice. When the thawing commenced I had the toboggan bottoms removed from under the two extra sleds and of them made a platform. This was placed inside our tent and served as a bed on which the five of us could sleep at night and sit around on in the daytime when there was nothing else to be done. To this platform more than anything else is due the fact that we spent the summer on the ice in comfort. Without it, our clothing, and particularly our bedding, would have been wet in a very short time and so would have rotted, leaving us without anything to sleep in. Such an eventuality would have compelled us to return shoreward sooner than we did.
>
> In our equipment were included the usual appliances for cooking our food, approved by modern explorers, the efficient primus stoves in which kerosene or distillate are burned in vaporized form. Of the latter-named oil we had, at the commencement of our drift, about eighteen gallons. This, if used sparingly, would probably have lasted us three months or more. But this kind of fuel was better suited for use when traveling than anything which could be obtained in the country. I, therefore, early stopt the use of the distillate for fuel and, instead, burned the fat of seals and bears when cooking our food. At first our cooking was done with the ordinary Eskimo lamps and wicks, but later, when the weather got warmer, so that we did not need the heat in our tent, the lamps were abandoned and our cooking was done on the outside. A fireplace was made out of a five-gallon kerosene-can, placing two small iron bars on top of it on which the pots rested. It made a very efficient and quick method of preparing a meal.

Mr. Storkersen says he had started to drift, thinking there was a westward current in the Beaufort Sea, one purpose of his drifting being to determine whether there was in fact such a current. If it existed, they expected to land somewhere on the north coast of Siberia. He goes on:

> One, therefore, can easily imagine how puzzling it was to us to find that for three months, from April 14 to July 13, we drifted steadily toward the east before the wind, until we reached the longitude of 144 degrees, 30 minutes west of Greenwich. On July 14 the wind changed again to the east and in about six weeks' time, we drifted to the northwest till we reached the 151st degree of west longitude. Then again the wind changed to the southwest and we drifted to the northeast, reaching our farthest north point of 74 degrees north latitude on September 3. From then on, until October 9, when we started for the shore, we zigzagged back and forth before the wind, and at the end of 184 days' drifting we were exactly seventy miles north by west of our starting-point on April 8, having drifted a distance of 440



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More miles per gallon Maxwell More miles on tires

Just as superfluous weight handic
the heart and mind of a man, so d
superfluous weight handicap the act
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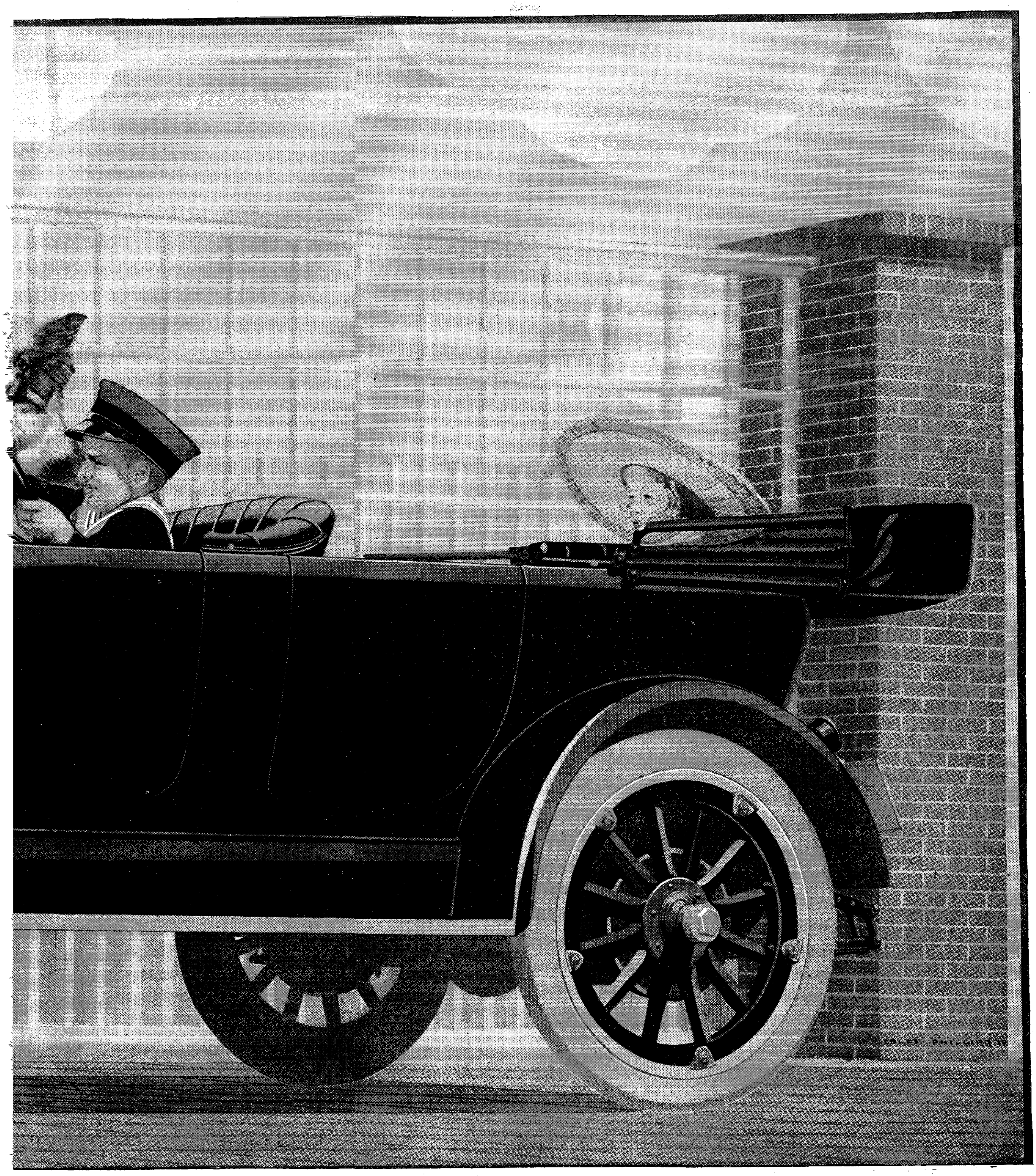

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That is why a Maxwell is respon-
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gas" and tire mileage, and why it is
stranger to the repairman. Such
high efficiency wins many friendships.

Figures like these speak eloquently: 5,000 a year six years ago; 100,000 a year today; now over 400,000 in service the world over.

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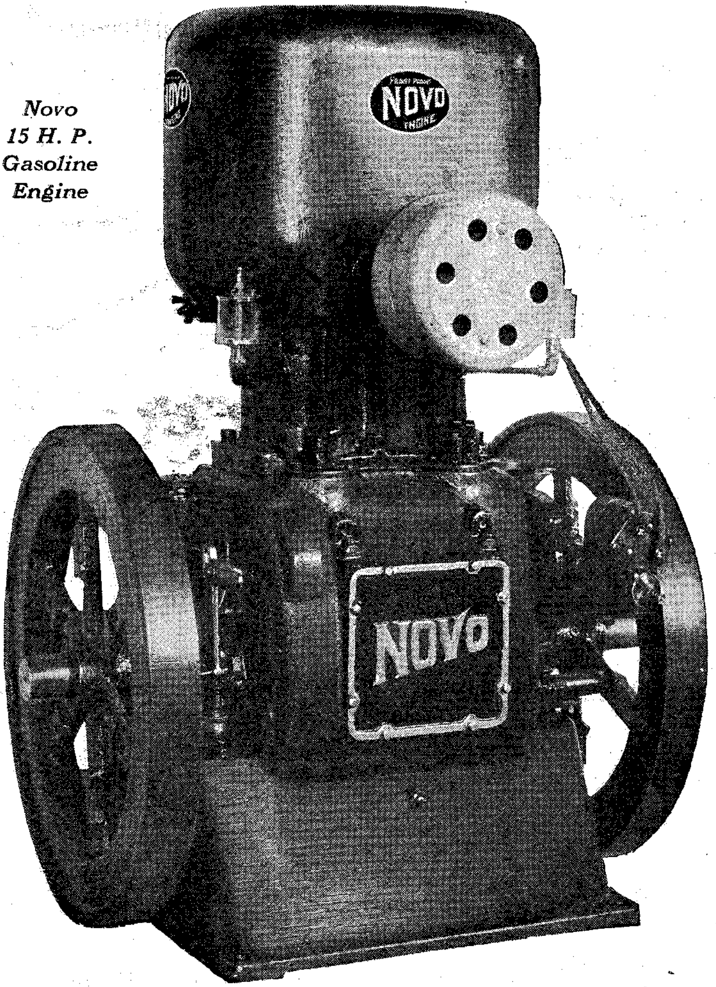

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You Want Reliable Power

Put a Novo Engine or Outfit on the job—and you've got it!

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Novo Engines, 1½ to 15 H. P. Outfits for Pumping, Hoisting, Air Compressing, Sawing. Furnished to operate on gasoline, kerosene, natural or artificial gas.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

miles, or an average of about two and four-tenths miles per day.

All this time, while drifting, astronomical observations had been taken whenever possible and we had obtained a line of soundings of about nine hundred miles long. The deepest bottom sounding obtained was over 2,500 fathoms at a distance of about ninety miles from the north coast of the continent. A distance of forty miles from shore we had bottom soundings of over 850 fathoms.

In the latter part of August, Storkersen contracted asthma, and as he did not seem to be able to throw it off, he determined to return to civilization. They started out from 73.53 north latitude in October, after 184 days of drifting, and sighted land on November 7. "Next day we camped on dry ground after having lived on sea-ice uninterruptedly for 238 days, having experienced neither hunger nor thirst, danger nor hardships." The scientific results included the discovery that there is no permanent current in the Beaufort Sea between 72.30 and 74 north latitude, the drifts of ice in that section being governed by the wind. They also found that the island marked on the map as Keenan Land does not exist. Instead of land in that spot they found water more than 1,600 fathoms deep. Also, concludes Storkersen: "We have discovered and have proved that the Arctic Sea is not as inhospitable as people think. My party of five men were able to live for eight months safely and comfortably on it and never went without a meal."

A CHEERFUL CONVICT SEES THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LEAVENWORTH PRISON

LOW-BROWED brutes chained in deep dungeons, gray stone, silence, and terror were what he had pictured before he went to the penitentiary. He admits it would be stretching a point to say that he found no bad men there, and certainly the life could not be considered all sweetness and light, but it was not so bad as he had anticipated. An unexpected blow of Fate landed him in the Federal prison, after more than twoscore years of what he had believed was an honorable, if out of the ordinary, life. "To sum it up without tedious explanations, to the prison I went," he says, and the experience completely altered his outlook on life. Of the interesting personalities and happenings that wrought this change, the ex-prisoner, J. H. Temple, writes in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. In contrast to the dismal bastile he had imagined, he was surprized to find that the penitentiary was a handsome stone structure, new and clean, and fronted by a fine lawn with flowers and trees. "My hopes began to revive," he says, and he describes his entry into the prison:

When the barred door clanged behind me, and I realized that I was a convict, they

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

fell again; but at that moment I became aware of music somewhere in the building. "The band, playing for dinner," explained the suave young negro who piloted me through the trying process of becoming an inmate. This was again encouraging. Music with meals, even if not quite of cabaret cheerfulness, was certainly not a sign of brutality; and the meal itself, tho far from sumptuous, was heavenly compared with what I had encountered in the jail. I looked about me at the assemblage, somewhat resembling, in their gray, brass-buttoned uniforms, a convention of letter-carriers. I think I have fair ability to read faces, but I could discover nothing to differentiate these from the countenances of any other gathering. Worse types can be seen in all political conventions, and I wonder if a State legislature, or even Congress, drest and arranged the same way, would look very different.

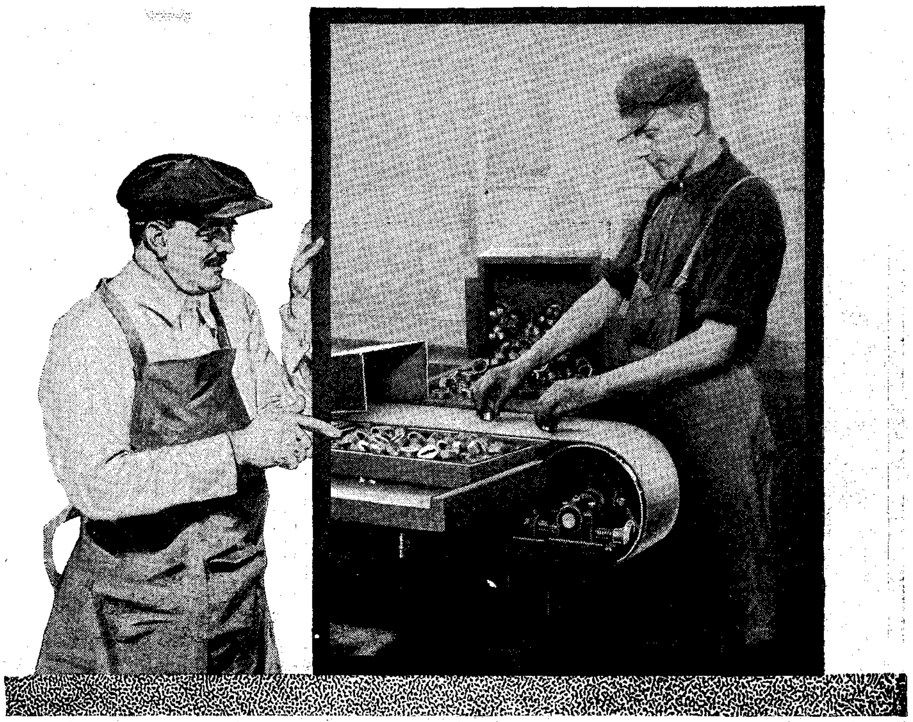
It began to dawn upon me that these were just men—nothing else. The peculiar but prevalent notion had possest me that convicts are a distinct and dangerous species of animals. But these convicts were smiling, or talking, or eating, exactly like human beings. My spirits rose still further. Prison life might not, after all, be so terrible. Perhaps I had been imagining things.

Looking about, I spied some blackboards stacked in a corner. "For the night school," whispered my guide. I smiled at the thought of a school in the penitentiary. But later, when, the tedious round of induction completed, I found myself alone in a cell, human companionship began to appear the most desirable thing in the world. Others have described their feelings the first night in prison, and I can add nothing new; but I can truthfully testify that it was not pleasant. True, I had discovered no projecting-jawed brutes, no dripping dungeons; my cell, tho narrow, was habitable. But I was most damnably lonesome; and when I saw the students of the school file past, I resolved to become myself a student.

Accordingly, the next night I filed in with the rest. Already, in twenty-four hours, I had begun to learn; I expected an interested assembly, and I was not disappointed. There were seven hundred men in the school, and back of every one lay a history. That is the all-important difference between a crowd of prisoners and any other gathering. The congregation in a village church is composed of people whose lives are much alike and on the whole uneventful; but behind every individual in this prison assemblage trailed a separate and sorrowful tragedy. Who could depict the piteous network of broken hopes, of weeping women, of suffering and ruin whose threads gathered in this tragic central station?

The superintendent of the school was a former Episcopal rector, a man whose grace of delivery and charm of person have, in happier days, placed him in some of the leading pulpits in the South. The perfection of courtesy, he explained the school to me as if I were an important parishioner.

"We have all the eight grades," he told me, "and a number of special classes—typewriting, bookkeeping, automechanics, scientific farming. Most of our students have had some schooling—the popular notion as to illiteracy of convicts is a mistake, but here is a class, the All-Nations



"Hot? He *was* hot!"

"Activity, even of a practical and habitual sort, however, tends to produce fatigue when the work is done under unfavorable conditions."
—"*Psychology and The Day's Work*," *chapter on Fatigue, page 181.*

Louis Mozgola came near throwing a collet through the window. Hot? He *was* hot.

His hand had slipped against the rapidly whirring abrasive belt, and he had scraped his knuckles again.

Where Louis works, at the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation, it is required that surfaces shall be finished like a mirror. This is done by holding them against a rapidly traveling abrasive belt.

Prior to the day in question (August 2nd, 1919), these belts had a joint which throbbed like a fast-beating pulse, scratched the collet, bothered Louis, and reduced production.

But that morning the foreman came up with a Manning salesman. They stripped off the old belt and slipped on a new one. Nothing was said. Louis went to it with another collet. The others looked on.

"By Jiminy!" exclaimed Louis.

"What's the matter?"

"Try it yourself and see. She's steady as a flywheel."

Speed-grits Uniflow Belts have banished the "unfavorable condition" forever from Louis Mozgola's work. Look at Louis in the picture above registering satisfaction. *Good workmen know the difference.*

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TRADE MARK

Look for this trademark on the back of every sheet, belt or disc.

Write today for "The Difference Book." Address the Manning Abrasive Co., Factory and Laboratory, Troy, N. Y. Sales Offices in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and other principal cities. Look for Manning Abrasive Co. in your telephone book.

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METALITE CLOTH
HANDY ROLLS
GRINDING DISCS
DURITE CLOTH
DURITE PAPER
DURITE COMBINATION
DURUNDUM PAPER
DURUNDUM CLOTH

Manning Speed-grits
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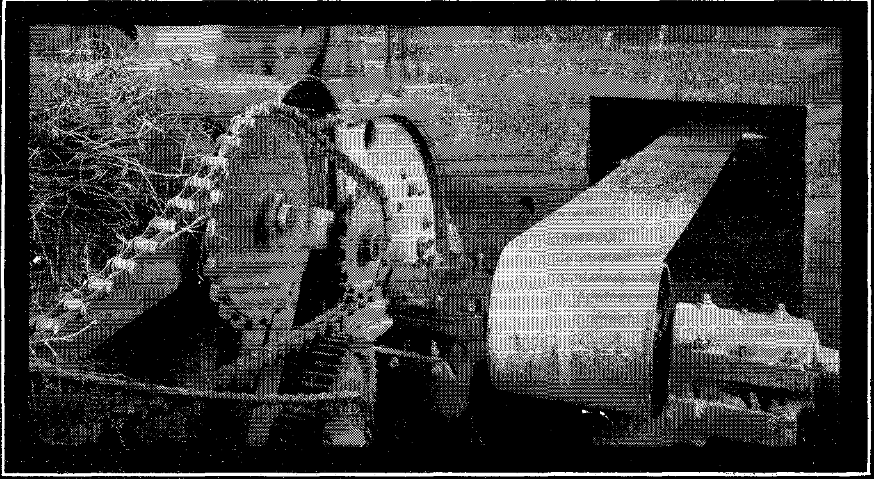
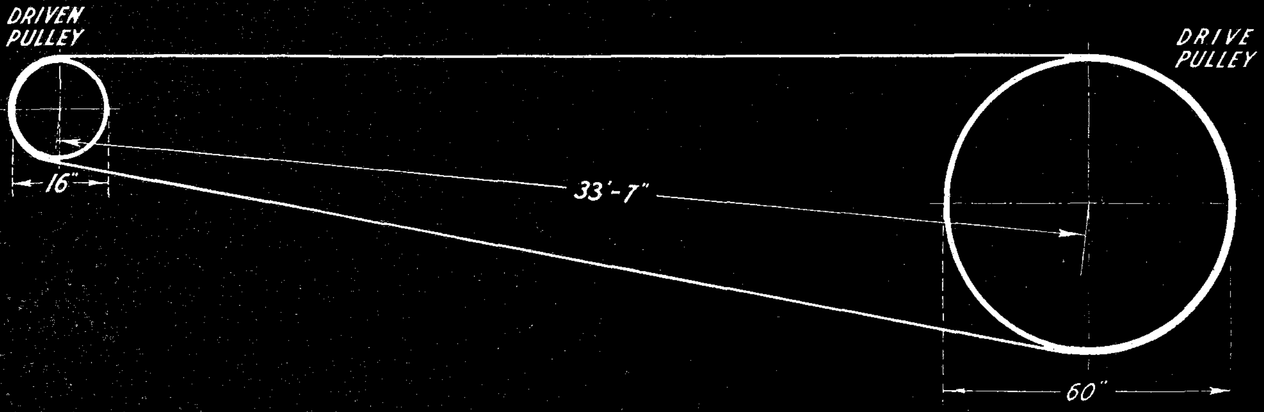
Don't say sandpaper, say Speed-grits



DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS COMPANY
McCLAVE, COLORADO



OUTLINE GRINDER DRIVE
Maximum H.P. Required — 250
R.P.M. Drive Pulley —— 480
Belt Speed —— 7539 F.P.M.

Specified: GOODYEAR BELT
18" 5 Ply BLUE STREAK

Facsimile blueprint and un-retouched photograph of Goodyear belted grinder drive in McClave plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Company

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

A Mile and a Half a Minute—and the G. T. M.

High speed, normally 7,539 feet per minute, often rising to 9,000 F. P. M., and continuously severe duty in the delivery of from 150 to 250 horsepower, characterize the service conditions on the grinder drive. Every now and then, with a suddenness that imposes a terrific strain on the belting, wet alfalfa packs in the grinder and throws an enormous overload on both belt and engine.

Every grinder drive in the eleven mills of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. is equipped today with an 18-inch, 5-ply Goodyear Blue Streak Belt. Each of these powerful, long-lived belts has long since demonstrated by trouble-free, economical service its right to the job, but all of them won this service opportunity on the showing made by a smaller Goodyear Blue Streak and a series of drive analyses by a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man.

It's nearly five years now since a G.T.M. studied the blower drive in one of the Denver Company's plants, and recommended an 8-inch, 5-ply Goodyear Blue Streak Belt for that work. The performance it gave suggested to Floyd Wilson, the Vice-President and General Manager, that a G. T. M. could study with profit to the Company those exacting grinder drives on which new belts were used up every six months.

They went at it scientifically, following the Goodyear Analysis Plan to fit the belt to the duty required. Mr. Wilson furnished the analyst with all the factors of operating conditions that would fill out an expert study of pulley dimensions, horsepower developed, speed, load and overload sustained.

The 18-inch, 5-ply Goodyear Blue Streak Belt which is standard equipment on all the Denver Company's grinder drives today may be studied in its typical operating condition at the McClave plant. It has been transmitting power unfailingly there for two years now—where other belts had averaged six months. It has worked sliplessly—which means, in any transmission, full power delivered—and smoothly, which means, in alfalfa milling, meal uniformly ground.

It has proved its economy in every phase from first cost to this day's grist. Usually, Goodyear Blue Streak Belts involve a slightly higher initial outlay, in favor of lowest ultimate cost. This one, however, cost $103.74 less than its short-lived predecessor. Multiply this by eleven, and add the economies achieved by the trouble-free operation and four times longer life, and the result is the Company's belting profit on Goodyear Blue Streak Belts.

This is the value of meeting a drive condition with a better belt, scientifically specified to the duty required of it. If you have a belting problem, involving either a single drive or an entire plant, the G.T. M. and the Goodyear Analysis Plan are at your command for the utmost in value that we build into these belts that protect our good name. Write for further information to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

BLUE STREAK BELTS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

class we call it, which is for men, white or black, of any nationality that can not read or write. Do you know, it is one of the most touching things in my experience to see these poor fellows, with the stigma of crime upon them, and many of them with long sentences, digging in here, night after night, earnestly learning to read?"

It was touching. There were several negroes in that class; two or three poor Indians, doing life for murder; a number of Slovaks, Italians, and Hungarians, mostly political prisoners; and, as a foil to the pathos, one fat, jolly Chinaman.

The teachers were an interesting lot, says Mr. Temple. There was an Oxford man who taught history; another instructor was a little, black-eyed, lively German, an alleged plotter; many of the business subjects were taught by bankers. Some of the most successful teachers were I. W. W.'s, of whom he says:

It is only plain justice to admit that without the "wobblies" some classes could hardly run. Handling a large and enthusiastic Spanish class was Enrique Magon, about whose deportation such a controversy has lately raged. The teacher of the All-Nations class was a young poet, *littérateur*, and world-traveler, master of six or seven languages. And heading the automechanics' class was "Red" Doran, the famous Box-car Red, of stormy and embattled career. I do not know the facts of Doran's record, but I do know that he is a blue-eyed, laughing Irishman, so magnetic in his personality and so supernaturally skilled in mechanics that his class overflowed, and had to be moved into a separate room.

I had a certain aptitude for languages, and a desire to know Russian, so I was assigned to the Russian class, the most interesting, I think, of all the interesting groups in the school. Another "wobbly" was our teacher, a little chap named Lossieff, who used to edit the I. W. W. Russian paper in Chicago. I never discust his case with Lossieff, but I discust with him almost everything else, for he is a most agreeable and intelligent fellow. He was driven from Russia during the former persecutions; like most other former victims of the Czar, he is now anxious to go back to his native land.

The majority of the members of our class were, like Lossieff, of the type called political offenders. I wish it to be clearly understood that I am neither approving nor expressing any opinion whatever concerning the acts which caused these men to be sent to prison. I knew them as personalities, and it is as interesting personalities that I am trying to portray them. And a most unusual group they were. There was, first, Brent Dow Allinson, the young Harvard man from Chicago, convicted for alleged resistance of the draft. Brent is a gentle, brown-eyed boy, refined and modest, the type that every good American mother instinctively wishes to hug; but he has a remarkable mind, and is as tough an opponent in argument as you could find.

With us also was Dr. von Shack, former German consul at San Francisco; a delicate, exceedingly courteous, and polished gentleman. It was reported in the prison that von Shack's salary as consul was still paid to him every month, at least up to the fall of the Kaiser. Certain it is that he has large estates and a title (whatever that may amount to) in Germany. Also, poor fellow, his bride is there, whom he married just before the war began, and from whom he has been involuntarily separated ever since. Two other German classmates of mine were Kaltschmidt and Nehf, sent from Detroit for bomb-plotting; the former a logical, solid sort of fellow, the latter, "Fritz,' 'a delightful, sparkling, humorous little chap with a twinkle that made him everybody's favorite.

We had with us also one A. B. C. ("alphabetical") Weil, whom some New-Yorkers may remember; suave and plausible, but I fear as graceless a scamp as the prison held. His assets were a colossal nerve and a tongue informed with guile. According to his story, he was a Scotchman, and an ex-captain in the Canadian forces in France. In the class, however, was a genuine Scot with the un-Scotch name of Mahoney; and Mahoney's questions as to the captain's knowledge of Scotland developed a strange ignorance, on Weil's part, of his native land. This, added to his unfamiliarity with the regions in which he claimed to have fought, and the fact that besides English he knew no tongue but German, dashed our confidence in Captain Weil.

Before his release he won our admiration by touching the tightest wad in the place for $25. But he was met at the prison gate by an officer, who took him to Kansas City for some old offense. While in the Kansas City jail, by boasting and showing photographs of his ancestral estates, miraculously shifted from Scotland to Brooklyn, he won the confidence of his jailer to such an extent that he was able to borrow money from that misguided official; nay, more, he even borrowed the jailer's pistol, on pretext of having it repaired—and promptly "soaked" it in a near-by pawnshop! I pass up Weil; no other man in our class would bilk an innocent, trusting jailer.

But perhaps the most interesting of all our fellow "Russians" was the young Hindu, Taraknath Das, sentenced for some conspiracy charge involving the Hindu Nationalist movement. Das is one of the truest little gentlemen I ever knew. In conversation his fine eyes fire with intelligence; and intelligent he is, to a remarkable degree. Still in his twenties, he is a profound scholar, a doctor of philosophy from an American university, has studied in Germany, India, and Japan, and is a real polyglot. He speaks Japanese fluently; and a little Japanese girl—presumably his sweetheart, used to write him exquisite letters, exhaling the breath of delicate poetry. "I sit upon the plain," she wrote; "it is night, and the stars are shining, but they shine coldly, and my heart is sad, for you are not here." Perhaps some day this distraught globe will settle down, and Das can, without further hindrance, see again his little Japanese sweetheart.

The Russian class developed into a sort of forum. The members were supposed to devote themselves to the lesson, but the times—the eventful fall of 1918—"were too stirring for that active-minded bunch to keep still," says Temple, and tells how they managed to evade restrictions:

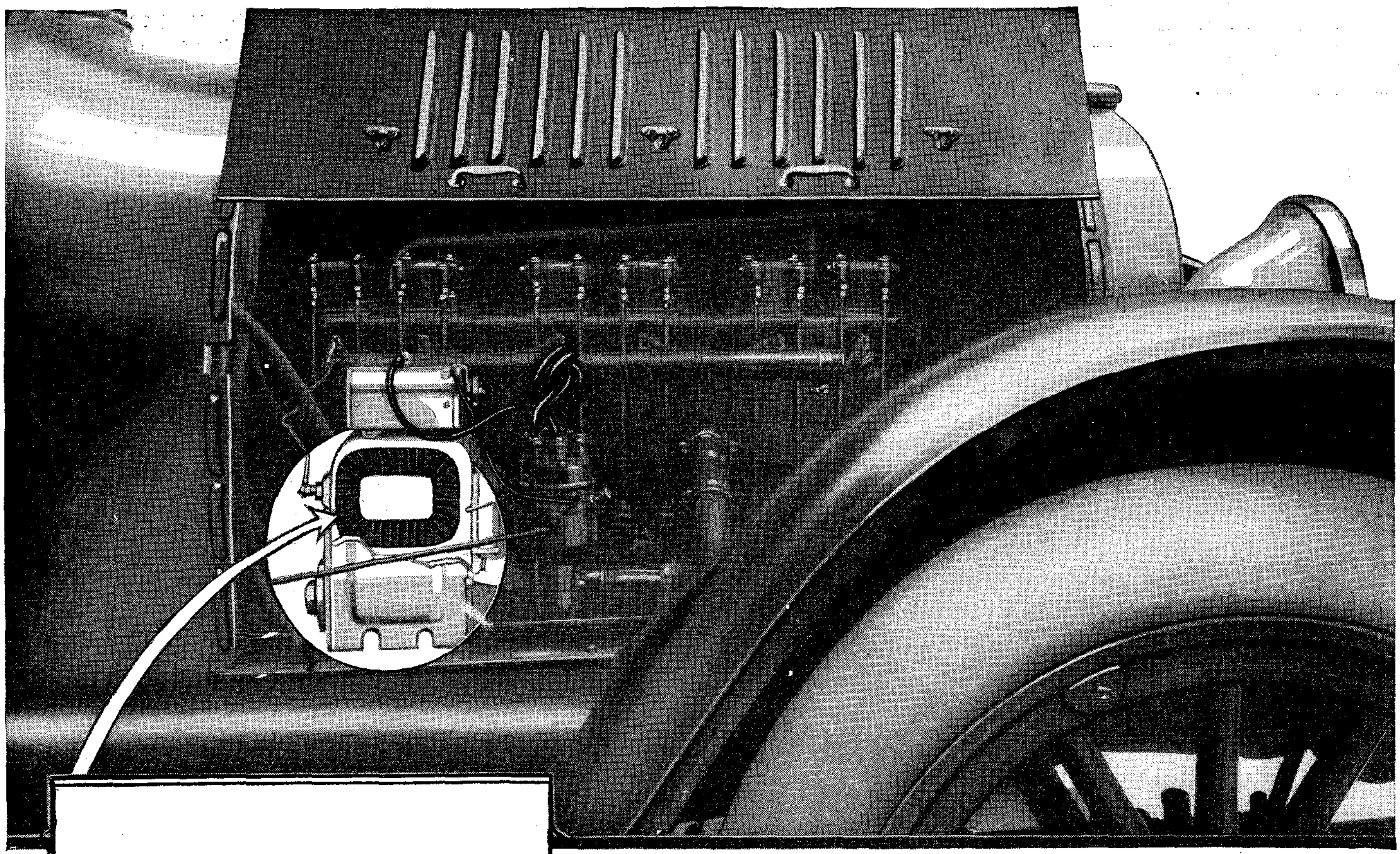
We kept one eye on the blackboard, while we talked about the latest world developments. If a "screw" (guard) approached, somebody would say "*Gorodovoy zydess*" (here's the guard), and Lossieff would begin teaching Russian. Politics had to be handled tenderly, for, besides the foreigners of diverse opinions, some of us were Americans, who sincerely loved their country. But we did discuss the news, with the utmost good-humor, and, I am sure, with some understanding. These fellows were delightful men to know, and our association is to me a pleasant memory.

On the whole, there was far more intellectual companionship than would be supposed. We had in the prison several poets whose work has appeared in the best periodicals, half a dozen editors, two or three preachers, and a number of lawyers, public speakers, and even magazine writers. On Sunday afternoons the men were permitted to gather in the yard for recreation. The *intelligentsia* had a favorite meeting-place on a pile of stones under a forlorn elm. Here we discust everything under heaven, no two men, as I recall it, ever having the same opinion, or agreeing with anybody else on any point whatever. This gathering was dubbed, derisively, the "Soviet."

Despite our arguments, there was, however, an undercurrent of consideration and deference toward each other that outside gatherings seldom show. Indeed, one of the most remarkable traits of these supposedly rough and unruly men in the prison is a comradely kindliness and unspoken sympathy. Misfortune makes them kin. They do favors even for men they dislike, explaining that "the poor devil was up against it and I had to help him." When the time of my release drew near I suppose a dozen times fellows called me aside, with a diffident "need any dough, old man?" One long-haired old bird, reputed a crank, for whom I had done some slight favor, tried to force upon me the last two dollars he had in the world.

This comradely spirit was well illustrated during the influenza epidemic last winter. It came upon us so suddenly that the hospital overflowed, and patients' quarters had to be improvised in the main building. The regular force was, of course, swamped; but volunteers offered from all over the prison—burglars, train-robbers, forgers, murderers, heroes of the underworld. Without possible hope of reward, these men rendered willing service day and night, cheerfully, effectively. The head nurse was a "dope" doctor; his assistant was a druggist from Chicago's tenderest tenderloin; the physician's chief helper was one of the most famous safe-blowers in the country, a slim, laughing lad, with a heart of gold. The cook who for fourteen hours a day, while he had two degrees of fever, prepared food at breakneck speed for two hundred patients in a kitchen meant for forty, was an I. W. W. who just the previous week had been described by a leading paper as a brute without human feeling. I have no criticism to make of the law; but surely the combined wisdom of the world could devise some way to develop such fundamental good as this.

I do not mean that life at Leavenworth is all sweetness and light, or that there are no bad men there. The ever-present background is inescapable tragedy; and some of the men are apparently utter brutes, while many, many more have the wrong view of life. But is that not so of every town outside, from New York to Tia Juana? The point I am trying to make is the old truth that men are never wholly good or utterly bad. There are men in Leavenworth whom I love, and whom I would trust with all I hold dear. In prison one learns the realities of a man; and I affirm that Leavenworth, with its



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

population of nearly two thousand, had just as many honorable men, just as much character and intelligence, as the average town outside with an equal adult male population.

I have experienced more of the world than falls to the lot of most men. I have seen the North and the West and the East and the South. I have traveled every continent and have seen every great country on the globe. There are none of the world's highways that I have not traversed, few of its byways that I have not trod. I have been intimate with white men, yellow, red, and black. I have met Americans with the soul of a scavenger beetle and kinky Africans with hearts of gold; and I have been in the penitentiary. From all this I believe I have gained some knowledge of life and of men. But one thing I know I have learned, and I hold it the best lesson life has taught me: that in prison or out, white or black, civilized or primitive, the heart of man is everywhere the same.

LISTENING IN ON THE LAWMAKERS

CONGRESSMEN—and Senators, too, for that matter—are much like other people, asserts *The Nation's Business* (Washington), which has garnered from *The Congressional Record* several passages to prove that our legislators are most human persons and not always engaged in uttering ponderous syllables on subjects so complex that the only thing the average man can get out of them is a headache. The average Congressman is not always assuming a Websterian frown and soaring in florid flights of eloquence, nor descending into the deep sea of the esoteric where only he may go. Occasionally he takes up common, every-day matters of interest to his fellow men, and in this homely interchange falls many a word of wit and germ of philosophic thought. This journal reminds us, for instance, that,

In these days when there are deep and guttural murmurs against burdensome taxation, Congress is straining its eyes to cut off unnecessary expenditures. Hence the gentleman from Texas views with displeasure the cost of firing the sunset cannon at our military posts. To prove that he means no disrespect for Old Glory, he indulges in a flight of oratory anent the flags upon the Capitol—and comes to grief because he has neglected to get his facts.

Mr. Blanton, of Texas: Has not the time come when we can do away with the old military custom and incident expense of firing a cannon every morning and every evening at the various military posts of our nation? There is good reason for the ceremony of raising and lowering the flag, but there is no necessity whatever for this expense of accompanying it with the firing of a cannon. Old Glory is raised over this Capitol every morning without the firing of a gun, and is lowered every evening without the firing of a gun, and here in Washington my distinguished colleague has no cannon to wake him in the morning at Congress Hall. Why does he need one in San Antonio to wake him up?

Mr. Bee, of Texas: Oh, I never participated in a discussion of clock or a discussion of San Antonio. I am talking about a great national question, and I want to say to my colleague from Texas that as a rule the flag is raised over the Capitol in the morning and lowered in the evening as they raise it over every schoolhouse in this land, and I hope the Army of the United States, the symbol of the defense and the strength of the people, will continue by the firing of a gun to pay its respect to that flag.

Mr. Focht: Mr. Chairman, as I entered the Chamber I heard the beautiful tribute that was paid to the American flag by one distinguished member from Texas [Mr. Bee], and then later on it was even more glorified by another member of Congress from Texas [Mr. Blanton]. Both gentlemen talked about how Old Glory was unfurled in the morning and taken down in the evening from over the Capitol. As a matter of fact, I will state to these two enthusiasts from Texas, whose love for the flag is so great and whose historical knowledge of a certain fact is so deficient, that the flag over the Capitol is never taken down; that there are four places that the flag floats on continuously and forever, namely, in front of the Capitol, in the rear of the Capitol, over the House Office Building, and over the Senate Office Building.

Mr. Blanton: I want to correct the gentleman's research in preparing for his flag speech. He got his data a little bit mixed up. If the gentleman had availed himself of the opportunity which was accorded every Member of Congress as well as the people of Washington to hear the splendid music which is rendered out here once a week by one of our marine bands, right here east of the Capitol during the summer months, he would have known that there is one flag upon this Capitol that at least one day in every week is lowered.

Because when that great Marine Band has played the "Star Spangled Banner" out here on the side east of this Capitol, every member of this Congress who has attended those exercises has seen that flag lowered during the playing of it at sunset.

Mr. Focht: Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Blanton: I yield.

Mr. Focht: Why, now, the gentleman with his vociferousness only emphasizes his ignorance, because my assertion and statement here is well understood by every person of intelligence. I regret that the gentleman can not comprehend the statement.

Champ Clark would like to do a lot for the soldier, and says so. But he doesn't forget that the average man is about as fond of paying taxes as he is of going without sugar in his coffee. He relates the tale of a shirt, a shirt with red stripes:

Mr. Clark, of Missouri: Mr. Speaker, my situation here late in the evening to make a speech reminds me of the tale that Amos Cummings used to tell. He said that some member from Pennsylvania who was making him a campaign speech here one night with a slight attendance was reading his speech in a low voice, and some wag kept asking him to raise his voice so that they could hear, and after a while he got tired of it and he said, "I do not care whether you men hear me or not; the people down in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania will hear me [applause and laughter], and I am speaking to them." Now, I am going to make a speech here for the man in the street, the man at the crossroads, the ordinary citizen who does not know a thing in the world about parliamentary procedure here.

I am in favor of a bonus or compensation of the soldiers during the Great War. [Applause.] Always have been in favor of it. In my judgment, there is nothing too good for our soldiers.

Of course, you can not pay these soldiers this compensation or bonus without getting the money somewhere, and the only way we know to get money for the Government is by way of taxes. No human being ever liked to pay taxes. I will give a hundred dollars to see the color of a man's hair and the cut of his eye that will make an affidavit that he enjoys paying taxes like he used to enjoy going to see his sweetheart. There is no such man. [Laughter.] Legislators do not like to levy new taxes. It is an unpleasant job, and Brother Frear gave the real reason for it, or one of them, and that is, that it might affect you at the coming election.

Let me say that Congress never ought to pass a bill that has in it more irritation than revenue, or one that will produce more irritation than revenue. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] The irritation will surely come. I had an experience about this thing not long ago. I wanted a dress shirt, so I went down to Parker Bridget's and got me a dress shirt for $2.50, and there was not any of this luxury tax on that. I gave the clerk who sold it to me a ten-dollar bill and told him to get the change out. While he was getting the change I looked into a show-case and I found there a fine shirt with small red stripes, and I like to wear that kind.

During the war you could not get a shirt with red stripes in it that would not fade out. I said to the clerk, "What is the price of that shirt?" He said, "Three dollars." I said, "Give me one and take it out of that ten dollars." When he came back with the change the boy did not have change enough. I said, "You are gouging me out of thirty cents. What is that for?" He said, "That is because of the sales-tax that you damned fools enacted up there in Congress." [Laughter.] Now, that is the tax that every man kicks about when he pays it.

In Wyoming a poor-farm had need of increasing its acreage, so that it could pasture its cows, not increase its patronage. The discussion hinges upon the habits of gentle Sookie and those of politicians and upon a similarity in satisfying desire:

Mr. Walsh, of Massachusetts: I just want to ask the gentleman from Wyoming if this tract of 1,904 acres will be the only poor-farm in the great State of Wyoming if this patent is authorized?

Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming: Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I can accurately answer that, but I think this is one of the very few poor-farms in the State.

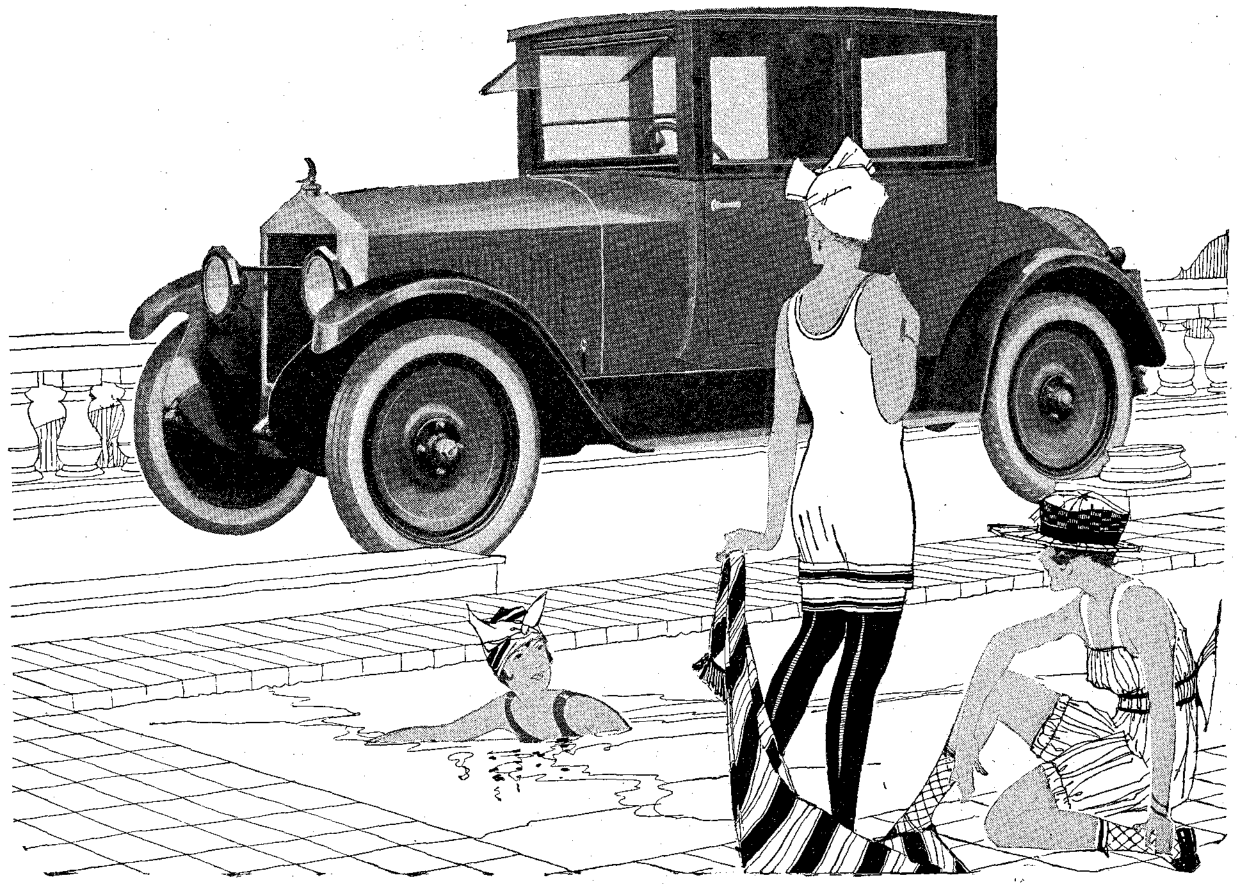
Mr. Walsh: I am a little bit surprized, because in the great industrial States it has been claimed, and I think with some justice, that one of the beneficent results of the Volstead Law has been to close up some of the poor-farms, and we find now that as the result of the enactment of that legislation we must create a two-thousand-acre poor-farm in the State of Wyoming.

Mr. Dyer: Wyoming has been prohibition for many years.

Mr. Walsh: Possibly that explains it [Laughter.]

Mr. Mondell: That explanation is satisfactory.

Mr. Gard, of Ohio: What is the purpose of putting an addition of something like 1,904 acres, more or less, to a poor-farm,



Actual photograph of the Six-48 Coupé

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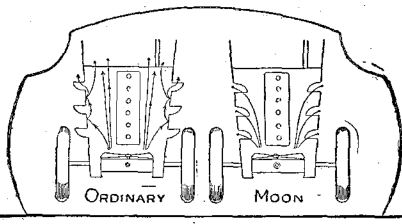

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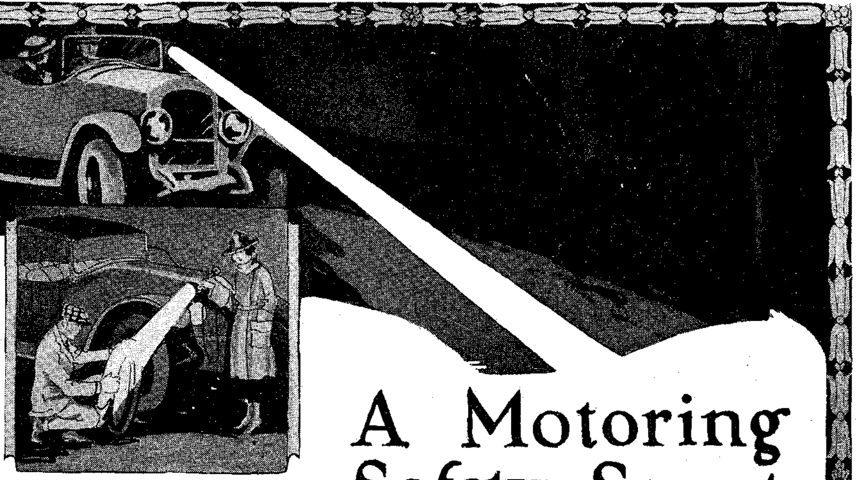

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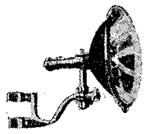

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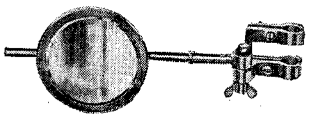

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and how much acreage has the present poor-farm?

Mr. MONDELL: I think the present acreage is perhaps upward of two hundred acres, possibly as much as three hundred acres. The land which they now desire to acquire is the rough, rocky, broken, brush-covered hill land lying back of this little mountain stream, land which they have used as a grazing ground for the small herd of cattle they have had in connection with this farm.

Mr. GARD: How are these poor, lame, and halt people who have met with adversity in the State of Wyoming going to get the cattle in on this reservation of 1,904 rocky acres?

Mr. MONDELL: It is not a difficult thing to drive the cows home.

Mr. WALSH: They will roll down-hill. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONDELL: If the gentleman had had the great, good fortune, as most of us did have, of having been born on a farm he would know that the cows come home in the evening.

Mr. GARD: Is there anything on these 1,900 acres that the cows can eat?

Mr. MONDELL: Yes; grass. While it is sparse, it is good.

Mr. GARD: Have you to arm each cow with a search-light to find the sparse grass?

Mr. MONDELL: No. They find it.

Mr. WALSH: The gentleman from Ohio does not think that the State of Wyoming would want this land if it were useless.

Mr. MONDELL: It is not useless. It will make an excellent pasture for these cows, but it takes a good many acres to support one of them.

Mr. BLANTON, of Texas: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL: Yes.

Mr. BLANTON: If the gentleman will permit me, I will state to the gentleman from Wyoming that the cows as well as the politicians in Wyoming are energetic and vigilant, and if there is any grass there they will find it. [Laughter.]

The Senator from Montana had related the sad story of Will A. Campbell, editor of the Helena *Independent*, who was liberally showered with government pamphlets as Will A. Campbell, W. A. Campbell, and as editor of *The Independent*. Attention is turned for the time to the cost of public printing and to the verbosity expended on the Peace Treaty:

Mr. SMOOT: Mr. President, along the line of the observations of the Senator from Montana I will say that I have no doubt that there is not a business man in the United States who does not receive every week in the year over one hundred circulars of the same kind from the departments of our Government. Not long ago I had a business man collect for me the publications and documents received by him in the course of three days, and in those three days, as I remember, 165 government publications were received by that one business man of Kansas.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut: Government publications?

Mr. SMOOT: Yes; government publications. I asked him to send them to me just as he received them. I opened the envelops containing the publications and sorted them out. There were eleven of

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

one kind from different departments of the Government, word for word alike, and there were eight of another kind, word for word alike. Talk about the waste of paper! It is wicked on the part of the Government of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN: Mr. President, the Senate has been very economical in the space occupied by it in *The Record*. I have refrained from disturbing the Government Printing Office greatly during this session. I have had the impulse, but have succeeded in resisting it.

Mr. Sherman ended his remarks with the suggestion that "the departmental mail has become a public pest even to the newspaper men. These knights of the paste-pot and shears are entitled to protection from governmental activities along this line, and they are asking for it, and I think, it being in the line of economy of print-paper, that it would be well for the department to heed their demand."

Mr. SMOOT: Mr. President, just a word in relation to the printing that has been ordered by the Senate. I have had extracted from *The Congressional Record* of the proceedings of the Senate all of the speeches that have been delivered on the Peace Treaty. I have had them bound in one volume, which I have here upon my desk. This [exhibiting] is the result. There are a few over three thousand printed pages, containing an average of 2,100 words per page, or a total number of words of 6,300,000. Those represent the speeches delivered on the floor of the Senate. I started to segregate the pages of matter that have been inserted in *The Record* at the request of Senators, including newspaper articles, editorials, and letters from citizens; but it soon developed that it was altogether impossible to put them in any reasonable number of books. So it was concluded to abandon the effort. This shows, Mr. President, where we are drifting; and I hope that the Senate, sooner or later—

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Is that a public document?

Mr. SMOOT: No; it is not a public document. It is a collection I have had made of all the speeches, printed in one volume.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: It would be a good thing to have it printed as a public document.

Going Up.—A very junior officer was trying his first case.

"Seven days confined to camp," he snapt.

"Beg pardon, sir," whispered the company sergeant-major. "You mustn't give a sentence like that. You—"

"All right, then, fourteen days," retorted the sub.

"But, sir," pleaded the sergeant-major, "it's not—"

"'Arf a mo', major," interposed the Tommy. "Don't check 'im again or 'e'll give me twenty-one. 'E ain't a horcifer—'e's a hauctioneer!"—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

Enough Is Plenty.—"Very few girls of my sort would be willing to marry a common sailor," sniffed the snobbish young woman.

"Very few girls of your sort would be plenty sufficient for me," retorted the common sailor. "Very few, indeed."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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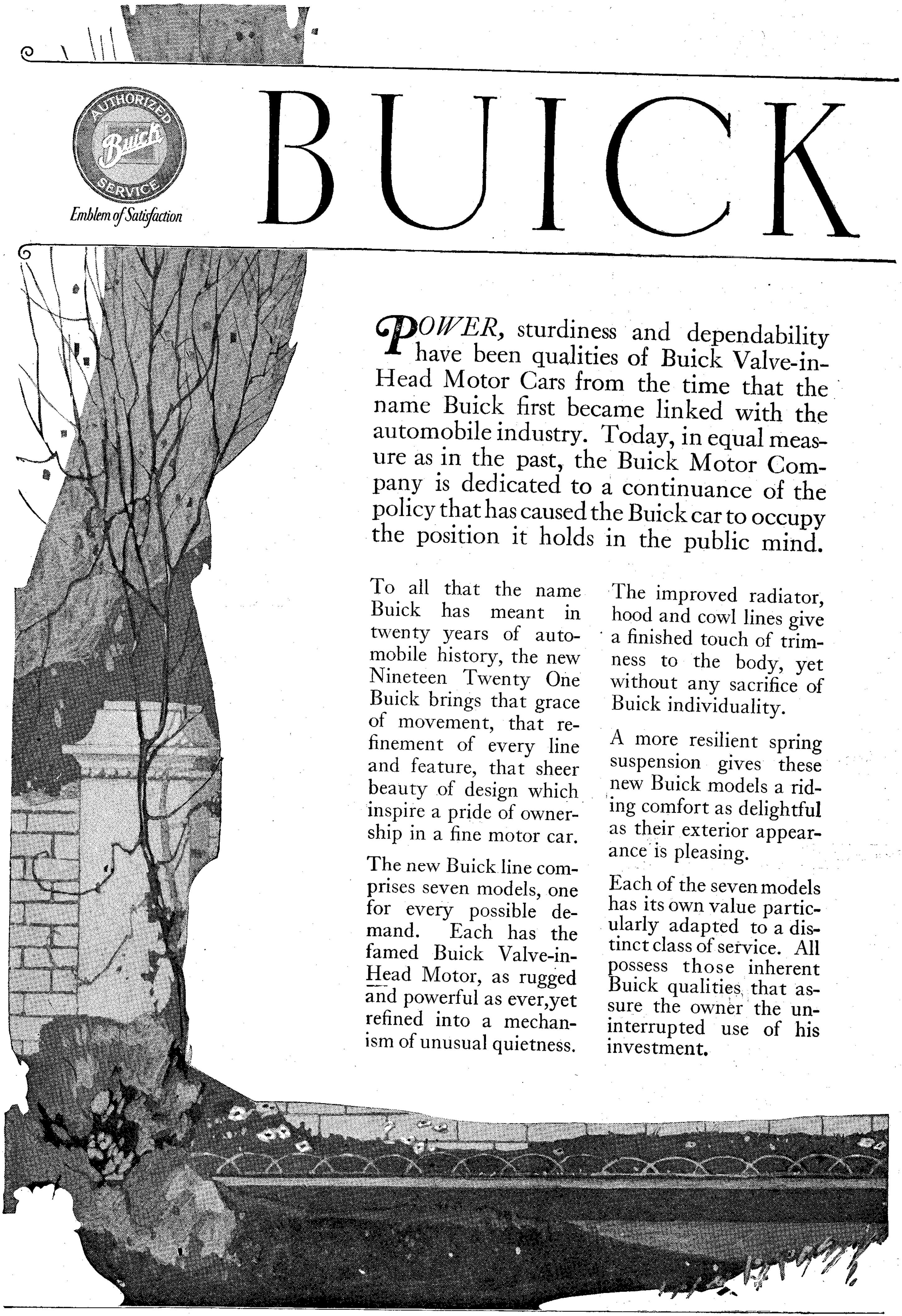

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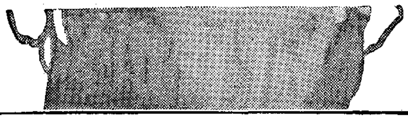

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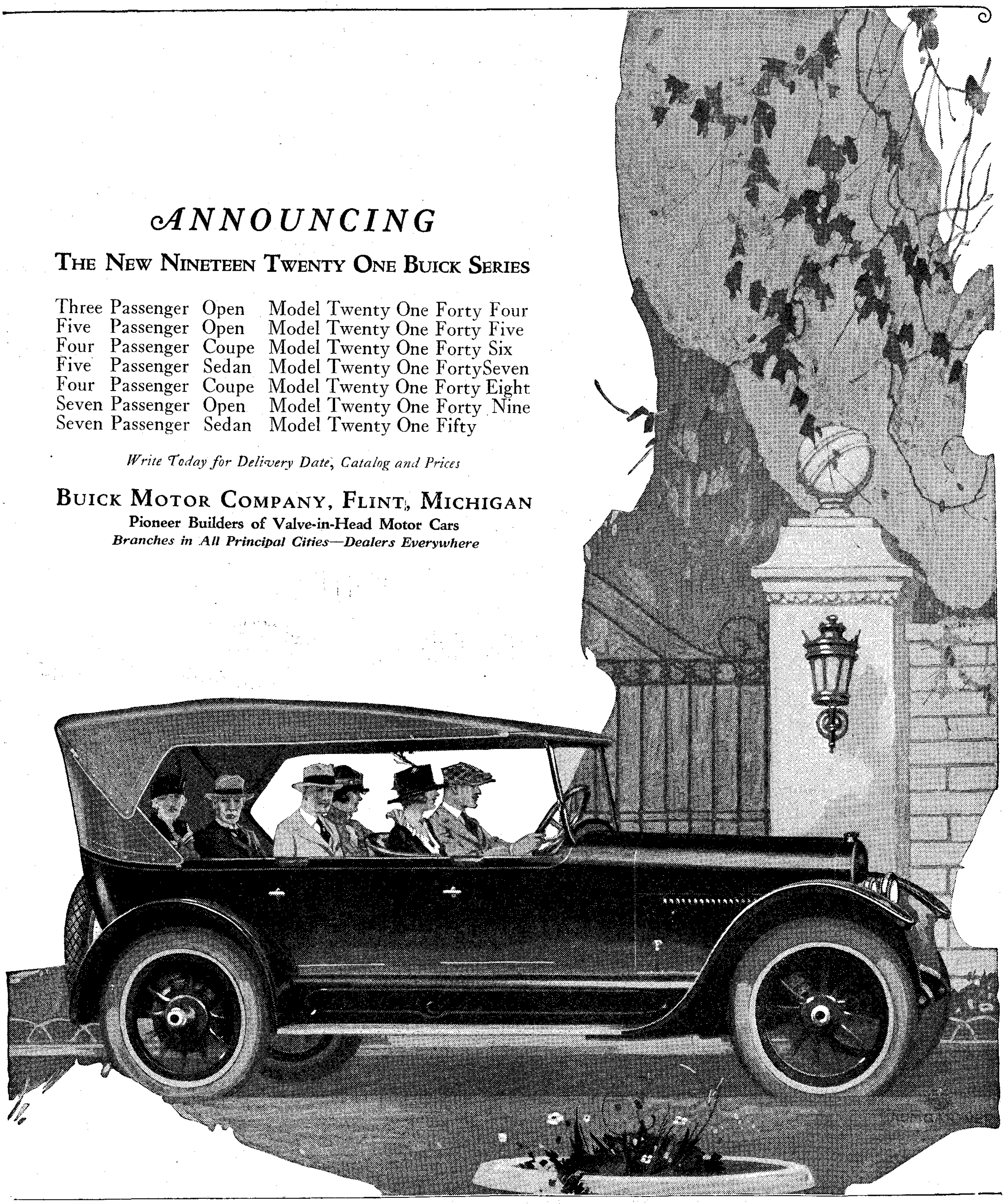

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BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY

SILK-SHIRT PRICES COME DOWN WHEN NOBODY BUYS

PATCHED-PANTS leagues and overalls clubs are beginning to have their effect, and the patiently paying worm under the profiteer's heel is on the point of turning, say persons who make an effort to keep up with the jazzing prices of commodities. Where a few months ago the proletarian, dizzy with the possession of theretofore unheard-of wages, would hand over twenty-five "iron men" for a dazzling silk shirt without batting an eye, to-day he is inclined to curb his yearning for the silken fabric and fare forth in garb less gorgeous but more reasonable in price. In brief, we are told that people apparently have tumbled to the fact that they have been making fools of themselves over expensive raiment, and there are symptoms now of returning sanity. The slump in clothing prices in May is cited to substantiate this statement, and it is further strengthened by the report of the Washington Labor Bureau that in June there was a decline of 3½ per cent. in the cost of clothing. The era of outrageous prices, according to close observers of the situation, has been largely due to the insane desire of an appreciable part of the population to blow their coin. In their luxury-madness a lot of folk, having more money than they ever had before, have actually *wanted* to pay high prices, and naturally the dealers have tried to accommodate them. There was no thrill in buying the inexpensive things they had always been able to have. In order to make their money limber up, they must buy things they once looked upon as unattainable. An illustration of this spirit is furnished by Fred C. Kelly in a discussion of high prices in *The Nation's Business* (Washington):

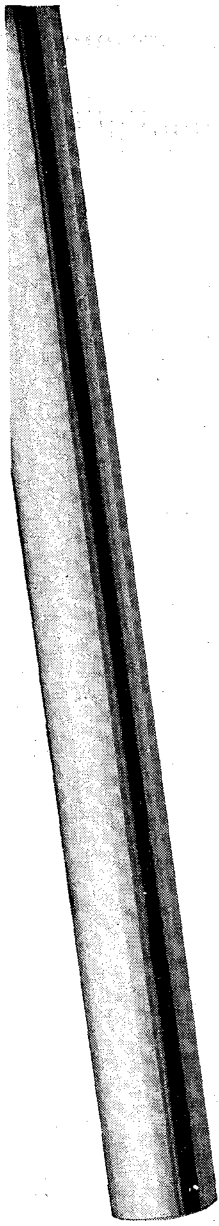
> In the days before national prohibition set in, two stevedores in New York, enjoying their high wages, set out to spend an evening together. One of them told the other that he had heard of a place where cocktails cost 90 cents each over the bar. He thought it would be interesting to go and have a cocktail in such a place. His companion was enthusiastic over the idea. They went, as adventurers, and bought the cocktails and drank them with not a little relish. But when they got the check, and discovered that the cocktails were only 60 cents each, they walked out in disgust.

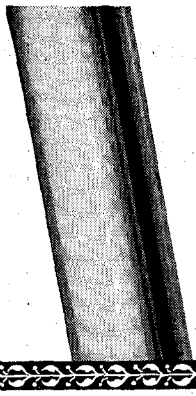
It is in dress that the spending mania has spread itself most violently. Clothes give one such a good opportunity to "show off." Meeting the demand for "something better" all the time has put the dealers on their toes to produce a never-ending line of "exclusive" and "distinct" goods—no matter what, so long as they were expensive and, if possible, beyond the reach of the other fellow. Sometimes a merchant has found himself up against it in his efforts to satisfy his customers. His way out has usually been to raise prices. As we read:

> I personally know of two big stores that were obliged to raise their whole scale of prices on ready-to-wear garments in order to meet competition and sell them. A store up the street had a big line of women's suits for $185 and upward. The two stores I mention had only a few garments so high priced, but had a full line that they could sell for around $145. Women able to pay $185 for a suit did not care to waste time looking at mere $145 suits. So they moved on to the higher-priced establishment. As soon as the merchants with the cheaper goods raised the prices they got their share of the trade.
>
> I know a man who deals in ostrich feathers and ostrich-feather fans on a big scale. He showed me a fan that sells for $200 in certain stores, but for only $60 in certain other stores. The answer is simply that the customers of the more pretentious establishment would not be interested in buying that kind of fan except at a price so high as to surround it with a rich aura of exclusiveness.
>
> Similarly, a buyer for a Middle-Western department-store noticed in the window of a Fifth Avenue shop a cotton dress priced at $90. The buyer learned where the dress was manufactured and found that he could buy them for $10 each. He also discovered that the same dress was being sold in another New York store for only $16!
>
> A friend of mine went to a department-store on Broadway, accompanied by his wife, in quest of a bead bag. They found one at $25, which seemed needlessly high-priced, and so they didn't take it. A few blocks distant they saw in a shop-window a bead bag exactly the same as the one marked $25, but considerably smaller. Thinking this one might be only about $16.75, they went in and inquired the price. A salesgirl nonchalantly informed them that it was worth $108!
>
> I happen to know of a certain make of woolen stockings that cost $7 a dozen pairs to manufacture. The wholesale dealer pays $14 a dozen for them and sells them to the retailer at $24 a dozen. The retailers fix their prices according to locality and the kind of customers they serve. One retailer charges $3 a pair, or $36 a dozen. But at least one other store asks $5.50 a pair for the same stockings—that cost the original maker $7 a dozen.
>
> The manager of a big department-store in Cleveland was offered a lot of women's suits one day by a manufacturer, who explained:
>
> "They're not really worth anything at all. They are unshapely, of poor material, and the colors are all wrong. Yes, they look as if they had been cut out with a knife and fork. But if you'll take them and sell them, we'll be glad to have just whatever you care to give us for them."
>
> The department manager priced them at $14.50 each, but nobody bought them. So the department manager then altered the price to $31.65. And the suits were all sold within two days!
>
> Some months ago I received a little catalog from a Fifth Avenue men's furnishing establishment. The catalog contained photogravures of some shirts and neckties and kerchiefs. There were shirts for as high as $40 each, and handkerchiefs for as much as $85 a dozen.
>
> I sat down and wrote to him somewhat as follows:
>
> "Dear Sir: I have your catalog, and your shirts are indeed very pretty and attractive; but you do not appear to have anything quite up to my requirements. The ones priced at $40 each might be all right for morning or lounging wear, but, after consulting with my valet and his assistant, I find that I have all the cheaper shirts I need. If you had shirts of a little better quality, say something at $85 each, I might be interested. I am needing handkerchiefs, also, but here again I find the same difficulty. You advertise nothing over $85 a dozen, and while they may be of good quality, considering the low price, and might do in an emergency, they frankly are not up to the standard that I demand. If you are able to provide handkerchiefs of really first-class quality, I may want several gross of them."
>
> The haberdasher must have had so many dealings with persons just as nutty as I appeared to be that my letter did not strike him as anything unusual. He promptly wrote back assuring me that he did, indeed, have shirts for as much as $95 each, and handkerchiefs for $110 a dozen. Little did he know that I never paid more than $3 for a shirt in my life, and that my limit for a handkerchief is, so far as I can recall, a quarter! Our correspondence ran on, back and forth, for about a month, and I finally turned him over to a New York friend, who, I assured him, had just been appointed my special shirt commissioner.

Time was that only a few people insisted on paying excessive prices. When high wages and war-profits gave everybody money, however, it became a question with merchants as to which class were the more numerous, those that wanted to buy high-priced material or the customers who looked for goods moderately priced. Apparently most dealers decided that the majority of persons have a desire to show off and they fixt their prices accordingly. We are told that the show-off instinct is not the only thing responsible for the willingness of the public to pay high prices, however. Many people unaccustomed to the possession of money spend freely because they enjoy the adventure of it. There is also a large class of buyers who deplore the high prices, but pay them in the spirit of bowing to the inevitable—

> They have said to themselves:
>
> "Well, everybody else is paying them. There is no way of avoiding high prices. So I'll pay them, without a murmur, even tho I think they're terrible."
>
> I know a woman who set out one day to buy a spring suit. The one she had was in good repair, but it was out of style, and she





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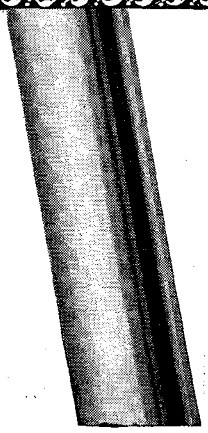

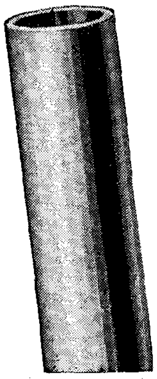

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

felt, not without justification, that she should have a new one. When she began to look about the store she made a discovery. The lowest-priced suit she saw, that she would have, was tagged $160. She had never paid even half that much for a suit in her life. But in order to have the quality that she was used to wearing, she would have to pay double. Her husband has only a moderate income and was having difficulty in meeting the increased cost of groceries. Suits costing $160 were distinctly out of his class. But this fact did not occur to his wife. All she saw in the situation was that the quality of garments she had been wearing had gone up in price. What else could she do but accept the price and pay it? The idea of dropping back to a suit of inferior quality, or of wearing her old clothes longer than she had been accustomed to, did not flash into her mind. Yet she had never been considered an extravagant woman. The trouble was that the cost of living up to her usual scale had run away from her. Either her husband must make more money or else she must begin to wear clothes that she once regarded as beneath her dignity. When she realizes that to buy the kind of clothes she used to, her husband must spend more than he makes, it will be obvious to her that she must drop to a lower scale of dressing.

The trend of the public to curtail on buying which has recently become noticeable is the only thing that will put a crimp in the excessive cost of things, thinks Mr. Kelly. He says so long as there is anybody willing to pay the high prices, the prices will remain high. He goes on:

> Not only does the merchant and manufacturer feel humanly disposed to take all he can get, but so does every workman in every establishment where excessively priced garments are made. They go and ask for higher wages and the employer practically says:
>
> "Why, yes, certainly. I don't have to pay it anyhow. We'll pass it on to the public."
>
> Then there has been profiteering of this kind: A manufacturer of ready-made garments—a rather well-known one, too—took orders for his goods at a certain price for delivery some months later. When the time for delivery arrived, he had the goods ready to fulfil all his contracts, but was reluctant to do so. He knew that he could sell for immediate delivery at a much higher price than his contracts called for. Being of a somewhat gluttonous disposition, he sent out letters to the customers, with whom he was under contract, and made them a statement substantially as follows:
>
> "Owing to the scarcity of materials, we have been unable to keep pace with our schedule of deliveries. In order to get goods to you when you want them, we must pay such an increased price for material that we shall be obliged to increase our price to you. If you care to pay this increase, we will do our best to fill your original order within the next two weeks. Otherwise, we can not say how long it will be before we can fill all our contracts, and your order may be held up indefinitely."
>
> Many of the customers, fearing they would be even worse off to deal elsewhere, waived their contract rights, and agreed to the extortion. The real reason why they agreed was because they knew they would not, in the final analysis, have to pay the increased price themselves, for they would pass it on.
>
> Every time we pay a ridiculously high price we help just that much to maintain it. On the other hand, when we refuse to pay $150 for a business suit, not only do we still have the $150, but we are helping to pull down the price to a lower level.

IGNORANCE THE MOTHER OF ACCIDENTS

ANALYSIS of every accident will show a human factor, says Val K. Lammer, safety inspector of the Midvale Steel Company, writing in *The Iron Age* (New York). Accidents will continue, he goes on, as long as there is human life. During the past few years, Mr. Lammer continues, great progress has been made in the war against accidents, and a further decrease is to be looked for in the future. Safety engineering and "Safety First" campaigns are responsible, and they have also brought it about that the human factor is becoming more important as the physical factors are reduced, or eliminated. When eighty to ninety per cent. of the accidents in a plant are directly attributable to human failings and weaknesses, the safety engineer may justly conclude that real progress is being made. He goes on:

> Accidents can not be considered with the same attitude that Topsy had toward the origin of her existence when she declared that she "just growed." An accident never "just happens"; it is a direct effect of a cause, or of many causes. When there is more than one cause—as there generally is—there will be a primary cause with contributing causes. By itself the primary cause may not cause an accident, but without it the contributing causes will fail to inflict human injuries. The problem for the safety engineer lies in locating the primary cause; the contributing causes are apparent.
>
> The statement is frequently made that approximately seventy per cent. of industrial accidents is due to carelessness on the part of the injured person. The truth of the matter is that only a comparatively small percentage of accidents is actually due to carelessness, while a much greater percentage is attributable to mind-wandering, clumsiness, ignorance, and other human deficiencies. Investigation will show that, as far as the human factor is concerned, ignorance is one of the chief causes of accidents.
>
> The writer realizes at this point that he should, according to all literary precepts, now triumphantly produce statistics of ignorance as a cause of accidents, but is reluctantly forced to admit that, as the rube said of the giraffe, "thar ain't no sech animal." It is true that we have available a few statistics of personal ignorance as a cause of injury, but that does not meet with the requirements of the case. The ignorance which causes an accident is not necessarily the ignorance of the injured man; it may be the ignorance of his fellow worker, his foreman, his employer, the machine designer, the builder, or of other men who have any connection with the physical conditions involved in the accident.
>
> Dr. George M. Price has said that ignorance is a prolific cause of industrial accidents, but he only refers to the ignorance of the worker. Another authority has estimated that out of 525 fatalities in Allegheny County no fewer than 132 were due to ignorance.
>
> It is doubtful whether there will ever be any really satisfactory statistics of ignorance as a cause of accidents. The apparent causes are readily recognized and classified, but when the investigator has to discover an unknown and hidden cause he may easily lose himself in a maze of possibilities. If a man is killed through his own fault, we may quickly determine the physical causes of the accident, but no one can definitely state whether ignorance, clumsiness, chance-taking, or mind-wandering is responsible for the action which costs the man his life.

In contrast to the claim that approximately seventy per cent. of accidents is due to personal deficiency, Mr. Lammer cites the opinion of Lucian W. Chaney, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, that sixty to sixty-five per cent. of industrial accidents could be prevented by proper engineering measures, such as improvements in manufacturing methods or materials. These rival claims may appear contradictory, Mr. Lammer says, but they are both within the bounds of possibility. He continues:

> An accident may be due to human weakness, and yet preventable by engineering measures. When an accident shows that engineering revision can prevent a repetition, something is learned which was not known before; if there was no ignorance there would be no need for engineering revision.
>
> Mechanical failure may be due to wear, inferior quality of material and workmanship, bad design, unexpected stresses, or numerous other causes; accidents happen when men are ignorant of the existence of these important factors. Bad design may be attributed to the designer, and he alone can be held responsible; it may be the result of carelessness, but the probability is that it will be really due to ignorance of the working conditions. In the design of any part the designer makes a liberal allowance for known stresses by using a big factor of safety, but there may be unknown stresses for which he must make allowance by using a factor of ignorance.
>
> The causes of industrial ignorance are many, but they may be roughly classified as—
>
> (*a*) Lack of experience and technical training.
>
> (*b*) Improper instruction.
>
> (*c*) Failure to understand the instruction given, through difference in language or inattention.
>
> The inexperienced man is the greatest accident hazard in a plant, but this risk decreases as he learns more about his work and the dangers connected with it. The majority of industrial accidents occur among men who are between twenty and thirty years of age, while the length of service of a large percentage of injured men is less than six months. United States Department of Labor statistics also show that the accident-frequency among the non-English-speaking foreign-born is considerably greater than among the American-born or the English-speaking foreign-born. Teaching English to an alien is, therefore, not only good Americanism, but also practical safety.

When Lightning Strikes

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AGAIN lightning struck the Burkburnett Oil Field, catching the producers unprotected. On November 9, 1919, most of Waggoner City, Texas, was devoured by blazing oil. Nineteen huge oil tanks were lost. Altogether, $300,000 worth of property went up in flames. A human life was lost.

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

SALES PERSONS RISING IN THE BUSINESS SCALE

THE "Percy" and "Ferdie" of hall-room fame reflected the male attitude toward retail selling, says Prof. Lee Galloway, of the Department of Business Administration of New York University, and the feminine attitude toward the sales-girl was reflected in the conduct of the movie-picture heroines, the one posing as a stenographer having all the romance and a millionaire husband in the end, while the poor salesgirl smears the background with villainy and winds up in a steel cage. But these ideas are undergoing radical change, writes Theodore M. Knappen in *The Nation's Business* (Washington), for the merchandising trade is learning that it is to its advantage to improve the standards of the sales persons and to seek to improve the mental caliber with which they are endowed. About three-fifths of the men and women employed in commercial pursuits in cities are to be found in stores, we are told; but only recently has it occurred to any one to use the public schools and universities to train men and women for leadership or for service in the rank and file of the great merchandising army. All the educational attention was concentrated on the clerical side; swarms of bookkeepers and stenographers were trained, more or less, in public and private schools, but for the other positions people just slid in and stuck. Most merchants displayed the same lack of thought on the subject. They perfected everything connected with collecting and distributing goods except the actual selling agencies, and these took care of themselves. Yet, every avenue of merchandising leads up to the sales counter. The writer proceeds:

> Our great stores have been like restaurants with good cooks and excellent foods but with inefficient waiters. Organized for superior service in every respect, but at the point of delivery they have fallen short of that final excellence that the public had a right to expect of them. The merchants provided good pay and opportunities for their selling help, but when that failed to get results they accepted inferior personnel and slovenly selling methods as inescapable fate.
>
> The psychology of the situation seemed to be against them. There is a general prejudice against sales positions, not only on the part of boys and girls about to enter business, but also on the part of their parents. Clerical positions are considered "nicer" and of higher social standing.
>
> Merchants are at last beginning to consider whether they can not make the sales person take the star heroic rôles and become more estimable than the stenographer in the minds of boys and girls; they are beginning to think and investigate, and they are turning to the schools and colleges for help in the scientific and comprehensive solution of the sales personnel problem.
>
> The great department stores of Pittsburg have taken the lead in this new departure, tho Boston and New York, as well as other cities, are beginning to celebrate. One of the leading department-store proprietors of Pittsburg directed the attention of the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology to the low estate of department-store selling personnel, and to the surprizing fact that public institutions of learning were doing nothing for the vocational training of boys and girls who would make up in the future far the larger part of the population engaged in commercial pursuits.
>
> With its fondness for unbeaten paths, the institute lost no time in organizing, with the assistance of the seven chief department stores of Pittsburg, a Research Bureau for Retail Training. The merchants were delighted, and they proved it by subscribing $160,000 for the maintenance of the bureau for a period of five years and by taking an active part in its organization and direction.
>
> The city high schools joined in the enterprise, with the result that in Pittsburg the schools are now training boys and girls to enter retail merchandising at the same time that the institute is training men and women to be teachers of this subject in the stores themselves as well as in the schools. A desirable by-product of the merchandising course in the high schools is that boys and girls are not leaving school as soon as they were. They are getting more of a cultural education as well as some vocational training.
>
> The merchandising courses are offered only in the junior or senior years, thus luring the boys and girls on through the general education program. While they learn the theory of merchandising and those general facts and principles that they might be years in picking up while actually at work in the daily rut of a small job, they get practical experience two days a week, Fridays and Saturdays, the co-operating stores paying them $2 a day for their time—if they are worth their keep. The unfit are early eliminated.
>
> Having completed the course, the students are received into the seven subscribing stores at $15 a week, which is more than the beginning pay of stenographers and clerks. Some of them will doubtless become so interested that they will go on through college and take the graduate course of the bureau.
>
> For men and women who are already making good in the stores, but wish to broaden their knowledge, the bureau opens its graduate teachers' training course, even tho they are without a college degree, provided the mental tests show that they have the requisite natural ability.
>
> "We are trying, therefore, a fundamental experiment in training by admitting to this course those of maturity and experience in stores, if they show sufficiently high records in tested general ability," says Dr. J. B. Miner, associate professor of education in the Institute and executive secretary of the Research Bureau for Retail Training. "I can imagine the old academically-minded educator throwing up his hands in holy horror at this apparent affront to ancient ideas of educational standards. We should have a good deal of sympathy with his point of view, if we did not believe that we are guarding what was best in the old tradition by substituting for academic learning another even more fundamental standard of high living.
>
> "A thorough trying out of general-ability tests by our division of applied psychology for the past four years and by the War Department has made us ready to substitute a standard of general capacity

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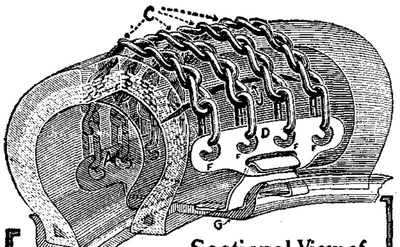

Sectional View of Dobbins Blow-Out Chain in place

A - Main Plate
B - Bent Lip on Main Plate
C - Cross Chains
D - Second Plate
E - Auxiliary Hook
F - Curved Slots permitting adjustment for due amount of tension
G - Rim of wheel
H - Inner Patch
J - Blow-out

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

equaled only by the upper third of entering students in our colleges as a means of opening this work to a limited group of business people who are not college graduates, but have exceptionally high ability."

Those who are admitted to this course take a full academic year's work in instruction in store organization, employment, and labor conditions, merchandising, teaching, and business hygiene. In addition there are unusually thorough courses in statistics and in the development of the new science of test technique. Educational and scientific points of view in relation to human activity, human development, and applied science in the personnel field are treated. The course aims to combine technical skill for personnel training in retailing with the best educational tendencies of to-day.

The registrants for the course—most of whom are college graduates—get practical experience in the stores just as the high-school students do, so that when their course is completed their theory is not out of proportion to their experience. They know stores, not as they are in books, but as they are in fact. Those of them who are college graduates receive diplomas in personnel research and administration. Some of the students specialize in research work, thus preparing themselves to be the internal critics and reconstructors of personnel and administration.

Taken as a whole, it may be said that the bureau is putting science and scientific training into merchandising, thus making the calling more of a profession and less of an occupation. The mercantile life is presented as one of social and economic service.

OUR WASTEFUL SYSTEM OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION

FARMING is a fascinating and profitable game, the average city man believes; but what the general public doesn't know is that agriculture is just about as certain as gambling in oil stocks, and that under our wasteful system of distribution the smallest portion of what we pay for food goes to him whose toil produced it. Middlemen exact a profit by restricting supply, as one critic points out; and while we pay exorbitant prices tons of food lie rotting in the fields. In the hunt for the ultimate profiteer accusing fingers have been pointed at the man who breaks the clods, but A. M. Loomis, secretary to the Washington representative of the National Grange, tells us in *The Nation's Business* (Washington) that the farmer is lucky if he gets back what he put in the ground. These are, in brief, some of the facts set forth to prove that the farmer is the biggest gambler in the world: "One day of unusual heat at the critical time may reduce the yield of an oat-field twenty-five per cent. A few hours of rain can half ruin a crop of wheat. Potato yield may be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent. by a short dry spell. One cold rain can ruin an apple crop. One hot, muggy day may entirely spoil a crop of beans." And if the farmer has reaped where he has sown, has gathered in a successful harvest, he has practically nothing to say about the prices he gets. Or, put in another form, "the farmer stakes his year's work, and that of his wife and little children, the cost of seeds, feeds, fertilizer, and farm equipment against the elements of nature, and the insect enemies and plant and animal diseases, and then, thankful for what crop he harvests, he sells it all to the other fellow, at the other fellow's price, in a market over which he has no control." Furthermore, no union regulates the farmer's working hours. Chief among the human agencies against which the farmer has to contend, and one replete with economic menace to the consumer who pays the profit which the farmer doesn't get, is the marketing system, believes J. H. Glenn, of Cincinnati, who suggests that food products be handled under a system corresponding to that of the Federal Reserve banking system. He cites from his own experience to demonstrate that the actual producer runs most of the risks and receives the least return, that the middlemen take most of the profits, and that the present system of transporting and handling food is so uneconomical that tons of food are wasted while thousands starve. He writes:

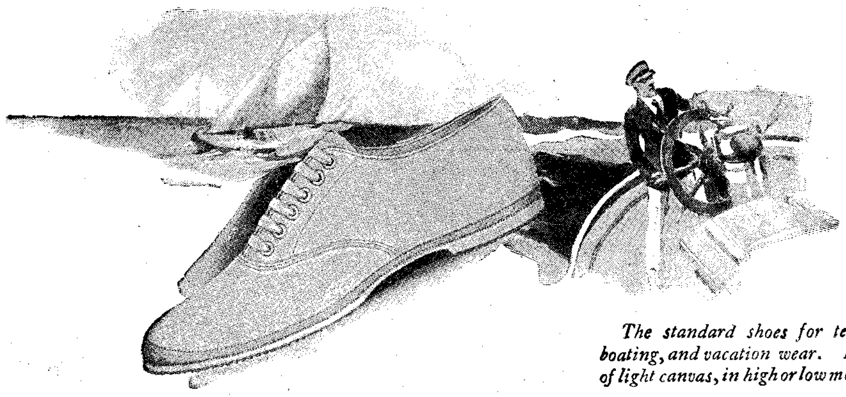
> Last summer I, as a producer, shipped my entire crop of Irish potatoes prepaid to one of our cities, selling same in city for $3 per bushel. As a consumer, after those potatoes had passed through the hands of the marketing system of that city, I rebought a part of those potatoes for $6 per bushel. For growing and packing I received $1 per bushel, our system of transportation received $2 per bushel, our marketing system received $3 per bushel.
>
> Last month my father shipped his crop of grapefruit prepaid to one of our cities, selling same in city for 3 cents per fruit. As a consumer, after that fruit had passed through the hands of the marketing system of that city, I rebought a part of them at 12 cents per fruit. He, as a producer, received ½ cent per fruit for growing and packing, America's system of transportation received 2½ cents per fruit, while America's marketing system received 9 cents per fruit. This food was sold through the growers' association and brought as good a price as they could command.
>
> Throughout the year there have been, and there are now, tons of food rotting in my father's field. Throughout the year there have been, and there are now, millions of people starving in Europe with thousands suffering in America. There stands between this wasting food and these starving people the marketing system of America. Every producer knows he is limited in his production because the markets are closed to a great percentage of his production. Yet, if America expects to hold her position in the industrial world, she must utilize every ounce of her production at this time when there never was such a demand for such production. God never blessed a nation with greater food-producing resources. He never gave a nation a greater opportunity to utilize those resources. America will not enjoy her preeminence in the industrial world until she does utilize these resources. America will become invincible in the markets of the world only when she develops a marketing system by which she will be able to dispose of her maximum production in as efficient a way as possible.
>
> It seems to me that a reorganization of her present system is necessary not only to prevent starvation among the many in Europe, but that America may maintain her present high standard of living among her laborers, may maintain her present lead among nations in the industrial world, and may realize her power and splendor that is hers by right of her God-given resources. Shall we not take the lead in discovering the principle of organization of industry for efficiency as we have taken the lead in finding the principle of government for justice and freedom? This should be done by the united effort of our nation. As a suggestion, I have offered the same principle of organization in matters of handling our food as that which we have found effective in handling our finances. Let the country be divided into food-producing districts very much like the Federal Reserve Districts. Require the retail-grocery merchants to invest a certain percentage of their capital in the wholesale house of that district, just as each banker is required to invest a certain percentage of his capital in the Federal Reserve Bank of his district. This wholesale department would be owned and controlled by the retail-grocery merchants of that district. It should have all the needed equipment to handle the food of that district, such as storehouses, packing-houses, canneries, etc. It need not have these located in one place, there might be branch houses over the district; but it would have a central head to carry on the work of the department. The local merchants would then buy the food direct from the producer in the producer's home market. The merchant would use such of it as his local custom demanded, and then pass the remaining to the wholesale house of the district. The wholesale house would can or store such as would be needed by that district for winter reserve and find a market for the remaining through one of the wholesale stores of another district or in a foreign market. Such as was reserved for home consumption would have very little transportation charges attached. The local merchants would not be doing a mail-order business, but would be building up their own local country by using its products. This would avoid government-ownership stuff. The function of government is organization, not ownership. The merchant has the same right to own the property in the field of his genius as the producer. This would leave salesmanship to salesmen and not try to force the producer to become a pedler, as some would suggest.
>
> Further, just as we have limited the percentage of profit in the case of the banker, I believe we should apply the same to handling our food. At present the merchants may so increase their profits that it matters not how little of the producers' food they handle or how many may crowd into the grocery business, they can still maintain a living wage. Under the present system, when a new merchant comes to a town the merchants divide their custom with him, increase their profit, and thereby maintain the former income. There is plenty in this world to be done without having two merchants where we need only one. Under the present system merchants may hide a great deal of inefficiency and waste by covering it with an excessive

The Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk is the fruition of an ideal of trunk convenience and is so recognized by the most exclusive people.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, *Racine, Wisconsin*

Be sure the Hartmann Red ✕ is on the trunk you buy

HARTMANN
TRADE-MARK
WARDROBE TRUNKS



The standard shoes for tennis, boating, and vacation wear. Made of light canvas, in high or low models.

Sturdy sport shoes—with or without heels. Made of heavy white or brown duck. Brown leather trimmings with ankle patch.

One of the smart special types—made of the finest white canvas with all the style of leather shoes. High or Oxford models.

Shoes for every summer need

Footwear that combines comfort, style and economy

NO matter where you go this summer you will see Keds. These light fabric shoes are made of finely woven canvas—so cool and flexible that they are always comfortable in the hottest weather. Their springy rubber soles make them a delight to wear.

Some of the newer models are made just like leather shoes, with regular welt construction soles and firmly boxed toes. They are just the shoes you need with your white flannels, or for business wear in warm weather.

With these additions, Keds have become *a complete line* of canvas summer shoes. Last year millions of pairs were worn by men, women and children.

Good dealers everywhere carry Keds. Try on the different models. See how light they feel, and how perfectly they fit.

Keds are made only by the United States Rubber Company. Look for the name Keds on the sole.

For men and women, $1.50—$7.00
For children 1.15— 4.50

Keds

United States Rubber Company

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

profit. If their profit was limited they would have to become efficient and would have to maintain a maximum of custom to be prosperous. And we do want them to be prosperous but we want them to pay the same price for prosperity that the rest of us have to pay.

SELLING SERVICE

SALESMEN who distribute domestic appliances should lay stress, not on the machine, but on what it will do. They should sell not machinery, but service. This is emphasized by several writers in *Electrical Merchandising* (New York), who point out that the very idea of "machinery" is frightening to many housewives. They would like to get their washing done more quickly and easily, but the proposition that they shall buy a "machine" for the purpose gives them pause. Therefore, what should be sold to them is not an appliance with incidental service, but a welcome bit of service to which the appliance is a necessary incident. H. E. Stafford, formerly advertising manager of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, has always maintained, he says, that every electrical appliance should be sold primarily as a time- or money- or labor-saving device or as a convenience and not as a piece of machinery. He continues:

> Appliance manufacturers are now going into national advertising rather extensively, particularly the makers of washers and cleaners, but almost without a single exception, every one of these manufacturers emphasizes the fact that he is selling a machine and seems to lose sight of the important fact that what he is actually selling is a service.
>
> Machinery belongs in the factory, but it has absolutely no place in the home. The very mention of the word machine suggests complications and danger to the average woman and presents a difficult obstacle which must be overcome before she can be sold.
>
> Take the washer, for instance. Almost every manufacturer tells the world he is selling a washing-machine. Immediately, a housewife thinks of a complicated piece of machinery such as she imagines the laundry uses to abuse and wear out her clothes. She hears so much talk about machines that she does not give proper consideration to what the machine does.
>
> A washer should be called a washer and the word machine consigned to the junk-heap, where it belongs. The manufacturer should realize that he is selling not a piece of machinery, but a clothes-washing service, which is delivered through a simple device called a washer.
>
> The same thing applies to cleaners. Every manufacturer insists that his electric vacuum-cleaner is the best machine on the market, when he should be telling how easy it is to clean with his electric cleaner. I have no objection to the word vacuum, nevertheless there is no justification for its use, because the average cleaner cleans by suction and not by vacuum. When you say electric cleaner, you say all that is necessary and avoid unpleasant suggestion.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

The same thing applies to the ironer, which is universally known as an ironing machine. Some misguided manufacturers go still further and stick to the name mangle. Mangle means only one thing—to tear and to mutilate. For that reason the makers of domestic ironers ought to standardize on the name electric ironer.

Every electrical appliance ought to have a name which suggests helpful service, but the folk who make them don't seem to realize it, because they are running machine-shops and making machinery. Let's drop this machinery idea now.

In the same number, A. E. Roever, of the Ohio Electric Company, New York City, advocates emphasis on what a thing will do, rather than on what it is. He writes:

Recently I attended a meeting of an electrical contractors' association where a goodly number of those present exprest themselves as being dissatisfied with the results of their merchandising effort and the great question confronting them seemed to be, "Why have we been unsuccessful?"

Studying the situation from the point of an outsider as well as from the inside, it strikes me that the main reason for non-success often lies in the fact that not enough attention is given to the education of the general public as to what electrical appliances and electrical labor-saving devices really mean to the average housewife.

If we were to compare the advertising of electrical appliances with other labor-saving devices, such as, for instance, office appliances, we should find entirely different propaganda. The electrical dealer seems to take for granted that the public knows what electrical appliances are and what they will do, while the advertiser of office appliances as a rule goes into details and tells the business man exactly how they save time and labor and produce a greater efficiency.

The electrical dealer seems to take for granted that the housewife knows what an electric toaster, washer, vacuum-cleaner, percolator, etc., is, and no doubt looking at it from a general point she does know; but the question is, "Does she know what an appliance of this kind will accomplish?" Does she know that these appliances actually will save her money? Or does she think that they are simply nice things to have but are intended for the wealthier class and not for the home of the average citizen?

I know of cases where even dealers in electrical appliances do not know the benefits, say, of an electric toaster or an electric percolator because they have had no practical experience themselves and do not use any of these appliances because they are under the impression that the old-fashioned way of making toast or coffee not only yields quicker results but is considerably less expensive than the electric way.

One of these dealers, for instance, had been merchandising electrical appliances for a number of years and had been selling toasters, percolators, etc., because he honestly believed them to be "nice things to have," but never used them himself because he was not thoroughly familiar with the wonderful results which would be attained through the actual use until these

Van Camp's
Pork and Beans

Baked for You

By Van Camp's in a Palatial Kitchen

The Van Camp kitchens are the finest ever built. Our latest kitchen cost $1,700,000. They are directed by scientific cooks—men with college training—masters of the culinary art.

Van Camp's Pork and Beans is a masterpiece of cookery. Able experts devoted years to perfecting this ideal dish. Modern apparatus aids in every process. This dish has given millions a new conception of Baked Beans.

It comes to you ready-prepared, in three sizes. It makes Baked Beans a delicacy. Yet it costs about one-third what meat costs for the same nutrition.

The expert way

The beans are selected by analysis. The boiling water is freed from minerals which make skins tough.

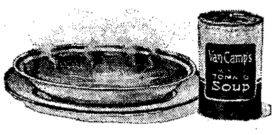
The baking is done by modern steam ovens, so high heat can be long applied without crisping or bursting the beans. So the beans are whole and mealy, yet easy to digest.

The flavor is kept intact by baking in sealed containers. The sauce is a supreme creation with a zestful tang. And we bake it with the beans.

This dish is distinctive—not like other baked beans. Compare it and see how it differs.

VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans
Three sizes, to serve 3, 5 or 10
Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It

Other Van Camp Products Include
Soups Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter
Chili Con Carne Catsup Chili Sauce, etc.
Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's Tomato Soup
One of 18 kinds—the finest soups created.

Van Camp's
Spaghetti

Van Camp's Spaghetti
Italian style, made with the rarest ingredients.

Van Camp's
Sterilized
Milk

Van Camp's Evaporated Milk
About twice as rich as milkman's milk in butter fat.

600-W

Why Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W is the most widely used brand of steam cylinder oil

TODAY Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W is saving money, wear and tear in steam cylinders the world over. Experienced operators find that without it they cannot secure full power and full production.

Many efforts have been made to imitate Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W—even to its name. But never with success. That is why you should look for the red Gargoyle trade mark when buying any oil described as "600-W."

The chief characteristic of Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W is its outstanding ability to insure steady, uninterrupted production.

[1]

A 125 h. p. horizontal sliding valve engine required 10 drops of cylinder oil per minute. The frictional load was 23 h. p. Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W was substituted. Consumption was reduced to 2 drops per minute. The frictional load dropped to 18 h. p.

[2]

Using another cylinder oil it was impossible on a 1500 h. p. engine to keep the glands tight. Deposit kept the valves from dropping firmly onto their seats. A change to Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W reduced oil consumption 50%. Oil deposit ceased. Valve trouble disappeared.

[3]

Two steel-works engines of 10,000 to 12,000 h. p. have run for years on one gallon apiece per day of Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W.

[4]

Three sets of steam engines lubricated with Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W were recently opened up after 3½ years of operation. They were found in perfect condition, the piston rings free in their grooves and no deposit.

[5]

An engine in an iron works used 8 gallons of Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W per week. Another oil was substituted. Consumption rose to 24 gallons.

[6]

An old horizontal rolling-mill engine used 26 gallons per week of a certain cylinder oil, and labored heavily. After introducing Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W the consumption was reduced to 4 gallons per week. The improvement in lubrication was noted in greater ease of running and the quickness with which the engine could be reversed.

THOUSANDS of cases like the foregoing could be added—in every language—from every type of user.

Every day scientific lubrication assumes greater importance. The high cost of interruptions must be cut. If you are not now using Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W for your steam cylinders the chances are that you are not securing the full economies of scientific lubrication. Meanwhile—for steady, uninterrupted production—write our nearest Branch for our booklet: "Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W."

GARGOYLE

Lubricants

A grade for each type of service

GARGOYLE BEARING OILS

The following oils are prescribed by our Board of Engineers for the correct lubrication of all types of bearings.

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oils

The correct oils for circulation and splash systems of Turbines, Diesel, Gas and Reciprocating Steam Engines. These oils separate readily from moisture and other impurities which accumulate in these systems. Recommended for *both cylinders* and *bearings* of *Diesel* and *Gas Engines:*

Gargoyle D. T. E. Oil, Extra Heavy
Gargoyle D. T. E. Oil, Heavy
Gargoyle D. T. E. Oil, Heavy Medium
Gargoyle D. T. E. Oil, Light

Gargoyle Etna Oils

Heavy bodied oils, manufactured for the lubrication of machinery bearings in general:

Gargoyle Etna Oil, Extra Heavy
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Heavy
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Heavy Medium
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Medium
Gargoyle Etna Oil, Light

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oils

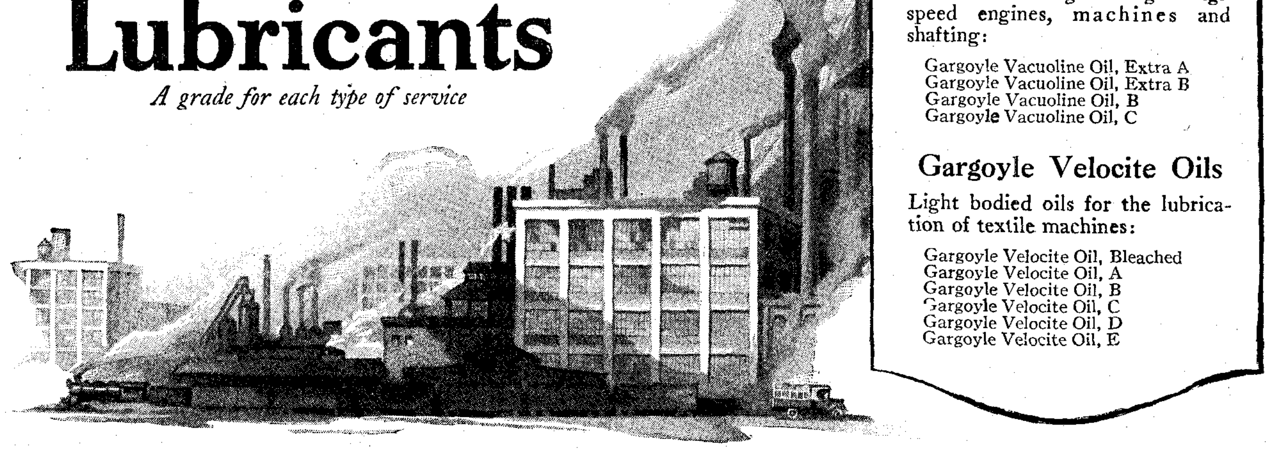
Medium bodied oils for the lubrication of bearings of light high speed engines, machines and shafting:

Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, Extra A
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, Extra B
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, B
Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil, C

Gargoyle Velocite Oils

Light bodied oils for the lubrication of textile machines:

Gargoyle Velocite Oil, Bleached
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, A
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, B
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, C
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, D
Gargoyle Velocite Oil, E



VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* NEW YORK, U.S.A.

DOMESTIC BRANCHES: New York, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Boston, Detroit, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, Kan.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

acts were forced upon him through a onversation with another dealer. . . . . .

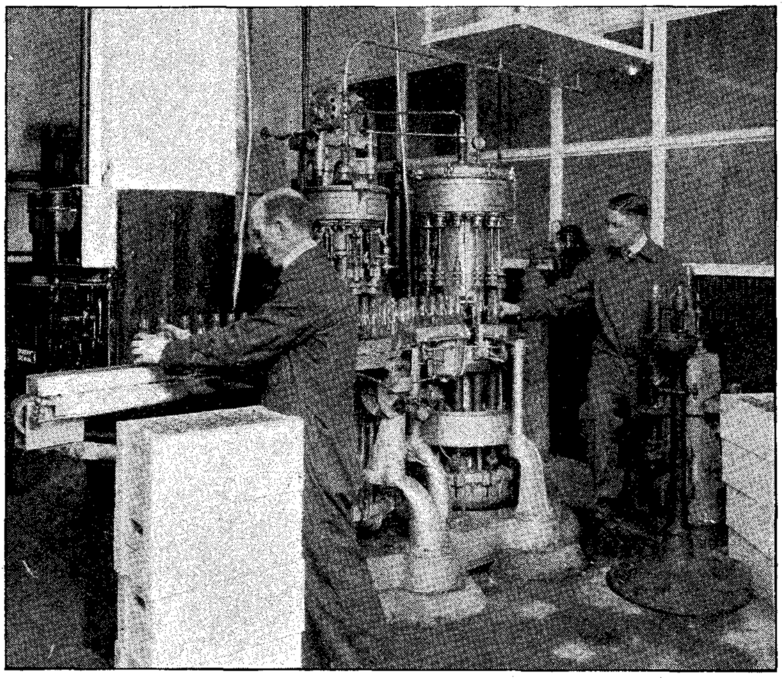
In other words, I believe that the averge dealer falls down in the store sale of is appliances because he does not follow he house-to-house methods employed by he man who sells electric washing-mahines or electric sweepers. No dealer in lectric sweepers would be successful if he vere satisfied with simply telling a woman, 'Here is an electric sweeper," and not lemonstrate to her how much more saniary she can make her rugs and how much uicker and more thoroughly she can do er sweeping with an electric cleaner, and lso save the time and labor of following t up with a dust-cloth, which she had to do vhen she was using a broom.

Therefore, don't you think that in order uccessfully to merchandise electrical apliances we should use less time in telling he public what this appliance is and use ore time in the education of what an ppliance will do?

HOW ONE FIRM "CAPTURES" AND TRAINS ITS SALESMEN

READY-MADE salesmen, sought anxiously by many sales managers who elieve that only experienced men are any ood, don't always solve a firm's selling roblems. On the contrary, it has been und that the experienced man often dds to the problems upon rst entering a new posion. His experience may ave developed an indiduality that makes it ard for him to fit into e new environment. ome firms have discoved that it is necessary rst to untrain such men efore they become really aluable, and the unaining process has usully been found difficult about the degree that e men were already ood salesmen. The adtion to the staff of a an who by virtue of his perience necessarily ad to be taken on towd the top of the oranization also tends to ake men discouraged ho are already on the rce and are trying to ork up. At least one nployer of salesmen, . R. Brunker, president the Liquid Carbonic Company, has dopted the system of maintaining his sales rce by the addition of inexperienced men hom he trains in the way they should go, ith eminently satisfactory results. Mr. runker explains in *System* (Chicago) that me was when he was himself guilty of nploying too high a percentage of expericed men. What convinced him that this was a mistake was a comparison between the Boston National baseball team, made up of stars, and one of the American League teams composed of college kids whom nobody had ever heard of before. The brilliant performers of the Boston team failed to function together and ended the season at the bottom of the list, while the American League team won the World's Series that year. Mr. Brunker says his organization has two methods of securing salesmen. One is to "capture" them before they have done any selling. The other is to develop men already with the firm. The first method, we are told, involves the necessity of constantly being on the lookout for sales material, which is found in some of the least expected places. For instance:

> One of our younger salesmen is a son of the grounds-keeper of the Germantown Cricket Club, where I used to play. His father told me about him, how he had sold papers on a corner, then organized a route of his own, and finally got several other boys to carrying for him. There were ambition, energy, organizing ability—all of them good in a salesman. I met him and his appearance was up to his record. He was clean-looking and keen, and I hired him. He is only twenty-two or twenty-three now, but he is making a record an older man might be proud of.
>
> Another man, who would certainly have made us a first-rate salesman if the wound he got in the war had been a little less severe was a night bell-hop in the Duquesne Club in Pittsburg, where I lived for several years. He was working most of the night, studying the rest of it, and, in the morning, going to a dental college. When I left I told him if ever he wanted a job with me, and I was where I could scrape up one, he could have it.
>
> He graduated and became the assistant of a dental specialist in Pittsburg. Then he went to France and got a piece of shrapnel in his back, so that when he came home he could not stand up long enough at a time to do his old work. He wrote to me and I put him in our sales department. He went at the work in his old form, but it was too much again for his back. We have transferred him now to the purchasing department, where he can sit down more, and he is celebrating his new start by taking a course in purchasing in one of the night schools.
>
> I would have bet on him in the sales department. He had the right indications.
>
> The desires and the determination to get on are among the best indications, and yet sometimes we have found good workable material that didn't at first seem to have them.
>
> We had a collector who, as a collector, was a successful salesman without realizing it. If a man broke an appointment with him he would be at the man's house next morning before he had time to get out of bed. He had a habit of bringing in money on accounts that we were about to charge to profits and loss. There was nothing in the way of collections that scared him, and nothing much that stumped him. But he was frightened at the thought of selling goods.
>
> He told me as much when I first suggested a selling job to him. He said he was afraid he wouldn't make good at it, and that he would then be out of a job altogether; and when I promised to see that he wasn't out of a job altogether he was still afraid to try it. Finally, another day, I went after him hammer and tongs, called him a lot of names, and did about everything short of actual fighting, and at last told him flatly I wanted him to take a selling job and advance himself.
>
> That brought him across. He took the job. The sales manager nursed him along until he got going. That was three years ago. Last month among our two hundred salesmen he ranked thirty-ninth.

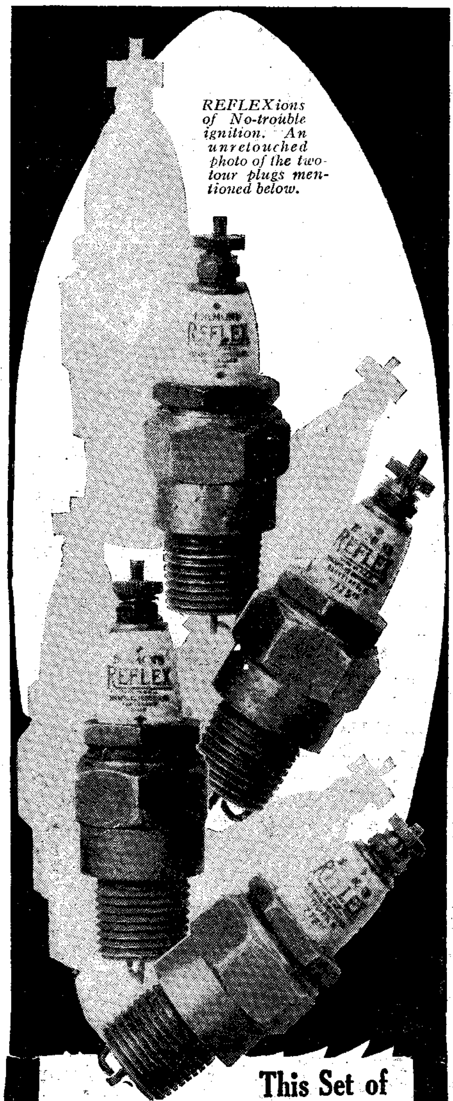


SALESMEN "LEARNING THE LINE."

It is this firm's conviction that a man can sell goods better if he first works in the factory where they are produced. Men without selling experience are preferred.

Many of the men employed by Mr. Brunker are obtained from the colleges and universities. From his own experience and from what he has seen of other men he says he considers no conditions better for revealing the qualities that make good salesmen than those of college life outside the classroom, such as athletics and other activities. After they become connected with the Carbonic Company they are all put through a more or less standardized course of instruction, of which we read:

> They go to work first of all in the factory, as regular workmen, and before they are through they work in every department. Usually they get through all departments in about three months.
>
> This instruction helps the men in much the same way that laboratory work helps a student of chemistry. It gives them not


REFLEXions of No-trouble ignition. An unretouched photo of the two-tour plugs mentioned below.

This Set of
Reflex Spark Plugs
just went through its
Second Long Tour

The motorist who sent them in states that *again* he had a most enjoyable, trouble-free trip.

"Although these Reflex Plugs have been in constant use since then, they did exactly as good work as they did on our last year's trip through the east," he* writes.

No *one* feature of these Reflex Plugs could give such performance. It's the 775 Insulator, specified in exacting Government orders—the better construction throughout—that produce Reflex No-trouble ignition.

There's a Reflex dealer near you.

(**Name on request*)

The Reflex Ignition Co.
3061 West 106th Street
Cleveland, O.

REFLEX SPARK PLUGS
KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

merely a book or a hearsay knowledge of our products, but a first-hand familiarity with them and all their parts; and the consequence is that they are not easily upset by arguments as to quality, construction, and so forth, presented to them by customers and competitors.

During the training period they have our standard manual of instructions for salesmen, which goes into great detail about our products and selling methods. And for an average of an hour a day they are in conference with the general sales manager or one of the district sales managers.

After this course of instruction they are sent to the branch manager under whom they are to work. He gives them what further individual instruction he thinks they may need and sends them out for a day or two with an experienced salesman, and usually within two or three days of the time they first report to him assigns them territories of their own.

This course of instruction is used for the inexperienced men. The method employed to develop poor or merely fair salesmen into stars is different. Mr. Brunker has discovered that these men are often good material, but need some tinkering to overcome defects. He says he got his first lesson in this sort of tinkering from the late Mike Murphy, former track coach at the University of Pennsylvania and at Yale, of which experience he tells us:

It was the year of the contest between Yale and Harvard for permanent possession of the cup. Each had won it four years, and under the rules the first to win it five times obtained permanent possession.

The contest was close all the way through, and toward the end it became plain that one of the Yale sprinters had to win second place in the 220-yard dash to save the cup for Yale. A little while before he had won second place in another race by what several of us who had been standing near the tape thought was a raw decision. We thought a Harvard man had beaten him a foot.

In spite of that close call, the Yale man came in all puffed up. He wouldn't take a rubdown; said he didn't need it to beat that bunch. I'll never forget how Mike looked at him, turned a little white, and then let fly at him with all the force of his extraordinary vocabulary. He called him more kinds of unpleasant things than you would have supposed there were in the world. I never saw a man called so completely. Mike sent him out to the last race white-hot with rage, and he won. His winning settled the cup question.

It hardly seemed the same Mike who a few minutes before had been babying along a youngster in the high jump. Where the sprinter had too much confidence in himself, this kid hadn't enough, not nearly, and Mike had been quick to see what he needed.

"You can lick the pants off any of 'em," I had heard him telling him. And he said a lot more things a good deal like that. He even put his arms around him and patted his cheek.

And the boy had bucked up and won first place.

What a sales manager has to learn, maintains Brunker, is to treat men, not according to his own disposition, but according to theirs. To "treat 'em rough" will not do with all the men. Some require to be handled gently. We read:

It does not always follow because a man appears to be puffed up that he needs exactly the sort of handling that Mike gave the sprinter. I had one man who kept up the most brazen exterior, as I found out when I began to poke through it, simply as a mask for a natural diffidence. He was so afraid people would find out that he was timid, and that i would interfere with his progress, that he went to the other extreme.

To have taken the rough method with this man would probably have been to demoralize him altogether. What h needed was not so much to have his prid squelched as to get rid of his timidity. I proceeded to give him the sort of encouragement that I thought would hel him to do this, and I had the satisfactio of seeing a very happy personal change i him and a big improvement in his sales.

The trouble with another man, frankl a poor salesman, was mostly that he ha the wrong idea of selling. To him sellin was putting something over; and he ha the shrinking, wretched attitude of on who has too much conscience to put thing over with any heart and yet feels that h must if he is to get on. He had not take the regular salesmen's course in the factory, and I could see as I looked into the cas that all he needed was to know more abou the fundamentals of the business.

We put him through the course, and h has since been making a satisfactory recor

MISS BAUER, WORLD RECORD-BREAKER AS AN INSURANCE SALESWOMAN

HAVING in sight the goal of a millic dollars in selling life-insurance, Mi Edith K. Bauer, of the Equitable Li Assurance Society, has passed the hal million mark in the second year of h profession, and has reached a commissic of more than $10,000, which is enough excite interest and emulation among tho of her sisters who think they have tl necessary business acumen and personali for the work. In her first year, accordi to Valerie Tauszky, writing in the Ne York *Evening Sun*, she sold a quarter of million, which was considered remarkab for a woman. But this did not satisfy tl ambitious and persistent Miss Bauer, ar when she ran over the half-million ma in the second year she not only prov herself to be a first-class saleswoman, b established a new record for women. Sl went into selling insurance as a business itself, not as a side-line, as do some wl try to pick up opportune moments snatch from some other vocation. Miss Bau told the writer that she had had no bus ness training worth mentioning before s began selling insurance. However, s said:

"I had one great advantage. From n earliest youth my father impress up me the value of time—that of others, well as my own. So many persons see to cherish the delusion that 'time was ma

Columbia Six

FAME—FAR FLUNG

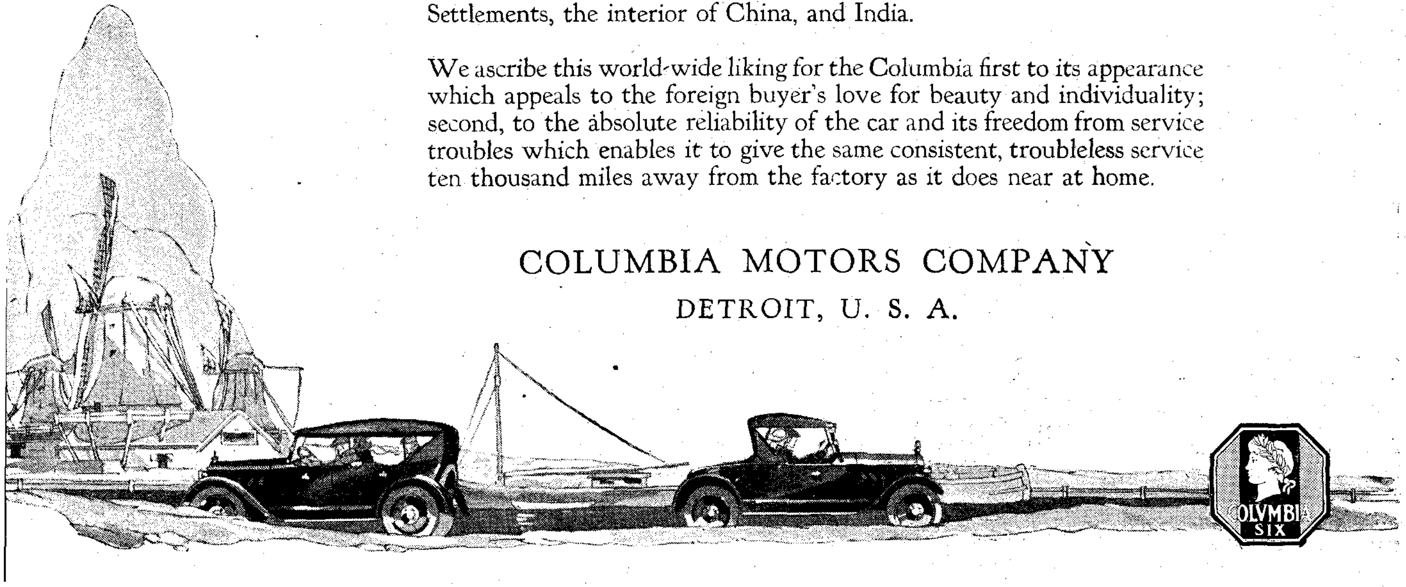
The distance fame travels is the most certain indication of the worthiness of a man or a manufactured product. Thousands gain a local reputation—hundreds a national. But world-wide fame is a rarity won only by very exceptional ability or merit. The Columbia Six is one of the few American built cars to achieve real international fame.

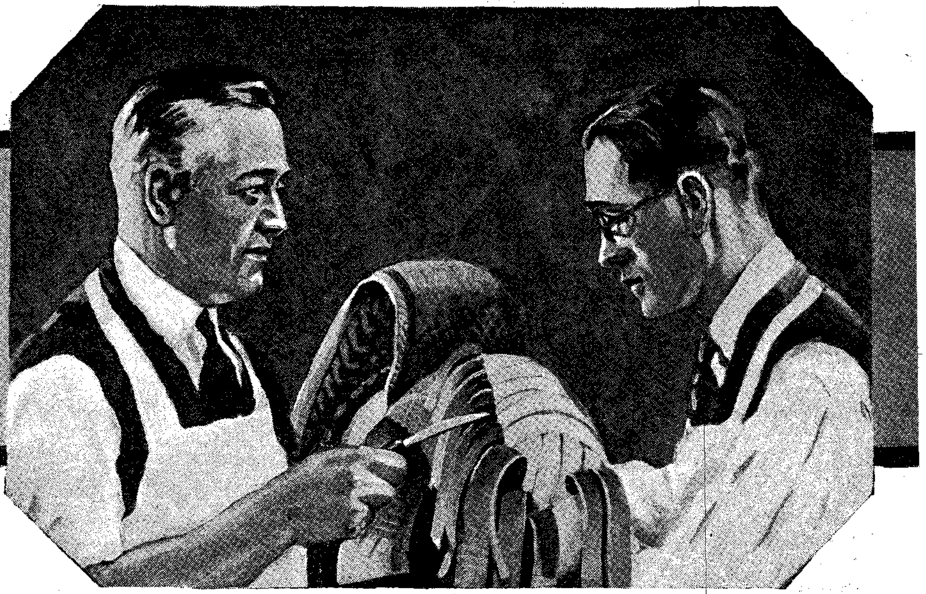
Even more impressive is the fact that it is today used not only in every great country but it has penetrated to the out-of-the-way far corners of the earth.

You will of course find scores of Columbias in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome, and Tokio. You will also find them in Madagascar, the Straits Settlements, the interior of China, and India.

We ascribe this world-wide liking for the Columbia first to its appearance which appeals to the foreign buyer's love for beauty and individuality; second, to the absolute reliability of the car and its freedom from service troubles which enables it to give the same consistent, troubleless service ten thousand miles away from the factory as it does near at home.

COLUMBIA MOTORS COMPANY
DETROIT, U. S. A.





Examining the tire layers after 15,000 miles

$150 per Tire Mile

The cost of this doubled mileage

Miller experts, in the past five years, have doubled their average tire mileage. On the Cord Type alone this perfection has cost $1,136,419. Just the laboratory and testing expense last year averaged $10,000 per month.

These thousands of added miles, we figure, have cost $150 per mile. But they will save Miller users this year some $50,000,000.

A slow, hard task

You hear nowdays much about Miller mileage. Multitudes of users, large and small, are amazed at this new-day service.

The demand for Millers has multiplied 20 times over since these betterments began.

But this is due to years of costly research. And to 24 years devoted to the study of fine rubber.

We keep 250 tires constantly running under observation. We destroy 1,000 tires yearly just to learn what Miller Tires can stand.

We separate tires after long, hard use to watch the effects on layers.

We spend $1,000 daily just to watch and test tires and materials. We sign every tire, so each returned tire teaches us its lessons.

We compare five leading makes with Millers just to check up the Miller supremacy.

It is such methods, continued year after year, which made Millers the tires of today.

Watch the mileage

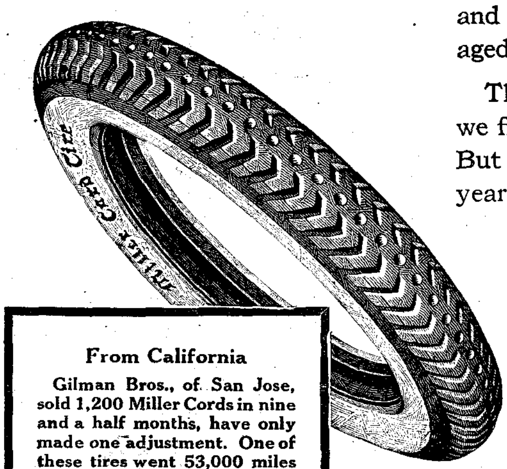
Test these new-grade Millers. You owe that to yourself. It may change your whole conception of a modern high-grade tire.

Hundreds of thousands have done this. The records have made Miller Tires the sensation—brought a 20-fold demand.

Large users make these comparisons. Make them on your car, for your own sake. Learn what Miller has accomplished. If you buy a new car, call for Miller equipment. Such tires deserve a test.

Tread Patented

Center tread smooth with suction cups, to firmly grasp wet asphalt. *Geared-to-the-Road* side treads mesh like cogs in dirt.



From California

Gilman Bros., of San Jose, sold 1,200 Miller Cords in nine and a half months, have only made one adjustment. One of these tires went 53,000 miles on a heavy stage. Another 49,987. And a third 38,000 and still running.

From Colorado

The La Junta Motors Corporation, La Junta, report that Millers average 15,000. They have not had one adjustment in two years.

From Florida

W. R. Link, tire dealer, of Orlando, reports four tires going over 28,000 miles on a car owned by the Hutchins Realty Company.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, O.

Also makers of Miller Inner Tubes, built layer-on-layer. Based on 24 years of fine-rubber experience. Red or Gray.

Miller Tires

CORDS **Geared-to-the-Road** *Reg. U. S. Patent Office* **FABRICS**

The Supreme Attainments

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

for slaves' without realizing who the slaves really are. At the same time I think it is not wise to follow a proposed plan of action when you have a headache or other pain. One is apt to become a machine if one does not suit the work to the hour and state. Quick readjustment to new conditions saves one from nervous strain. Fortunately, however, my health is exceedingly good, which is a great help."

Not long ago the head of the sales department in a bond-house put the question, "If you were in a strange city and wanted to buy something, to which shop would you go? Wouldn't you choose the one that had the most attractively arranged window? I think you would. It's the same with salesmen—people will want to have dealings with the one who dresses his shop-window to the best advantage—by which I mean not only the clothes he wears but his manner of approach, method of conducting an interview, etc.—in other words, his personality, that quality of so many definitions, ranging from the concrete one of 'personality is health plus intelligence and character' to the vague but expressive 'it's the stuff that sells the goods!'"

As to the characteristics of this remarkable young saleswoman the writer says:

Miss Bauer has a forceful as well as attractive personality and dresses extremely well. She believes that most of the big principles of living apply to the art of selling, such as following the Golden Rule, being a good sport (incidentally she is one literally, excelling as a horsewoman and golfer), and honestly shouldering the blame for your own mistakes and failures without trying to hold others responsible. Her social training has proved to be a considerable asset.

"When I interview a 'prospect' I always try to find out what his needs are to carry out his plans in life, and then suggest the best kinds of policies to fill them. Of course, one must be tactful if possible, because, after all, insurance is rather a personal matter, and I do try never to be a bore. Selling is not drudgery—it is creative work. I know that has been said often before, but it is what keeps it endlessly interesting, so I'll venture to repeat it. Coming in contact with new minds continually must keep one alert. A salesman should be resourceful—which is about the same as saying 'he should be handsome, witty, and wise,' but even these last two qualities can be cultivated to some extent if you are always keenly alive to everything that has a bearing on your work without consciously slaving at it all the time, but just absorbing relevant ideas as they pass by. It's a good thing to learn to laugh at your blunders instead of grieving over them. In that way you can learn something from your failure which will carry you on to success the next time.

"Methods of selling range all the way from those used by the Liberty Loan Committees to Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm's soap-selling tactics, but the underlying motive is sincerity of purpose, I think. Those who are not interested in every kind of person should not attempt to enter the life-insurance field. Practically every one is a 'prospect,' and you can only give the best service if you regard a $1,000 client as sympathetically as a million-dollar one.

The majority of Miss Bauer's clients are men, and her appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of the American man is shared by most of her sister saleswomen.

There are plenty of opportunities for the right kind of women to succeed in selling life-insurance, and if they do rise to the top, their reward is here and not of the hereafter, both in a pecuniary way and because they are really doing a good work which is brought home to them when a beneficiary receives the insurance money as her sole legacy.

THE "BARBERIA" DISCOURAGES WHISKERS AND OLD H. C. OF L.

THAT a man's whiskers are his own fault continues to hold good, now that the "barberia" has removed the excuse that it costs too much to shave. This new method for relieving oneself of surplus hirsute growth has not been in existence long, but its success thus far is said to indicate that it will soon be as popular as the cafeteria, the grocerteria, the haberdasheria, the basketeria, and other establishments whose principal feature is that the customer waits on himself. The first barberia was started in Los Angeles, we are informed, the city where the first cafeteria was launched about ten years ago. It was conceived in the brain of an old-time barber who began to worry over his loss of trade when the increased prices went into effect. Investigation showed him that his old patrons were shaving themselves, and it struck him that it would be a pious idea to establish a shop where these new self-shavers could be supplied with all the paraphernalia necessary to do their own operating. It proved an instant success, and in two or three months seven other barber-shops in the city had been converted into barberias—or barberiæ. To-day, California is said to have a dozen towns where the self-shaving barber-shop is flourishing, there are several in the Middle West, and recently a barberia has been established in New York City. The barberia works like this, according to H. G. Tinsley, writing in *Forbes's Magazine* (New York):

A man appears at the shop. For five or ten cents (depending upon the scale) he gets a perfectly clean razor—a safety or the old-fashioned sort, according to his taste—a towel, clean mug, and hot or cold water. He is assigned to a little stand which has a mirror and chair. If he desires privacy, a different style of stand may be had for a nickel more, where, surrounded by a curtain, he may shave by himself.

One or several barbers are on hand to cut hair and to shave any customer who prefers old-fashioned methods. The chiropody girl usually runs the barberia end of the shop. It is her business to know the wishes of the customers, to know which is their private mug and soap, whether they have a safety or old-fashioned razor in the barberia case, or prefer to use one that the shop keeps on hand and in condition. A thousand and one little personal preferences as to the degree of

When Your Springs Break put on
VULCAN
QUALITY
The Replacement Spring

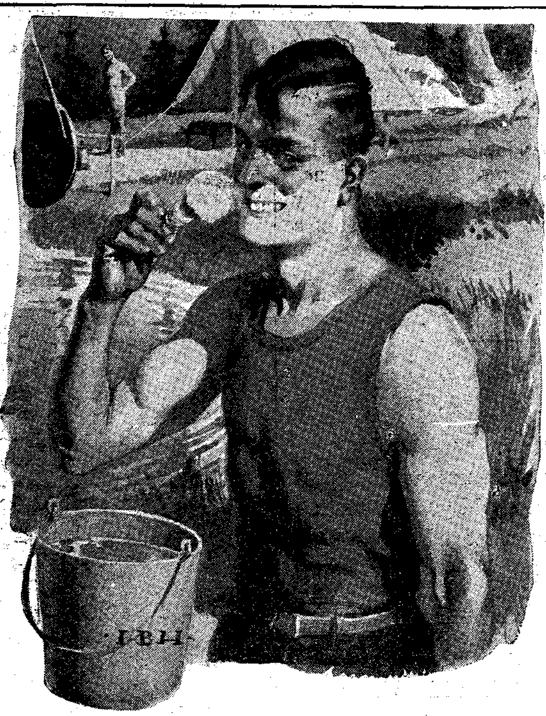
Perhaps you have accepted spring breakage as a matter of fate. Change your mind. We make VULCAN springs with extreme care. They are unlikely to break.

Over a million have gone into use with our name on every one.

Ask your dealer for a VULCAN spring to fit your car or truck, and insist on our name plate.

IN EVERY TOWN FOR EVERY CAR
VULCAN

Jenkins VULCAN Spring Company
Richmond, Indiana.



Cold Water

I DON'T suppose there is anything in the world that will make a man fly off the handle and bawl out the world in general, like finding there is no hot water when he wants to shave.

To most men, the idea of shaving with cold water is like catching a train before sunrise on a rainy morning, or rebuilding a furnace fire when you get home from a week end at midnight with the house down to zero.

That is why I have never made much of an effort to put across the idea that Mennen Shaving Cream works exactly as well with cold water as with hot—and nearly two million men know whether or not it works well with hot. It has been difficult enough to wean men away from hard caustic soap, without advocating anything so cheerless as shaving with cold water.

Yet the funny part of it is that you are likely to prefer cold water with Mennen's if you will try it a few times—especially in hot weather. Cold water is stimulating—wakes you up—keeps your skin in good condition.

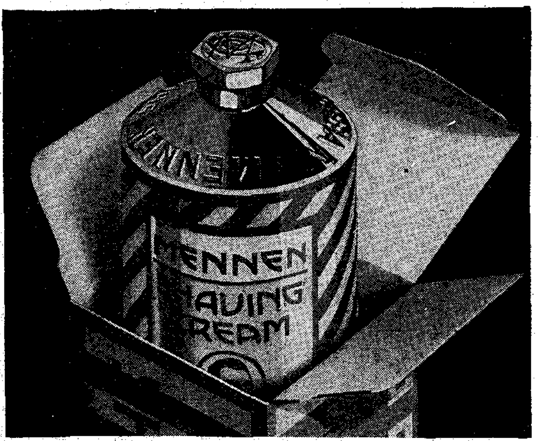
Anyway, there will be occasions this summer when you won't have any choice. At summer hotel, boarding house, camp, on yacht or Pullman, it is usually cold water or nothing.

That will be a good time to give Mennen's a tryout. If you can draw a bucket of ordinary pond water and in three minutes build up a lather so firm and moist and marvelous in beard softening power that shaving is more like a caress than a major operation, the experience will confirm your belief that Mennen Shaving Cream is one of the finest things that ever came into your life.

If our giant size, 50 cent tube, seems too big an investment for a tryout, send 15 cents for my demonstrator tube.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK. N.J. U.S.A.



BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

hot or cold water that a barberia patron likes is instinctively hers.

"Girls are the only ones to conduct a barberia," said a wise old barber, who has changed a poorly patronized shop into a success in a few months. "She gets tips where a man would not get one in a moon's age. They are naturally careful to see that the mug is clean, that the shaving soap in it is right, and especially that the towel is spotless. I find that old customers want only their own shaving apparatus, and I give a receipt when a man brings his razor and mug into my care. A new patent is that a certain key opens a compartment in the mug-and-razor case. So one need have no fear of his getting any but his own shaving tools. The original expense is the only one—buying new razors, mugs, and more soap.

"Of course, I know men who would not shave themselves if the cost went even to a dollar, and who would not stop at a hotel if there were not a barber within handy access."

Barberias succeed best in districts where low-salaried men have patronized barbershops and are now shaving themselves. Most barberia customers in Los Angeles and San Francisco, at least, are young men who live alone in rooming- and boarding-houses, and who want to avoid the expense of a barber-shop shave. They do not have hot water, a warm room, etc., and the barberia comes in as the handiest sort of institution.

Then there is another set, men who prefer to do all their barbering downtown, late in the afternoon, before they go home for the day.

Yes, it certainly looks as if barberias had come to stay.

THE NEWEST "WEST"

WHAT used to be called "The West" has changed its horizon and now lies between us and the antarctic, according to the writer of a leading editorial in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). In other words, South America is now for us the land of opportunity, as the Great West was for the last generation —a "rich and hospitably empty land, with treasures of mineral wealth, forest, and agricultural land untouched, waiting the hardy pioneer who would set up his tent or his cabin and work, build, and wait, till the following population made him wealthy. The writer goes on:

> The advice of Horace Greeley and others —"Go West, young man"—can not be accepted at its face value these days. The West is still a wholesome place, but there are few unclaimed treasures, and competition is as active as in the East. Farming land in the West is as high in price as in the East, or more so. Doubtless, the irrigated valley lands of the West are more productive, and so more valuable; but if one wants cheap agricultural acreage he can get it within a few hundred miles of New York, and Boston, and Washington, much easier than he can in Arizona or California.
>
> The gold rush to California in '49 was

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

followed by many discoveries and rushes—the Comstock, the Leadville, the Black Hills, and others; most recently, Cripple Creek, Alaska, and the new Nevada camps. Already the cream has been skimmed off these fields, and in some cases the milk has been drunk. The prospector, discouraged, is passing into the vision of the past with the other symbolic figures of the Old West. Intensive development and exploration of mineral resources, the like of which no country and no age have ever seen, have swiftly dug out our buried wealth and distributed it to the world at the best price obtainable. Finally, have come the machines and the processes to utilize the low-grade ores, hitherto scorned—the 1½ per cent. copper ore, the gold-bearing gravels with ten to twenty cents a cubic yard, and even—in vain—the gold rock-ores carrying a dollar a ton. This era also has swung into full maturity for the West.

Mining companies must henceforth look forward to liquidation, to going into oil, or to expanding beyond the United States. Many great companies are now doing one of these three. Those which with prophetic and safe vision are adventuring abroad are engaging in operations in Asia, Africa, South America—even in Europe.

Of all these South America is the most obvious It is, indeed, the New West, for Americans. Go South, young man; and pray for a wise Government in Washington which will look kindly upon the country's adventurers in foreign tho friendly lands—but go. The future of South America is bound up with that of North America. As the mineral production of the North declines, that of the South will be in the ascendent. Mexico, Central America, and South America from Panama to the Strait of Magellan await the Pan-American glory which is in store. Difference in race or speech can not prevail against the common ties of interest, of governmental form, and of democratic manners and ideals.

Named to Suit.—VISITOR (to small girl hugging a large Teddy-bear, whose boot-button eyes convey the impression of a pronounced squint)—"Well, little girl, and what do you call your nice new bear?"

SMALL GIRL (gravely)—"His name is 'Gladly,' same as the one in the hymn."

VISITOR (mystified)—"What on earth are you talking about, child? Which hymn?"

SMALL GIRL—"You know. The one that says, 'Gladly my cross-eyed bear.'" —*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

Changing the Label.—The small boy's parents had distinct ideas of discipline. The walls of the sitting-room were lined with tracts, and the cane was always kept behind "Love one another."

One day everything went wrong, and the little boy was whipt eight times.

After the eighth caning he said, between his sobs, "D-d-don't you think it's t-time to take the cane from behind 'L-love one another' and put it behind 'I n-n-need thee every hour'?"—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

Those Cloudy Teeth

Are Coated With a Film

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

When teeth lack luster, a simple test would probably show a film upon them.

Millions of teeth which once were dull now glisten. You see them everywhere. The reason lies in a new teeth-cleaning method. Dentists everywhere are urging its adoption. And people all around you are enjoying its results.

Film Ruins Teeth

Film is that viscous coat which you feel with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. And most tooth troubles are now known to be due to it.

Brushing does not end it. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. That is why so many brushed teeth discolor and decay.

Film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. All these troubles have been constantly increasing, because brushing methods failed to keep teeth clean.

Dentists Know This

Every dentist knows this. All urge periodic cleaning in a dentist's chair to remove the fixed film. And dental science has for years been searching for a daily film combatant.

It has now been found. Five years of careful tests have proved its efficiency. Millions of people have proved it.

The way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And a 10-Day Tube for testing is sent to anyone who asks.

Active Pepsin Now Applied

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

This method long seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. And now film is combated on millions of teeth in this efficient way.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Compare the results with old methods. Let the clear effects show what is best, both for you and yours. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

The scientific film combatant, now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by druggists in large tubes.

321

10-Day Tube Free

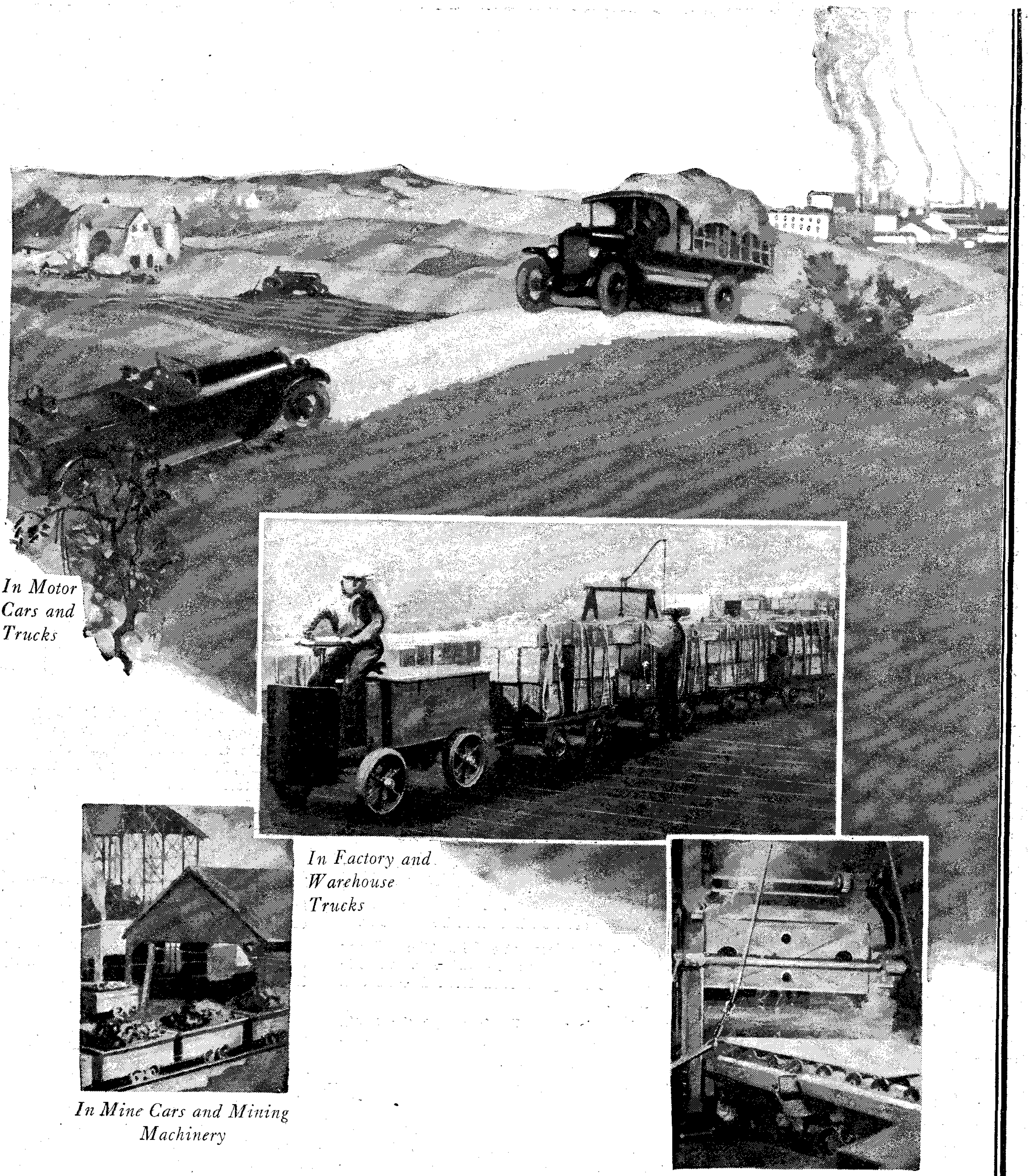
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 766, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

....

....

Only one tube to a family.



In Motor Cars and Trucks

In Factory and Warehouse Trucks

In Mine Cars and Mining Machinery

In Steel Mill Machinery

HYATT

To Serve You Better

MANUFACTURING—mining—agriculture—transportation!

hese are the foundations upon which our civiliza- ion is built—upon which our existence depends.

nd Hyatt Roller Bearings are serving you by in- reasing the productive capacity in each of these lominant fields of human activity.

hey have made more dependable and enduring he machinery that weaves the fabrics for your lothes—that assists in producing your steel—he equipment and machine tools used to manu- acture hundreds of your every day necessities.

he coal you need for heat and power is taken rom the mines with machinery and carried to the urface in mine cars — all equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings.

Motor cars perform better—run more easily and uietly, motor trucks have longer life, greater load nd hauling capacity, because of these same fric- ion reducing bearings.

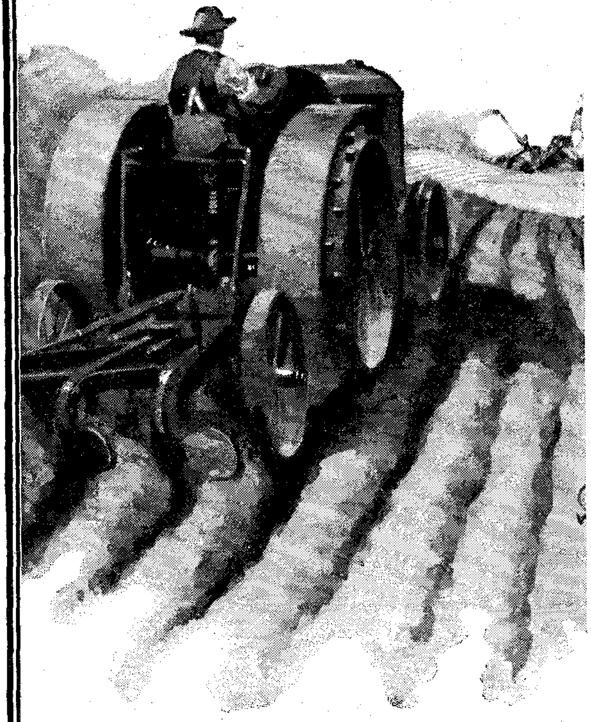
nd on the farm machinery that makes possible ur abundant harvests, Hyatt Roller Bearings play heir important part. In tractors and every other achine used from planting to harvesting—Hyatt Bearings are guarding against delays—are insuring hat the work be done in proper season.

o serve you better is the purpose of Hyatt Roller Bearings. Their universal use in the basic ndustries upon which our lives depend, shows ow successfully their purpose has been achieved.

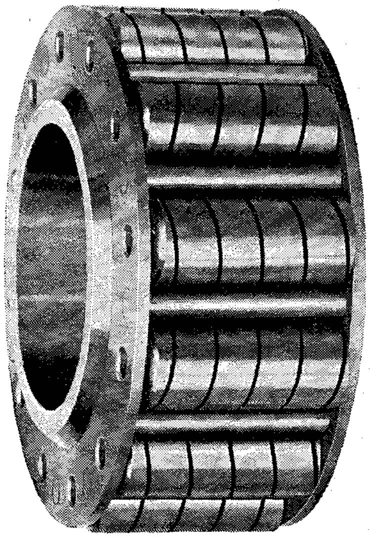
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Tractor Division: CHICAGO
Motor Division: DETROIT
Industrial Division: NEW YORK

Hyatt Roller Bearings have all the advantages found in other types of radial bearings, and an additional feature—the Hyatt Hollow Roller—designed and built after many experiments to determine the most efficient type of roller. Hyatt Roller Bearings carry the load, automatically keeping themselves in line, distributing and cushioning the loads and shocks and constantly maintaining proper lubrication over the entire bearing surface. The result is carefree service and permanent satisfaction.



In Tractors and other Farm Implements

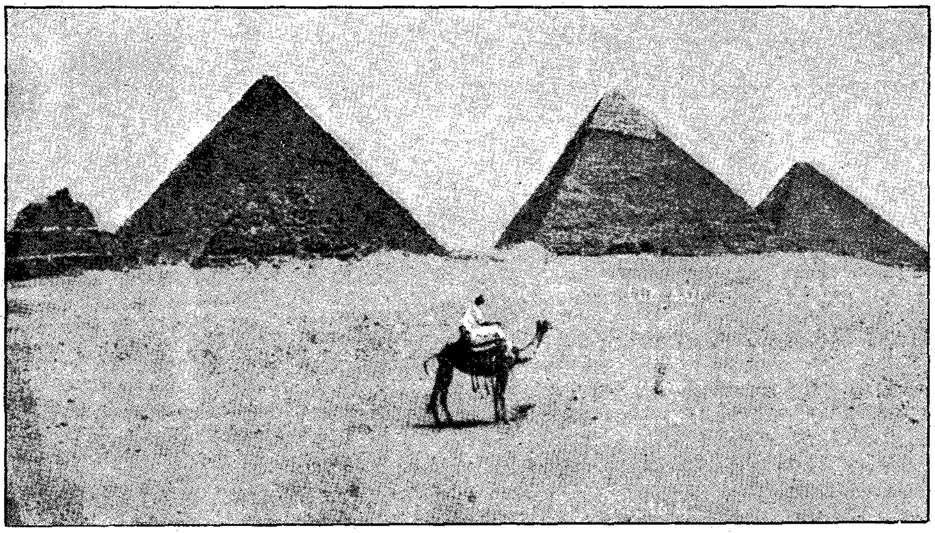


ROLLER BEARINGS

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION ▾ CONTINUED

BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS: A NEW THEORY

Modern high-powered cranes would enable us to run up a structure like one of the Egyptian pyramids with comparative ease. But the Egyptians had neither cranes nor mechanical motive-power to run them. They did have ropes and plenty of men to pull. How, with a great multitude pulling on ropes, may we explain the raising of great blocks of stone to a height of 500 feet? The usual explanation, that the stones were hauled up inclined planes, or ramps, of earth, built gradually higher as the work progressed, is rejected as "crude" by an engineer who writes in *Indian and Eastern Engineering* (Calcutta). He thinks that the polished coating of the pyramids, now generally torn away, was not only an ornament but an aid to construction, and that the big stone blocks were caused to slide upward on this by means of ropes passed over rollers at the top. He believes, from what he knows of the mechanical abilities of the Egyptians and of the way in which they solved similar constructional problems, that this is far more likely than the use of huge earthen ramps. He writes, as quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago):



WERE THEY BUILT BY DRAGGING STONE BLOCKS UP THE SIDES?

Near the apex of the middle pyramid is shown a portion of the once smooth outer covering, which suggests a new theory of pyramid-construction to a Calcutta engineer.

"In examining the pyramids the problem which has always confronted the engineer has been the method of their construction. It is one of the peculiarities of Egyptian archeology that among the many thousands of specimens of sculpture work on stone, depicting every possible aspect of early Egyptian life and many historical events, which have been excavated, not one has come to light depicting any phase in the construction of the pyramids—one of the most colossal works ever undertaken by mankind in that or any subsequent age. There is evidence to prove that the Egyptians of those days had acute intellect and power of geometrical calculation and also a sound knowledge of dynamics as applied to the construction of buildings. The pyramids themselves prove this beyond controversy. But no evidence of any kind has been unearthed to show that they had that profound knowledge of mechanics which would enable the construction and operation of cranes sufficiently large and powerful to swing blocks of stone weighing several tons and place them in position anywhere up to nearly five hundred feet in the air. The absence of such proof is only negative, of course; but, on the other hand, tools of that period brought to light by excavation are of the most primitive kind and altogether inconsistent with the theory that the people who used them had any knowledge of mechanical appliances. . . . . . .

"How, then, were the pyramids constructed? How were enormous blocks of stone, each weighing many tons, hauled into position up to nearly five hundred feet above ground level? This is the problem which has puzzled engineers. While several theories have been advanced, none has been propounded which has met with anything like general acceptance. The most popular (if it can be so called) is the earth (or rather sand) ramp theory, which propounds that as one row of blocks of stone was laid, from the foundations upward, an inclined plane of sand was constructed around all four sides until it was level with the top of the row. Up this inclined plane the blocks of stone for the next row were hauled, and when positioned the sand-ramp was lengthened and heightened to the top of them, blocks for another row hauled up, and so on and so on. In other words, the theory involves a belief that the Egyptians constructed one huge earth mountain to enable them to construct a smaller stone mountain, it being apparent that to get an angle for haulage over soft sand, the approach rise of the ramp would have to commence from nearly a mile away.

"To the writer this idea appears crude in the extreme. Also it gives very little credit to the master-builders of a very extraordinary age."

Now for the writer's new theory. It is known, he says, that the pyramids originally had an outer coating of a highly polished substance, very thick and very hard, like modern cement. This cement covering was stript off the Great Pyramid in 1357 by the Mohammedans, and embodied in the construction of the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, where it may still be seen. In the case of the second pyramid, however, good portion of the original outer coverin still remains at the apex. Now, it generally assumed that the surface coa ings were plastered on after the completio of the pyramids. The writer believes th idea to be erroneous. He says:

"His theory is that the smooth ceme covering was put on from the botto upward as the work proceeded. That is say, when the first row of stones above th foundations, *i.e.*, above ground, had bee positioned, their outer sides were given th cement plastering. Assuming this to be s the edifice had a smooth *glissade* of a ever-rising height as each layer of mason was added. Th object of such method of con struction will once become a parent if we in agine a roller have been place at the angle of th flat top and a num ber of ropes lar over it down th sides. When th word 'ropes' mentioned we mu calculate upon lon lengths, spliced in to cables. Th fabrication of, sa five such fibrou cables, about thre quarters of a mi in length, replace as worn out, woul have been a sma undertaking com pared with th fabrication of colossal and totally unnecessary ramp, huge mountain of sand, the erection an removal of which would have been a tanic operation alone. On one end those gables would have been hitched block, already faced and angled, with i smooth side against the cement inclin On the other end, a number of men wou have been ranged in lines for hauling.

"The number would have been a grea one, but history relates that nearly o hundred thousand men were employed the construction of the pyramids. Wi regard to the hauling of the blocks in position, therefore, the only limits woul have been the length of the cable and of th ridge. In such conditions, 10,000 me divided into five rows of 2,000 each, haulin on a twenty-ton mass over rollers, against smooth *glissade*, would have had an eas job. Once up, the blocks would be haule to the near side of the haulers, and th process of erection would go on awa from them, until the *glissade* was reache when the latter would be built up to th new level, and work would begin agai positioning another row of blocks.

"The theory advanced is supported b several considerations. The modern bloc and-tackle system is unquestionably onl an evolution of the very plan of handlin heavy weights just described. Both th older and the modern methods required

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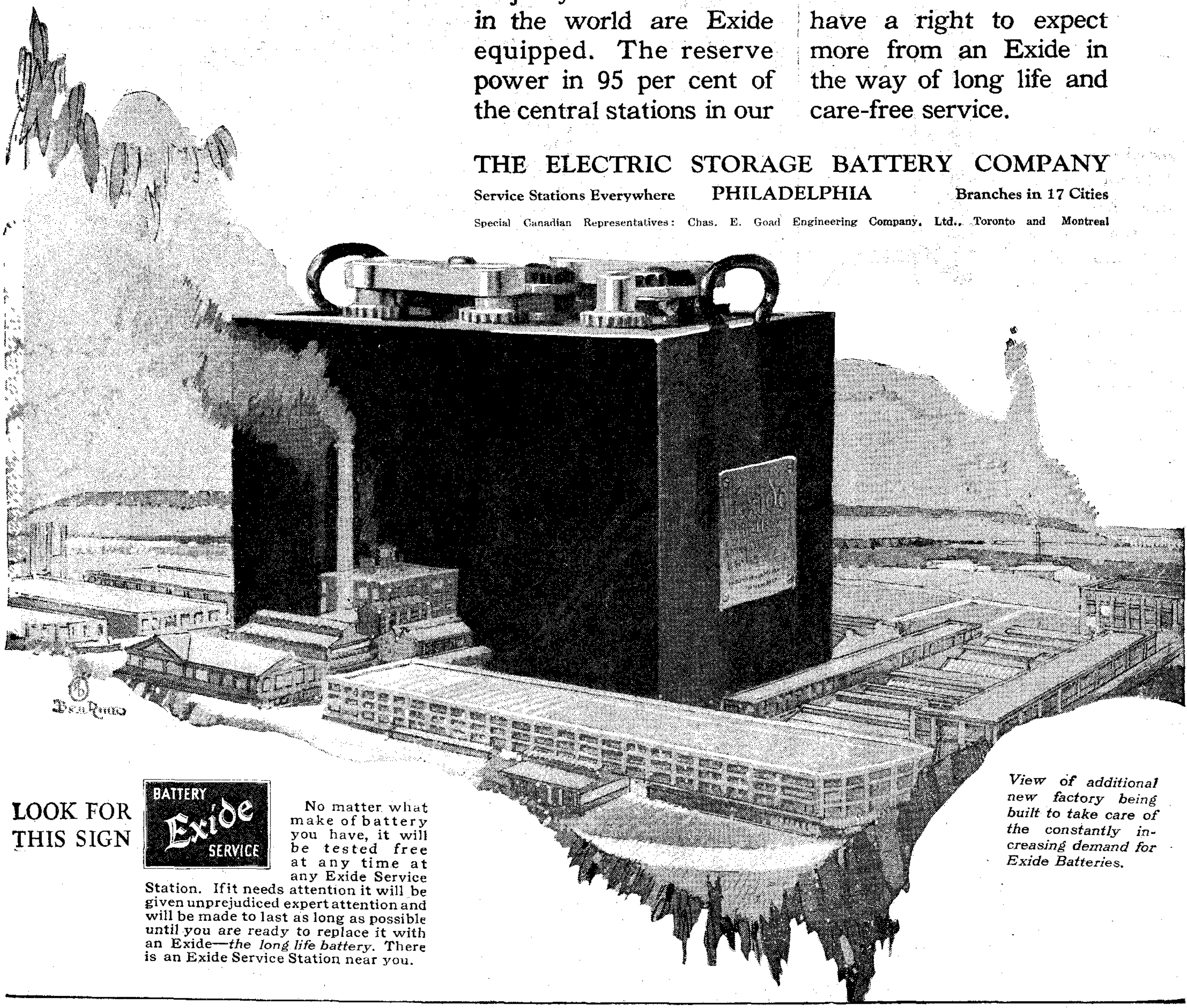

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MILTON is especially efficient when used in a gargle or nasal spray. It destroys germs wherever it comes in contact with them, and has been found wonderfully soothing by persons with nasal irritations caused by the pollen of plants. It effectively sterilizes strange drinking water and minimizes the danger of contagion from disease germs deposited by flies. It destroys bad smells, its own slight odor disappearing almost immediately, and helps keep the home hygienically clean.

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ALEX D SHAW & CO
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General Sales Agents for the United States

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

number of parallel ropes or cables to take off and divide the tension of a very heavy weight, without which division the strain on a single strand would be too much. In each method also there is the division of the pulling force between several strands. The principles involved are the same, only the modern power- or hand-driven block and tackle is more scientific and less cumbersome than the ancient cables working over rollers. But—and here is the point—how much less cumbersome is this method than the idea of mountainous sand-ramps, first thrown up and then thrown away?

"That the method described was also peculiarly adapted to the science of architecture as then understood in Egypt is demonstrated by a study of the grand chamber in the Great Pyramid. This chamber is a solution to a problem of statics, apparently founded entirely upon the distribution of forces upon parallel lines, and its method of construction is clearly indicative of the extent to which geometry was utilized by the trained Egyptian architect of the olden days. It is worth while describing how his problem was solved. It is apparent that King Cheops desired two rooms: one larger, a kind of antechamber; the other smaller, the sepulcher for the sarcophagus. It is with the first we are dealing. To make this chamber rectangular in form would, with 200 feet of granite overhead, have been to court disaster. On the other hand, to make it pyramidical in its lateral direction would have completely destroyed the imposing effect of the space. The problem was solved by the science of applied statics and geometry, by shelving each layer of stone inward, to overlap the last along parallel ridges, while a flat roof was preserved by continuing the process until the builder could close it over with single wide slabs of sufficient strength to support the enormous weight above. The angle of incline is along lines parallel with the exterior sides of the pyramid, to enable the pressure forces exerted to be evenly distributed and to be met, and to counterbalance the tendency to cave in. The effect in torchlight, illuminating the deep and settled gloom of the interior of the Great Pyramid, was the desired appearance of a vast rectangular room, fit antechamber to the tomb of a Pharaoh.

"The method followed in the construction of this chamber has been detailed at some length—first, to illustrate the knowledge of applied statics possest by ancient Egyptian architects, and, secondly, to show the lines upon which the Egyptian mind apparently tended to work.

"It is contented that with all its ignorance of the long subsequent and varied discoveries (?) of Archimedes and Pythagoras, and of our modern use of power-driven metal cables working over blocks and pulleys, the same powers of intellectual and geometrical calculation as are evidenced in the grand chamber of the Great Pyramid were brought to bear upon the dynamical problem of constructing the whole edifice. If we allow this, we admit not the possibility, but the strong probability, that the pyramids of Gizeh were constructed by some very much more ingenious method (the most likely being that described) than the clumsy one, involving waste of time and energy, of rolling stones up a manufactured mountain to get them to the top of another mountain."

WHAT IS A FAST DYE?

THAT some dyes are fast and some are not, and that most of those used just at present fall into the latter class, especially if manufactured in this country, is probably the opinion of the average American citizen. Speaking on behalf of the manufacturer, Dr. Jules Monnet, writing in *The Textile World Journal* (New York), reminds us that no dye is absolutely "fast" and that dyes with a high degree of resistance to light and moisture may succumb quickly when treated with such chemicals as chlorin or the alkalies. A large part of the disfavor with which American dyes are now regarded, Dr Monnet tells us, is due to the invention in Germany just before the war of a series of highly resistant dyes. The laundries were able to use with them much more powerful cleansing processes than with the old dyes, but when the new ones became unavailable, owing to the war, the laundries did not alter their new processes, and the old dyes showed their inability to withstand these. This, it must be remembered, is the dyer's side of the story. The laundries remaining to be heard from. We read:

"When it is realized that there are about seven hundred dyes of commercial importance, not including mixtures, each dye being a definite chemical substance, it is obvious that some of this number must differ somewhat in their properties when compounded with others, and that those possessing similar properties of fastness naturally fall into the same groups. . . .

"The dyer must regard dyes from the groupings that classify them with reference not only to the ultimate use to which the dye will be subjected when on the fabric but also with regard to the manufacturing processes in the mill through which the dyed material must pass.

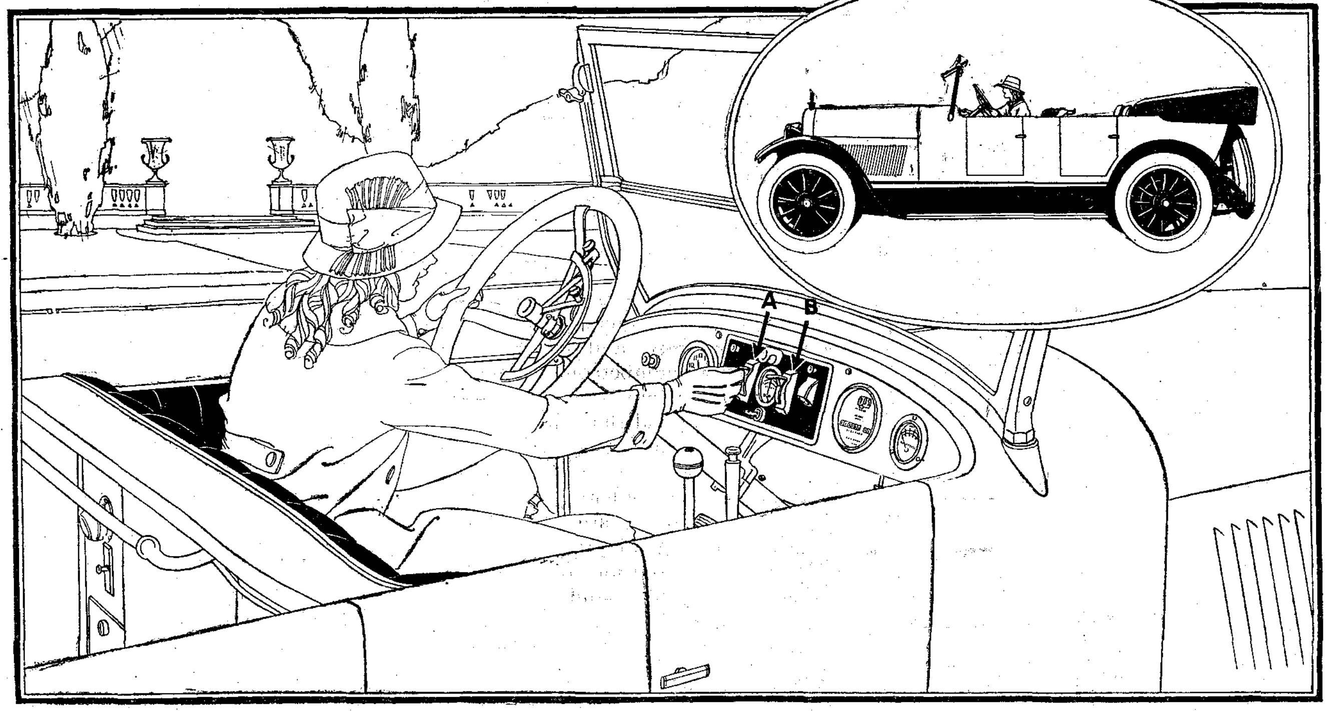
"A woman buying a fabric or garment inquires whether the colors are 'fast,' implying by that inquiry whether the color is fast to sunlight and to washing, these being the two most subtle influences to which fabrics are subjected, and in which she is most interested.

"The manufacturer, on the other hand is interested in more things than the department-store customer is; he is interested also in the fastness of his colorings from the view-point of the manufacturing operations in the mill. These operations are varied, and in some instances tax the work of the dyer to the utmost. In orde that a clear idea may be obtained of jus what the dyer has to contend with, and guard against, the following schedule o requirements of dyed goods is given.

"Resistance to rubbing, sometimes called 'crocking'; that is, the color should not rub off on a clean white cotton cloth.

"Resistance to light. This is mos important, and when a dyed color loses its fulness and brilliancy when exposed to light it is said to 'fade.' It should be understood that there is no known colo that resists absolutely prolonged exposure to light, but that all colors of whateve origin fade somewhat, some more than others, and thus the term 'fast color' i strictly a relative term.

"Regarding fastness to light, no less an authority than Gustave Schultz, in his 'Farbstofftabellen,' Berlin, 1914, classes



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The new series Haynes cars embody and portray in every way the four essential factors of car-character—beauty, strength, power and comfort.

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You need not worry over the children spoiling your valuable records. The *Non Set Automatic Stop*, an exclusive Columbia feature, is a big advantage in this respect. There's nothing to move or set or measure. Just start the Grafonola and it plays and stops itself.

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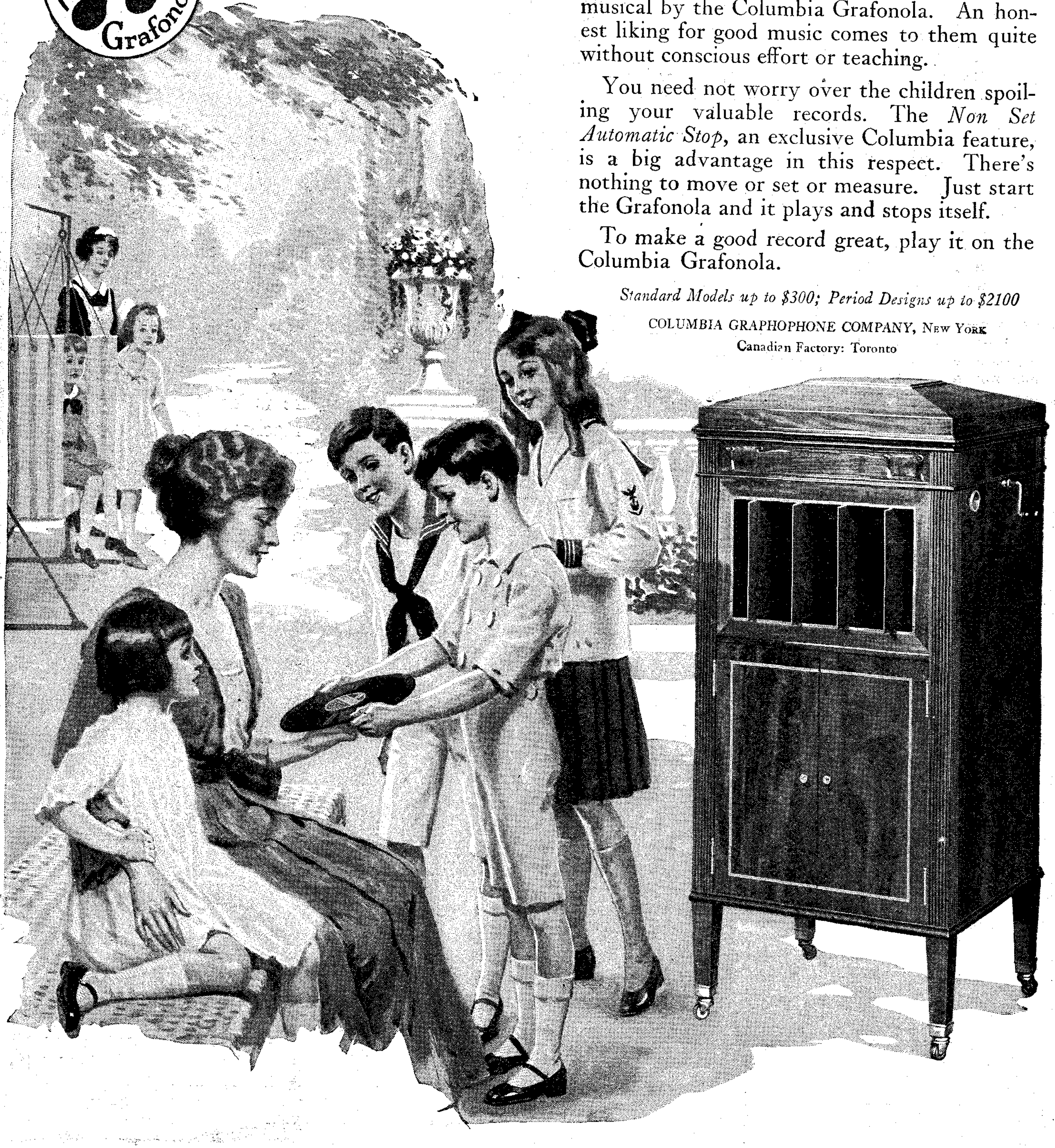

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

dyes as being of the first order as to fastness to light which stand up at the end of thirty days. He also provides for other classes, down to those that show unmistakable evidence of fading in three days, and which disappear completely at the end of twenty-eight days. . . . . . .

"Another mill requirement is fastness to decatizing, that is, the dyed color on cloth should show no signs of weakening under the action of live steam.

"Fastness to carbonizing is also another requirement. This is rather severe, and only a limited number of dyes, even if of German origin, could safely resist this process. Carbonizing is the process resorted to by the manufacturer for removing burrs and fragments of vegetable fibers from either raw stock or cloth, and without altering the shade of the wool or impairing its quality. . . . . . .

"Fastness to the action of water—plain water, boiling or cold. This is regarded by colorists as a very severe test, and here again Schultz (1914) divides dyes on wool into five classes, ranging from colors fast to boiling water down to those that show unmistakable weakening in cold water. It should be observed that in making these comparisons some colors may 'bleed' into adjacent white material without themselves showing any loss of color.

"Washing is always a severe test, and by washing the colorist means the use of soap and a range of temperature from 140° F. to 212° F. Here again a series of five classes is recognized.

"Fastness to the action of soda—washing-soda—is of importance not only in the mill but to the housewife as well. Two results are likely to be noticed, depending upon whether the dye on the goods is altered in shade or 'bleeds' into adjacent white goods.

"One of the most severe influences to which a color is subjected is milling or fulling. Its results are seldom or never apparent to the ultimate consumer of the fabrics, the reason being that when this test is made in the mill, and a color fails under it, the dye is rejected and a better one substituted."

The preceding observations have to do chiefly with wool, but some of them apply, Dr. Monnet tells us, with equal force to cotton. On the other hand, cotton goods are subjected to many influences to which woolens and worsteds are not.

The action of heat has a marked influence upon certain colors as dyed upon cotton, and when an alteration in shade has been noticed, the defect is usually charged to inferiority in the dye. As a matter of fact, most direct colors change tone under a hot iron. This change is most noticeable with blues and violets and with compound shades of which they are components. Dr. Monnet continues:

"Alkali fastness is another property which cotton goods are required to share, and while the domestic laundry rarely subjects goods to the direct action of alkali alone, it is essential that the dyer should know how fast a certain color is when so treated. . . . . . .

"For cotton goods, perhaps the most important fastness of colors is against chlorin, which is, with light and washing, the most severe treatment that cotton goods are called upon to resist. No sulfur color will stand this treatment. It is because many sulfur colors were plentiful that they were put to use during the past few years in places where they should never have been applied, and as a consequence when the dyed or printed goods landed in the laundry where chlorin solutions were used, the color promptly disappeared, with the result that both the owner of the goods and the laundryman complained that if the colors had been of German origin they would not have faded out. . . . . . .

"Very few dyes can resist chlorin. About 1908 the first of a series of dyes that are of great importance was discovered, and in time many others rapidly followed. This group at once attracted great attention from all sides, not only from dyers and cotton manufacturers, but also from the garment-cutter, the shirt-maker, the laundryman, and the wearer of the goods.

"The dyer at once recognized dyes that possest a degree of fastness theretofore unknown, and the manufacturer recognized in the use of such dyes the possibility of eliminating one or more manufacturing operations in the wet end of his business. On the other hand, the skirt- and shirt-maker saw a possibility of making garments that would stand the most severe treatment of the laundry, and the laundryman was not slow to adjust his wash-house methods to fit the new fabrics, at the same time effecting a saving in both labor and soap costs.

"These particular dyes, in a very brief time, completely displaced the class of dyes that were up to that period exclusively used for madras goods and ginghams, and continued to be so used until the war completely cut them off. Then it happened that the dyer was compelled to resort to the class of dyes regularly used for such fabrics prior to 1908, with the result that the fabrics dyed with them lost their color when subjected to the laundry processes as they stood. Howls and complaints arose from every quarter, sellers and consumers alike, that American dyes were not 'fast,' forgetting that these very dyes that did not stand up under the modern laundry processes were absolutely identical in every particular with the corresponding dyes formerly imported from Germany. . . . . . .

"The foregoing is now a matter of history, and this very important group of 'fast to chlorin' dyes is rapidly reaching that point when the dyer will be able to meet the demands upon him for such dyeings. . . . . . .

"That some colorings in textiles are 'fast' and others are 'fugitive' is to be expected, for it must not be imagined that any one dye possesses the property of resisting every influence that has been mentioned. Rather it should be remembered that in the come and go of dyes some have properties not possest by others, and for that reason dyers should be discriminating and exercise judgment in the selection of the dyes they use.

"It is manifestly unjust to the ultimate consumer of a made-up garment for the dyer to use dyes that will not stand light or weather, when he knows that the cloth he is called upon to dye is to be used for outer garments. Likewise, it is manifestly wrong to use fugitive direct reds for yarns to be used in cotton tablecloths, which by their very nature are likely to be thrown into the family washtub at frequent intervals, knowing that the red will not stand washing. There are

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May 26, 1920.

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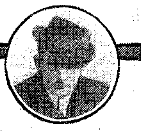

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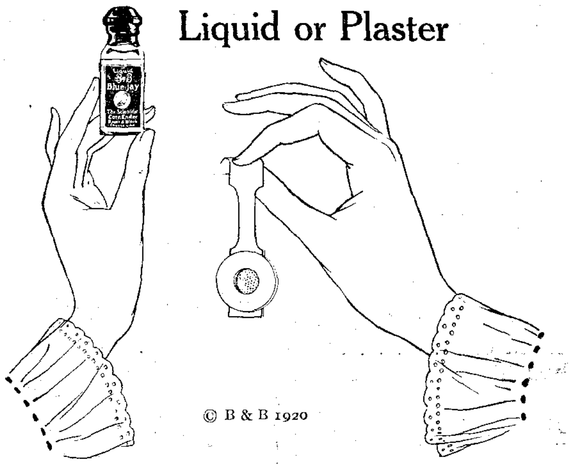

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People who know—millions of them—now end all corns in this way.

They apply Blue-jay, either in liquid or in plaster form. It means but a touch and it takes but a jiffy.

The corn pain stops. Then the Blue-jay gently undermines the corn so it loosens and comes out.

The modern way

Blue-jay was invented by a chemist who studied corns.

It is made by a laboratory of world-wide repute.

Old-time treatments were harsh and inefficient. Blue-jay is gentle, quick and sure.

Now all corns are needless. All these pains can be avoided. To let corns remain while you pare and pad them is folly.

You can stop a corn ache the moment it appears. You can end a corn completely before it can develop.

Blue-jay has proved these facts to millions. It will prove them to you—and tonight—if you let it.

Quit the old methods of dealing with corns and see what this new way means. Your druggist sells Blue-jay.

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COUGH DROPS.
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COUGHING through the Yellowstone was the experience of one tourist. Starting on vacation in high spirits, he neglected a slight cough. It grew worse. Fellow-travelers avoided him. The result was one long apology and a pleasureless trip. A supply of S-B Cough Drops would have relieved his cough. Pure. No Drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*
FAMOUS SINCE 1847

reds, which, when properly dyed, will remain on the fabric until it is worn out.

"Of course, a misconception of the word 'fast' has gained a deep foothold in the mind of the general public, which fails to realize that the term, as applied to dyes, refers to the relative fastness of any one dye as it is compared with another. On the other hand, what constitutes fastness for one purpose, may prove to be entirely unsuited for another.

"During recent years dyers have been hard-prest from various sources. They have stood between the management of the mill, which demanded increased dye-house output, and the public, which demanded results that were, at the time, impossible. In the condition of the goods market many imperfectly dyed goods were permitted to be shipped when their exact condition was known, but which found ready purchasers. Cloth was imperfectly scoured, and dyeings in many instances were incomplete, while the final rinses were all too brief, with the result that the goods 'crocked.' This would not have happened if sufficient time had been given to these operations. The fault was not altogether with the American dyes, but rather with the hurried methods of applying these dyes, and the results would have been equally defective had the dyes been of Teutonic origin. . . . . . .

"In conclusion, the so-called fastness of any dye is a property of that particular dye, and its degree of fastness is to be judged solely in comparison with other dyes of the same general group; that is, basic dyes with basic dyes, sulfur dyes with sulfur dyes, acid dyes with acid dyes, vat dyes with vat dyes, etc. It is certainly unjust to make comparisons of sulfur dyes on cotton with vat colors on cotton, or acid colors on wool with chrome-mordant colors on the same fiber. It is careless or thoughtless on the part of most dyestuff critics to fail to observe that necessary distinction which requires that a dye should be compared against a dye of its own group, and upon its most appropriate fiber. It is improper to compare a color dyed upon wool against one of the same shade when dyed upon cotton."

THE UNGRATEFUL PUBLIC—Commenting on the fact, cited in a recent article quoted in these columns, that the breeder of a new variety of wheat that has added millions to the wealth of Canada is at present enjoying the munificent government salary of $3,000 a year, *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) says editorially as follows:

"Capitalism produces inequalities in individual income that are often unjust. But the leveling of incomes under socialistic government, if not actually unjust, may at least be uneconomic, for the absence of prizes for meritorious achievement certainly retards economic progress. All governments are in some measure socialistic. Rarely does any government reward its best brain-workers in a manner comparable with the rewards securable in private life. The result is decreased inventiveness. To such an extent is ingenuity suppress by lack of governmental rewards that it is a common saying

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

that no public employee has ever produced a noteworthy invention. While this is an exaggeration, nevertheless it is sufficiently close to the truth to cause no surprize when we do occasionally read of some really important improvement made by a public servant. . . . Had it been possible for Dr. Saunders to patent his 'invention' of this remarkable variety of wheat, he could have made a great fortune even were his royalties but a small percentage of the total resulting economic gain. The injustice of the public is such that he probably never will be adequately compensated for his great achievement. But entirely apart from such injustice is the economic foolishness of so conducting our governments that superior intelligence must seek employment in private affairs if it is to receive proper reward. One of the fundamental laws of scientific management is the payment of services in proportion to performance. Failure to observe this law is at the bottom of most of the prevailing inefficiency. Occasionally a public employee like Dr. Saunders produces results that seem to negative the truth of this law of management, but it should be remembered that for every such man who will devote his entire energy and ability to public service regardless of recompense there are a hundred who will not."

THE THREAT OF THE LUNCH-BOX

HOW can a lunch-box threaten anybody or anything? It is the receipts of the restaurants that are threatened, it appears. The workman has long eaten at noon from his dinner-pail, and nobody bothers over it. The clerk and the stenographer have been rather ashamed of the pail: they go to a restaurant for their lunches and pay—well, fifteen to twenty-five cents used to be enough. Now it is fifty, or maybe seventy-five. And so the dinner-pail, camouflaged sometimes, has invaded the ranks of the upper classes, and the *restaurateurs* are beginning to be worried. Some are plotting to check the desertion. Bertram Lebhar, who discusses the movement from the eating-house view-point in *The American Restaurant* (Chicago), is optimistic. He compares it to the overall crusade and believes that we shall carry box-lunches to business just about as long as we wear overalls thereto. One result, he says, has been to boom the cafeterias, and as these are merely restaurants in disguise he looks with complacence on an increase of business for them. Writes Mr. Lebhar:

"When the overalls campaign was launched and taken up with various degrees of enthusiasm by the public, all over the country, the restaurant-keeper grinned broadly. The joke was on the clothing manufacturer and retailer. This latest assault upon the high cost of living was a movement in which every purveyor of food could find more or less cause to sympathize.

"But 'somebody is always taking the joy out of life.' It occurred suddenly to some of the leading spirits of the organiza-

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10 OZ. NET
TO OPEN PUNCTURE THE LID
PENNANT SALTED
Planters PEANUTS
ALWAYS FRESH IN THIS VACUUM JAR
THE HOME PACKAGE
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10-oz. jar...50c. 6-oz. jar...35c.
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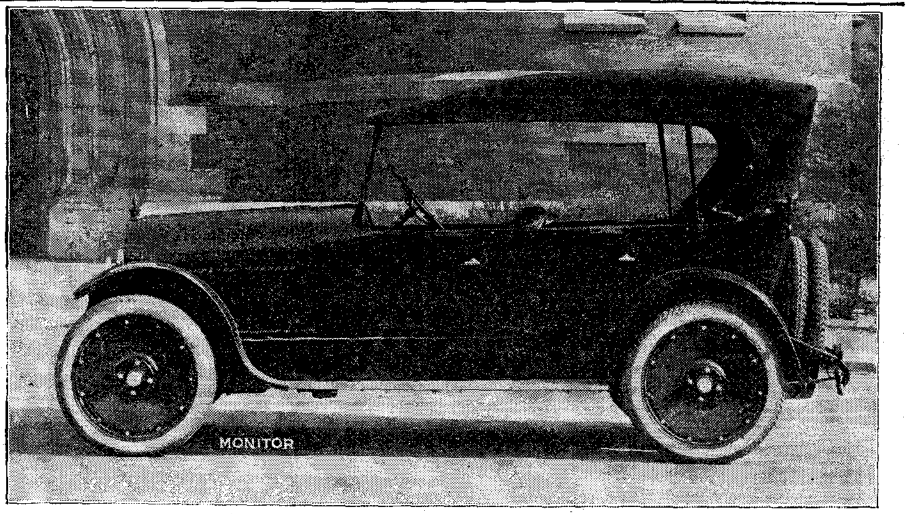
(In the Eastern Section)

Planters PENNANT BRAND PEANUTS

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Suffolk, Va.

"THE NATIONAL SALTED PEANUT"



What's Your Experience?

The average automobile owner of several years'—and several cars—experience, knows that certain anticipated quality has been lacking. It is the reason nearly all Monitors are sold to experienced users. They believe quality can be secured in a moderate priced car. * * * * QUALITY — LIKE CHARACTER — is inherent. Will you kindly investigate the Monitor, "THE CAR OF SERVICE UNEXCELLED"?

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Red Seal 7-R (6 Cyl.) Continental Motor
Grant-Lees Transmission
Borg & Beck Clutch
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Automatic Rear Signal
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Completely Equipped
121-in. Wheelbase

MODELS: TOURING SEDAN ROADSTER

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In a full line including

a 2-ton truck
a $3\frac{1}{2}$-ton truck
a 5-ton truck
and a tractor

with DOUBLE ignition and ELECTRIC lights.

They mark as notable an advance as the Worm Gear, introduced by Pierce-Arrow in 1910, which has become the dominant means of truck propulsion.

The adoption of the Dual Valve principle means greatly increased power and surprising operating economy.

THE GREAT EXPANSION of facilities and the efficient organization necessitated by War production developed invaluable experience enabling us to enhance the high quality which always has marked Pierce-Arrow.

THE PRESENT LINE ***retains*** these distinctive Pierce-Arrow characteristics—durability, long life, easy operation.

It ***gains materially*** in these vitally important attributes:

Pulling Power—equal to any demand

Gasoline Economy—more miles per gallon

Accessibility—for quick economical repairs

THESE ARE PRIMARY FACTORS in operation and maintenance—the true test of truck economy.

Pierce Arrow

48 of the FIRST FIFTY trucks still running after 9 years' service.

Delivers more work in a given time.

Loses less time on the job and off the job.

Costs less to operate and less to maintain.

Lasts longer, depreciates less, commands a higher resale price.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

tion which promoted the New York end of the overalls crusade, that while on the subject of economy it might be a good idea to try to get the public interested in a movement further to reduce the cost of living by substituting home-made luncheons for the restaurant midday meal.

"Accordingly, the 'carry-your-own-lunch' slogan was given wide publicity. The leading New York newspapers took up the suggestion with enthusiasm. They spread it on their front pages and published long editorials about it. They declared that it was even a more desirable reform than the denim movement, and pointed out that the office-worker who carries his lunch-box or dinner-pail to work would not only save money but would escape the inconvenience of having to wait for service in a crowded down-town lunch-room.

"Women's organizations, such as the Housewives' League, indorsed the new crusade with vim. Mrs. Julian Heath, the president of that body, promptly went on record as promising to do all in her power to boost the home-made lunch throughout the entire country. And this time the restaurant-keeper's face did not wear a broad grin. He began to be seriously worried.

"It is now three (at time of writing) weeks or more since the carry-your-own-lunch campaign was launched in New York City. While it is perhaps too early to say yet that the movement has turned out to be a 'flivver,' at the same time there is encouragement for the restaurant-keeper in the attitude the public has thus far adopted toward it, in spite of the support given to it by the press and some organized bodies."

The office-worker, however, in whose behalf the crusade was started, has not taken kindly, we are told, to the idea of bringing a lunch-box to business and eating his, or her, midday meal on a newspaper spread on a typewriter desk. He goes on:

"So far as the New York office-worker is concerned, the chances are he never will take kindly to it. For one thing, the average New-Yorker hates to carry packages to work. For another, he has got the restaurant habit so thoroughly ingrained into his system that it is going to be a mighty tough job to persuade him to give it up.

"True, there have been some converts to the new idea. A new device, known as 'Black Peter,' which is a camouflaged dinner-pail that might be mistaken for a camera-case or an electric battery, is occasionally to be seen on the subway and elevated trains during the rush hours. More pigskin brief-cases are now being carried, too, than used to be seen in the business district, and there are grounds for suspicion that these brief-cases do not contain legal documents. But it has been estimated that the great army of New-York lunchers amount to something like two million, and the great majority of these are still going down-town empty-handed.

"One important and very noticeable result, however, has grown out of the tote-your-own-lunch crusade. It has caused a big boom in the business of the cafeterias and luncheonette-counters.

"While the public has not, to any large extent, been willing to swallow the idea of the home-made midday meal, it has not been entirely deaf to the editorial arguments in favor of quicker, more simple, and more economical luncheons. Hence, as a compromise, thousands of office-workers who used to sit down at noon to heavy meat courses in restaurants are now eating sandwiches, slabs of pie, dairy dishes, etc., at the counters of the quick-lunch rooms and cafeterias. And it looks very much as tho this change was going to be a permanent one.

"Many New-York restaurants, perceiving this trend, are making changes in their system in order to check the desertion of their regular patrons from their tables to the places where lighter forms of diet are served. They are featuring more simple dishes and making the cheaper and more quickly prepared forms of food the leading items on their menus.

"This is proving a profitable change for them, inasmuch as it enables them to take care of twice as many customers within the luncheon-hour. Altho the check of the individual patron is smaller, he gets through much quicker under the new system, and thus makes room for another diner. The total receipts during the busy lunch-hour, therefore, exceed the amount taken in under the old order of things, when the man who ordered a heavy meat course used to linger at the table until the noon-hour was up.

"The carry-your-own-lunch movement is not yet dead, but if it continues to do no more harm to the restaurant business than it is doing at present, it will turn out to be a blessing in disguise to those whose living depends on the noon-hour appetite of the 'white-collar' brigade."

WHY TIDAL POWER-PLANTS FAIL

THE feats of modern engineering are great, but its failures are none the less humiliating; and among those failures must be counted its inability to utilize the enormous energies of the ocean tides, going to waste twice a day on thousands of miles of coast throughout the world. Tide-mills have not been unknown, but they have mostly gone out of use, and they used but a tiny fraction of tidal energy. What we want is a plan by which the tide will operate a huge modern power-plant. At intervals one hears that a tidal plant is to be built, but it never seems to materialize. The obstacles have hitherto been insurmountable. Among them, we are told by a writer in *Nature* (London), are the rapid change of head, or difference of level, as the tide rises and falls, the necessity of idleness for a considerable part of the working-day, and the fact that the height of the tides varies throughout the month, from the "spring tides," which are the highest, to the "neap tides," which are the lowest. The recent interest in water-power development in general, and the great advance in the cost of fuel, have been accompanied, the writer tells us, by a corresponding interest in tidal-power schemes, and their commercial possibility is at the moment the subject of serious investigation in Britain and in France. He writes:

"The power which may be developed from a tidal basin of given area depends on the square of the tidal range, and since the cost per horse-power of the necessary turbines and generating machinery increases rapidly as the working head is diminished, the cost per horse-power of a tidal-power installation, other things being equal, will be smallest where the tidal range is greatest. It is for this reason that the western, and especially the south-western, coasts of Great Britain and the western coast of France are particularly well adapted for such developments, since the tidal range here is greater than in any other part of the world, with the possible exception of the Bay of Fundy, Hudson Bay, and Port Gallelos, in Patagonia.

"In Great Britain the highest tides are found in the estuary of the Severn, the mean range of the spring tides at Chepstow being 42 feet and of the neap tides 21 feet. In France the maximum range occurs at Saint-Malo, where it amounts to 42.5 feet at spring tides and about eighteen feet at neap tides. The tidal range in the Dee is 26 feet at springs and 12 feet at neaps, while the mean range of spring tides around the coast of Great Britain is 16.4 feet and of neap tides 8.6 feet."

The great difficulty in developing a tidal scheme as compared with an orthodox water-power scheme arises, the writer goes on to say, from the fluctuations in head. In any scheme in which the working head is a definite fraction of the tidal range it is much greater at spring tides than at neap tides. He instances the case of the Severn, where the working head would be twice as great and the energy output per tide would be four times as great, while at Saint-Malo the output would be 5.5 times as great. He continues:

"Not only is the installation subject to this fluctuation of head, but in any simple scheme the turbines also cease to operate for a more or less extended period on each tide; and as this idle period depends on the time of ebb or flood tide it gradually works around the clock and will, at regular intervals, be included in the normal industrial working-day. It is true that schemes of operation such as have been indicated are feasible in which this idle period may be eliminated and continuous operation insured, but only at a considerable reduction of output per square mile of tidal-basin area. Even in such schemes, unless the working-head is fixt with reference to the tidal range at neap tides, the variation of head between springs and neaps causes the output to be very variable.

"In any installation, then, designed for an ordinary industrial load, unless the output is cut down to that obtainable under the minimum head available at the worst period of a neap tide, in which case only a very small fraction of the total available energy is utilized and the cost of the necessary engineering works per horse-power will, except in exceptionally favorable circumstances, be prohibitive, some form of storage system forms an essential feature of the scheme.

"Various storage systems have been suggested. Electrical accumulators must be ruled out, if only on account of the cost, and the same applies to all systems making use of comprest air. The only feasible system appears to consist of a storage reservoir above the level of the tidal basin. Whenever the output of the primary turbines

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The Effect of Temperature on Oil and Operation

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The excessive use of oil is an indication of too high a temperature. "Oil Eaters" are expensive. They are continually filling up with carbon and require careful watching to prevent running dry.

High temperature is most often due to inefficient cooling and the cooling system is entirely dependent upon the fan belt. If the belt slips or stretches, the entire operation of the car is affected.

TILTON BELTS INSURE EFFICIENT COOLING

They cut down the use of oil, reduce the number of radiator fillings, improve the operation of the motor, minimize the danger of motor damage.

Tilton Belts neither slip nor stretch. Their unique characteristics make this impossible. They have a tensile strength of nearly three tons per square inch with neither lap, joint nor seam to give out or cause trouble—for each Tilton is woven absolutely endless. The average life of the Tilton Belt is two to eight times the life of other belts.

Their longer life makes them the cheapest belt you can buy, while the knowledge that at all times and under all conditions of service your cooling system is forced to operate at its highest efficiency, gives that added feeling of satisfaction, security and safety which cannot be computed in terms of dollars and cents.

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FAN BELTS

Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch. Tilton Belts have a tensile strength of nearly 3 tons per sq. inch.

101-58

exceeds the industrial demand, the exces
energy is utilized to pump water into th
reservoir, and when the demand exceed
the output from the primary turbines i
is supplied by a series of generators drive
by a battery of secondary turbines operate
by the water from the storage reservoir.

"Evidently this method is availabl
only when the physical configuration o
the district affords a suitable reservoir sit
within a reasonable distance of the tidal
basin. Unfortunately also, considerabl
losses are inevitable in the process, an
the energy available at the switchboar
of this secondary station is only abou
fifty per cent. of the energy of the wate
utilized by the primary turbines. Wher
two tidal schemes at some distance apar
differ sufficiently in phase, it is possible
by working the two in conjunction, to reduce or eliminate the idle period betwee
tides, and thus to reduce the necessar
storage somewhat; but this does not affec
the necessity of storage as between sprin
and neap tides. . . . . . .

"Owing to the relatively large variations in working-head in any simple scheme and to the small working-heads, the design of hydraulic turbines capable of giving constant speed with reasonable efficiencies, and of moderately high speeds of rotation, is a matter of considerabl
difficulty. Modern developments, howeve
promise much better results in both thes
respects than would have appeared possible only a few years ago, and turbines ar
in existence which are capable of operating under a variation of head equal to fifty per cent. on each side of the mean, with efficiencies which do not fall below seventy per cent. over this range, and with reasonably high speeds of rotation under the heads available.

"Even with such turbines, the number of technical problems to be solved before a tidal scheme of any magnitude can be embarked upon with confidence is large. The questions of single- *versus* double-way operation, of storage, of the effect of sudden changes of water-level due to strong winds, of wave effects, of silting in the tidal basin and of scour on the downstream side of the sluices, of the best form of turbine and of generator, and of their regulation and of that of the sluice-gates, are probably the most important, tho not the only, subjects to consider.

"On the other hand, the possibilities of tidal power, if it can be developed commercially, are very great. Assuming a mean tidal range of only 20 feet at springs, and 10 feet at neaps, and adopting the single-basin method of development with operation on both rising and falling tides, each square mile of basin area would be capable, without storage, of giving an average daily output of approximately one hundred and ten thousand horse-power-hours. In such an estuary as the Severn, where an area of 20 square miles could readily be utilized with a spring tidal range of 42 feet, the average daily output, without storage, would be approximately ten million horse-power-hours.

"At the present time it is difficult to obtain an even rough estimate of the total cost of such a scheme, owing to the uncertainty regarding many of the factors involved. The whole question would appear to merit investigation, especially on matters of detail, by a technical committee with funds available for experimental

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

vork. As a result of such an investigaion, it is at least possible that a definite vorking scheme could be formulated apable of generating power at a cost at east as small as, and possibly much maller than, that of power generated rom any coal-fired installation."

BACK TO THE DAYS OF BARTER

TRADE by actual exchange of goods, which we are told was the regular way f carrying it on before the invention of noney, is being revived nowadays to a emarkable extent, we are informed by Fred G. Lunge, who contributes an article, ntitled "Goods for Goods," to *Pacific Ports* (Seattle). Of course, barter has lways been used with savage tribes who ave no currency. Its extension, which Mr. Lunge picturesquely terms a "backward somersault to the commercial system of our cave-dwelling ancestors," is due, he says, to the abnormal condition of the foreign exchanges. The difficulty of dealing in marks or rubles when one does not know exactly what a mark or a ruble is, and when its value at noon may shift several points one way or the other before night, may be obviated by simply bargaining to trade so many stoves for so many bushels of wheat. We have all had experience of this kind of commerce in the boyhood days when jack-knives and marbles changed hands rapidly, so perhaps the plan does not really mean that we are becoming cave-dwellers again, despite Mr. Lunge. The trader by barter, finding money no longer available, does as he used to do when it was unavailable for quite a different reason. Mr. Lunge writes:

> "The trouble may be defined in a few words, 'The foreign exchanges.' Due to a singular conjuncture of circumstances these have largely ceased to fulfil their normal functions, and the result is the virtual disappearance and extinction of the accepted international medium of exchange—money—between certain countries.
>
> "When the value of the money of a trading community commences to melt away until it is no longer seriously regarded by outsiders, then the foreign purchases of that community or nation must stop, for no seller will consent to take payment for his goods in a hopelessly depreciated currency. The essence of every commercial transaction is that you acquire something in exchange for 'an equivalent.'
>
> "In this connection, the case of Russia at once suggests itself. Whatever the demerits of the old Czarist and bureaucratic régime, there never was any doubt at least about the value of the ruble in those days. The Imperial Bank of Petrograd always carried in its vaults a substantial reserve of gold; the Russian peasant and merchant and manufacturer kept paying taxes . . . and whenever a money stringency did arise there was a simple and easy remedy at hand in the shape of foreign loans. Thus for generations the thrifty Frenchman had been pouring his savings into the lap of an ever-

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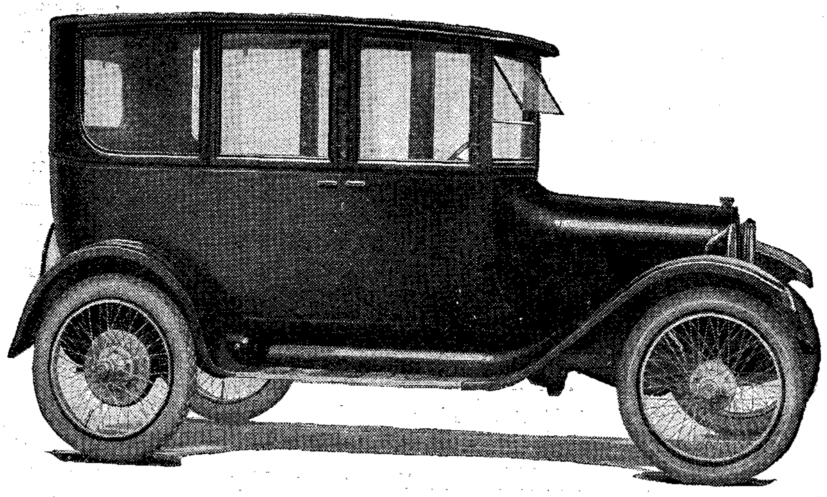
4 DOOR SEDAN

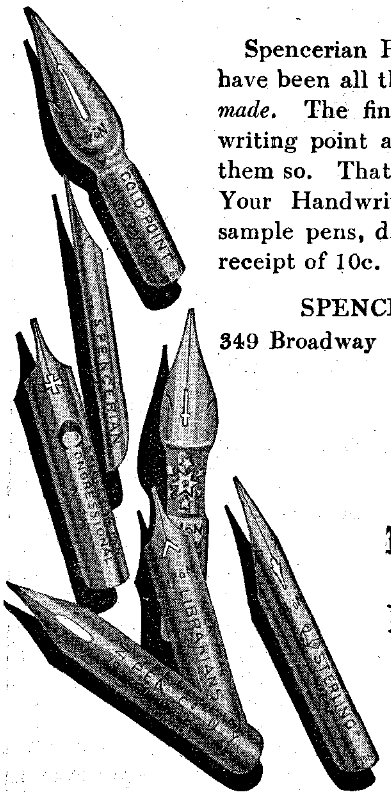
The Sedan has become a permanent part of the substantial domestic life of the nation

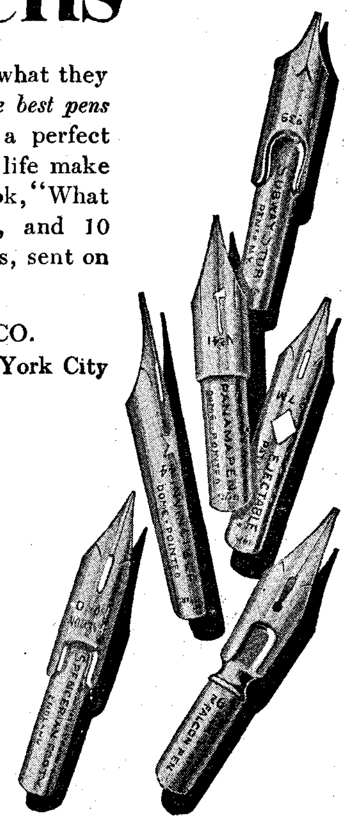
This could not be so if the car were not deserving in the sense of being both good and economical

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT







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Use it in the Morning

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For over 25 years **Allen's Foot-Ease** has been the **STANDARD REMEDY** for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Nothing gives such relief.

Over 1,500,000 lbs. of Powder for the Feet were used by the United States Army and Navy during the war.

Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller and shoes and stockings wear longer. Those who use Allen's Foot=Ease have solved their foot troubles.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

receptive Russian Government and taking very beautifully engraved bonds in exchange; and each six months Jacques Bonhomme received his interest.

"Even such shrewd investors as the English and Dutch had always looked upon Russia as an attractive field for their enterprise. And so the ruble enjoyed a solid reputation both at home and abroad, and drafts on Petrograd and Moscow and Odessa were bought and sold in all the money centers of the world without any question. Then came the revolution and the printing-presses of the Bolsheviki—those indefatigable presses which have kept working day and night, week in and week out, month after month, turning out paper ruble notes. . . . . . .

"Admittedly the Russian muzhik is not a monument of intelligence, but even his stupidity has its limits, and so the excessive productiveness of Lenine's printing-presses has only had the result of creating a deep suspicion of all paper money in the minds of the peasants and has caused them to hide their crops until such times as they can make sure of obtaining a more valuable *quid pro quo* in exchange for their produce. Meanwhile, the muzhik needs shoes, clothing, tools, farming implements, and since Russian industry is largely paralyzed under the present maladministration it is necessary for him to look farther afield for those articles.

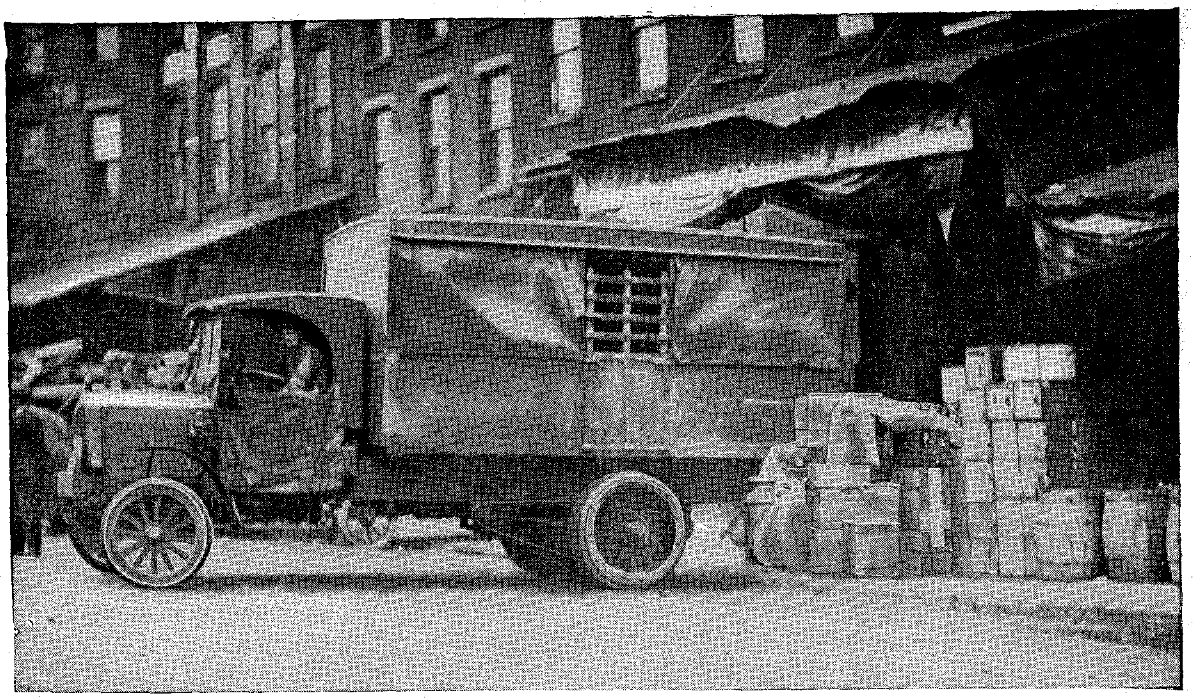
"The Germans, with characteristic shrewdness, have recognized the emergency and its possibilities of profit, and have hastened to supply the most urgent wants of their eastern neighbors, taking in exchange such agricultural products as the Russians are able to smuggle out of the country without interference from the prying Bolshevik commissioners. Thus has barter been reestablished in the heart of Europe in this twentieth century of ours, and at this writing the system is in full swing, not only in Poland and western Russia, but in all the other border countries such as Lettvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, the Ukraine, Finland, etc.

"Germany itself is experiencing something very much like Russia's monetary dilemma, for the Reichsmark has declined in value until foreign nations refuse to consider it as a serious business proposition. . . . Measured in terms of the American dollar, the British pound sterling, the French, Swiss, or Belgian franc, or the Dutch florin, the Reichsmark represents nowadays a pitiful shadow of its former self. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, however, Germany must live. She requires foreign raw materials to set her industries going and food to sustain her people. She must have American cotton and copper, Swedish and Spanish iron ores, rubber and tin and hides from Britain's colonies, wool from Argentina and Australia, tropical produce from Java, coffee from Brazil. . . . . . .

"German goods are pouring over the border into Holland and Denmark; her Baltic ports are full of Swedish and Norwegian shipping seeking German freight; Hamburg and Bremen are reviving under the touch of British trade; and for months past we have been reading of French and Belgian buyers visiting Berlin, Leipzig, Chemnitz, and Düsseldorf and making extensive purchases.

"The problem of the almost worthless Reichsmark is in process of being solved;



Feeding a great city with the aid of the Motor Truck. Though only nine years old, this Packard Truck has seen several generations of ordinary trucks go to the scrap heap. There are many Packards still doing today the same work they started to do nearly fourteen years ago

What Does the Scrap Heap Cost American Business

OFFICIAL survey shows that American business put $408,311,585 into motor trucks last year, and will spend another $568,650,000 during 1920.

How much of this vast expenditure represents *net growth* in trucking facilities?

How much is simply *replacement* of trucks bought only two or three years ago?

You can get out of a truck just what the builders put into it—and *no more.*

THE Packard people are primarily *transportation engineers.*

The basis of the Packard Truck is *unified engineering*—not merely a blue print and specifications of commercial parts; but Packard engineering design and Packard control of every Packard part.

Packard frames of *rolled* channel steel—not commercial pressed steel.

Packard live axles of special steel, *heat-treated* in furnaces designed by Packard. Tensile strength—220,000 pounds to the square inch.

Packard Engine both *strong* and *simple.* Four crank shaft bearings, as against the ordinary three.

One cam shaft only, and but *three* timing gears, in the Packard.

All valves *enclosed,* with automatic lubrication.

Packard clutch and universal joints *enclosed.* The clutch of dry multiple disc type, with *extra-large* clutch surfaces. No leather, and nothing exposed.

Packard *four-speed* transmission, with *even* ratios—as against only three speeds and uneven ratios.

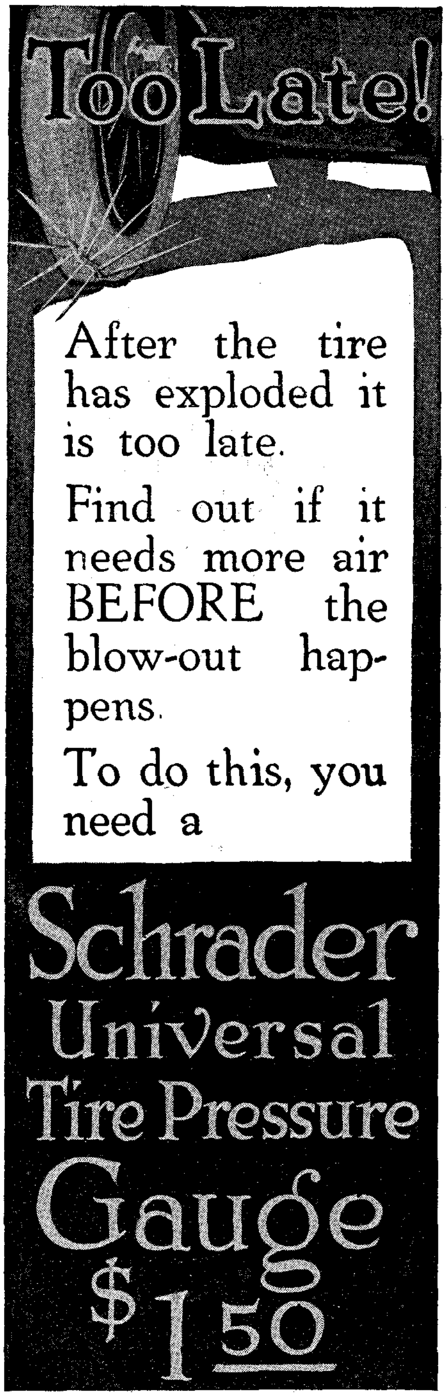
Packard gears *forged* and *heat-treated* by *unique* methods that give 10 to 20 per cent above average shock resisting ability, steady load value and long life.

THE Packard Truck has nothing in common with the truck "assembled" to meet an arbitrary price—nor with that built on the "exclusive" one-at-a-time idea.

It is built and sold on the business-like basis of *assured transportation returns* every day—an enduring *net gain* in your trucking facilities.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*


Too Late!

After the tire has exploded it is too late.

Find out if it needs more air BEFORE the blow-out happens.

To do this, you need a

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for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

A merchant recently remarked, "The shrewdest and most truly economical customers I have are buying U. S. N. Deck Paint, and once they use it, they never accept any other." An ideal finish for general home use.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland New York

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the other nations are taking payment in commodities and merchandise instead of in money, and, marvelous to relate, outworn and archaic as it seems, the system works.

"So thoroughly do the European merchants realize the possibilities of barter that the movement is being placed upon a solid, organized footing. Especially are the Dutch, proverbially keen traders, alive to its advantages. At this time there is a scheme afoot, sponsored by a large number of responsible bankers, merchants, and ship-owners, to establish in Holland a great merchandise clearing-house or mart to which German and Austrian, Polish, and Czecho-Slovakian manufacturers may take their wares and directly exchange them for the much-needed raw materials from foreign countries. The use of money would thereby be reduced to a minimum. In the absence of a common medium of exchange it will not be an easy matter to establish a suitable working basis for assessing the relative values of goods, and presumably a special unit of value will have to be invented for bookkeeping purposes so the necessary debit and credit entries may be made between nation and nation, for naturally mere 'dumb barter' is out of the question in modern Europe. The proposal is distinctly interesting and opens far-reaching possibilities."

American interests, we are assured, are watching these developments attentively. American cotton exporters are casting about for some means of selling to Germany in spite of the disappearance of the mark from international finance. Some such scheme as that fathered by Holland is being considered, and the outlines have already been discust. Under this arrangement an American syndicate would ship raw cotton to Germany to be made under American supervision into textile goods, which would then be shipped back to the United States. Mr. Lunge continues:

"Until the spectacular downfall of the mark and the coincident reopening of the German frontiers to foreign trade made it a matter of pressing urgency for European merchants to evolve a brand new system of financing, little enough had been heard of barter in modern times. Somehow the word seemed out of date; it seemed to carry us back to the days of Columbus and the early Spanish and Portuguese navigators, and we dimly recalled old woodcuts depicting scenes of white men in fifteenth-century attire and armor exchanging trinkets and knives for the nuggets and gold-dust of nude, marveling natives.

"However, the barter system, altho forced into the background by the thunderous onward sweep of modern commerce, has never entirely died out. The only places where it has persisted are the out-of-the-way holes and corners of the earth, precisely those localities into which that essentially civilized concept, money, has not yet penetrated or, if known, is not generally accepted as a circulating medium. . . . . .

"In the interior of Africa the barter trade has always persisted, altho the opening up of the dark continent of recent years has been the means of gradually acquainting many of the distant tribes with the existence, if not the actual u of money. . . . . .

"Elephant-tusks, once plentiful in t larger transactions between barbaro African tribes, have almost entirely va ished from circulation and will soon be memory of the past. Gold-dust and nu gets, however, still pass freely from ha to hand in the countries between Sen gambia and Lake Chad. . . . The varie of articles and commodities serving circulating medium in Africa is almost pa numbering. The Abyssinians use salt as common currency; with other races tribes the hoe, the knife, the hatchet, the 'trade gun' answers the same purpos

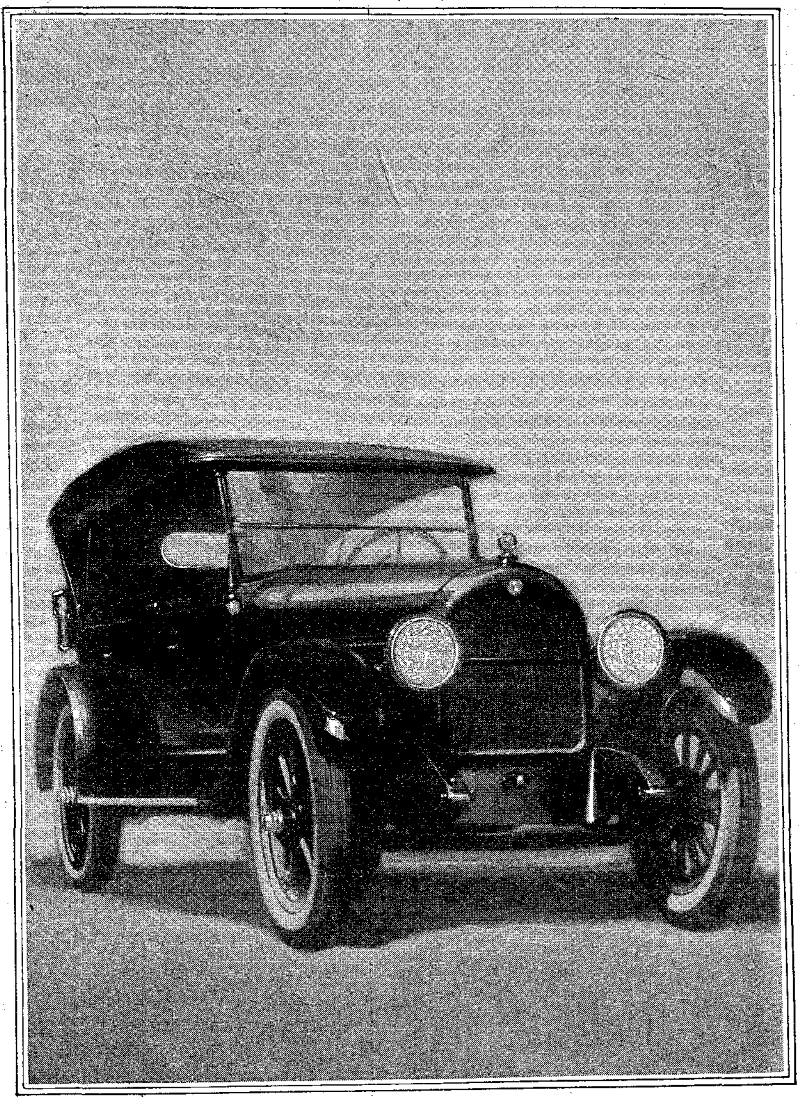
"Perhaps the most valuable individu item of international exchange is, or wa the slave. The traffic in human bein is as old as the race itself. . . . . .

"As a regular article of barter, howeve the slave was not used extensively exce among savage races ignorant of the use money, and even there it was only a que tion of time before a piece of tanned sk or a smooth chip of wood bearing a rude depicted image of a man or woman w substituted for the human being itse just as the Babylonians imprinted pi torial symbols on bricks and tablets clay and the Etruscans painted the pictu of an ox (*pecus*) upon slabs of wood bone. All these were rudimentary forn of money, based upon the principle interchangeability.

"Instead of marching files of slaves driving herds of cattle from town to tow or carrying them about in ships, it wa found very much simpler to invent son token which, finding common recognitio and acceptance, could pass from hand hand without difficulty, and in tha manner 'currency' was evolved. Later o it was found that metal disks were les perishable than wood or leather and le cumbersome than bricks of clay, beside lending themselves readily to conversion into ornaments. And so we find gold an silver and copper coins gradually replacin the earlier forms of money among the mor civilized peoples of the ancient world."

A NEW ALCOHOL TEST—Prohibition is responsible for an improved apparatus for determining the amount of alcohol in cereal beverages, we are told in a press bulletin issued by the American Chemical Society, New York. The device was shown on June 11, before the New York Section of the Society. The method depends upon an accurate determination of the boiling-point of liquids, and the appliance is known as an "ebullioscope." Complicated forms have been used for years, and the improved type has been developed largely for the use of brewers who must now produce malt drinks containing less than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. The makers of temperance drinks will also find it a safeguard in detecting fermentation. We read:

"Altho it is possible to prepare drinks made from grain with less than the statutory half per cent., the practise generally followed is to produce a beer containing from two to three per cent. of alcohol and then to remove the spirits by special processes. By this method, such beverages have been prepared containing only a trace of alcohol. There are certain malt tonics on the market which are labeled as



Salient

"That is salient which is strikingly manifest or which catches the attention at once."—Webster

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A SALIENT motor car—not because of one quality or feature but because of a combination of all factors essential to complete motor car satisfaction.

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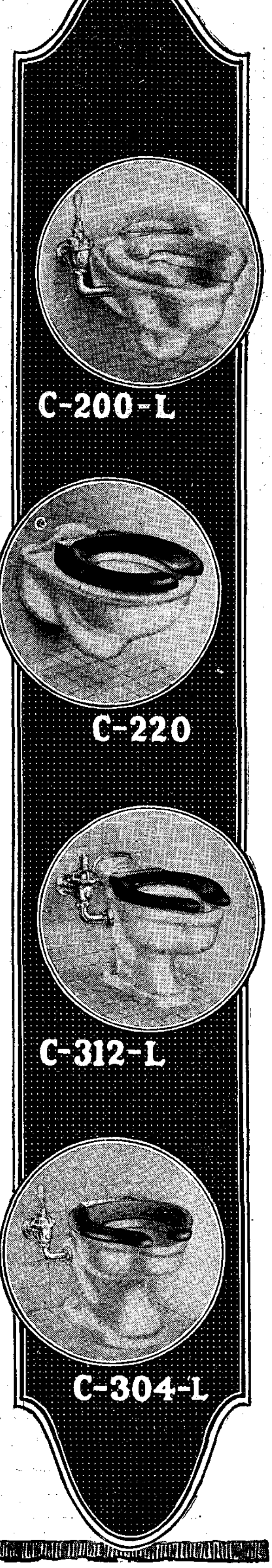
of Moline Plow Company, Freeport, Illinois



Sectional View of Watrous Duojet Closet

Safeguarding Industrial Health

AMERICAN Industry's productive ability depends on the physical fitness of its workers. Nothing contributes more to the health and contentment of laborers than sanitary plumbing facilities, the highest scientific development of which has been reached in

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Watrous Duojet Closets have no crevices, ledges or zigzag passages to clog or form objectionable fouling surfaces. Two powerful converging jets insure immediate, thorough flush with no delay in action, while the economy of water used is in itself a big factor in large installations.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

having only one-tenth of one per cent. the shade of Gambrinus.

"The excess of alcohol is usually driv off by running the beverage over a h surface in a thin stream or sheet. T same result may be obtained by heati the liquid, usually in a vacuum. T excess alcohol may be saved through process of distillation, altho most brewe waste it, for recovery is rather expensi

"As the margin necessary to keep with the law is a close one, the brewers ha found the improved ebulliosocope usef for making off-hand determinations of t alcoholic strength while their product still in the plant. The device is also used inspectors of the Revenue Bureau in th field work, as it is light and portable a the tests may be made in fifteen minut There are more elaborate methods of d termining the alcoholic strength of bev ages which are employed if disputes ari Taken all in all, the appliance is regard as a boon to every near-brewery and so drink bottling establishment."

FACTORY-MADE ROADS

SHIPS have been made in factories on large scale during the past few yea the outside work consisting merely of t assemblage of the "fabricated" par which can be done very rapidly. Evident the "fabrication" method can be appli in a great many different cases. *Th Engineering News-Record* (New York tells us that the experiment of buildin concrete roads in this way is to be trie in Wyoming. Concrete slabs are to b made in a factory and hauled to the plac where they are to be laid. This will b cheaper, we are told, than to haul th materials to the road and cast the concret in place. In this instance the haul is abou forty miles, and water would have had t be piped twenty miles to the site of th road. The slab factory will be locate where material and water are both clos at hand. The proposed road, we ar told, is thirty-four miles long and runs nort from Casper, Wyo., to the Salt Creek oil fields. The proposal by the State high way engineers to construct an experi mental stretch one mile long in this manne has been approved by the United State Bureau of Roads. We read:

> "As the work is now planned, the slab will be laid on a sand-cushion in tw sections, each nine feet wide. Each sla is to be nine feet long with the joints at small angle with the transverse. Th slabs are to be hauled to place by motor trucks and trailers, thus requiring minimum of labor on the job. . . . Smal slabs have been used with success in repa work in California for several years.
>
> "Undoubtedly one of the greatest task in the Wyoming work will be to obtain uniformly smooth subgrade so as to ge even joints, but with the present sub grading machines, which can trim to withi a fraction of an inch of a predetermine grade, there should be little difficult in making a smooth foundation. If th

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

slabs were laid on a sand cushion perhaps the double templet used in laying a monolithic brick pavement might spread a thin, even sand top similar to the dry cement top on which the brick are placed. A. N. Johnson, chief engineer, Portland Cement Association, suggests trimming out a small portion of the sand from the area under the central portion of the slab so as to insure bedding around the edges. Possibly cast-in-place or precast sills well bedded might be found advantageous, these being placed longitudinally or under the joints. Assumption in the calculations for bridgeing over hard spots or depressions would at once become definite if sills were used. Making the slabs reversible . . . might not be worth while in Wyoming, where temperature probably will be the greatest disintegrating factor.

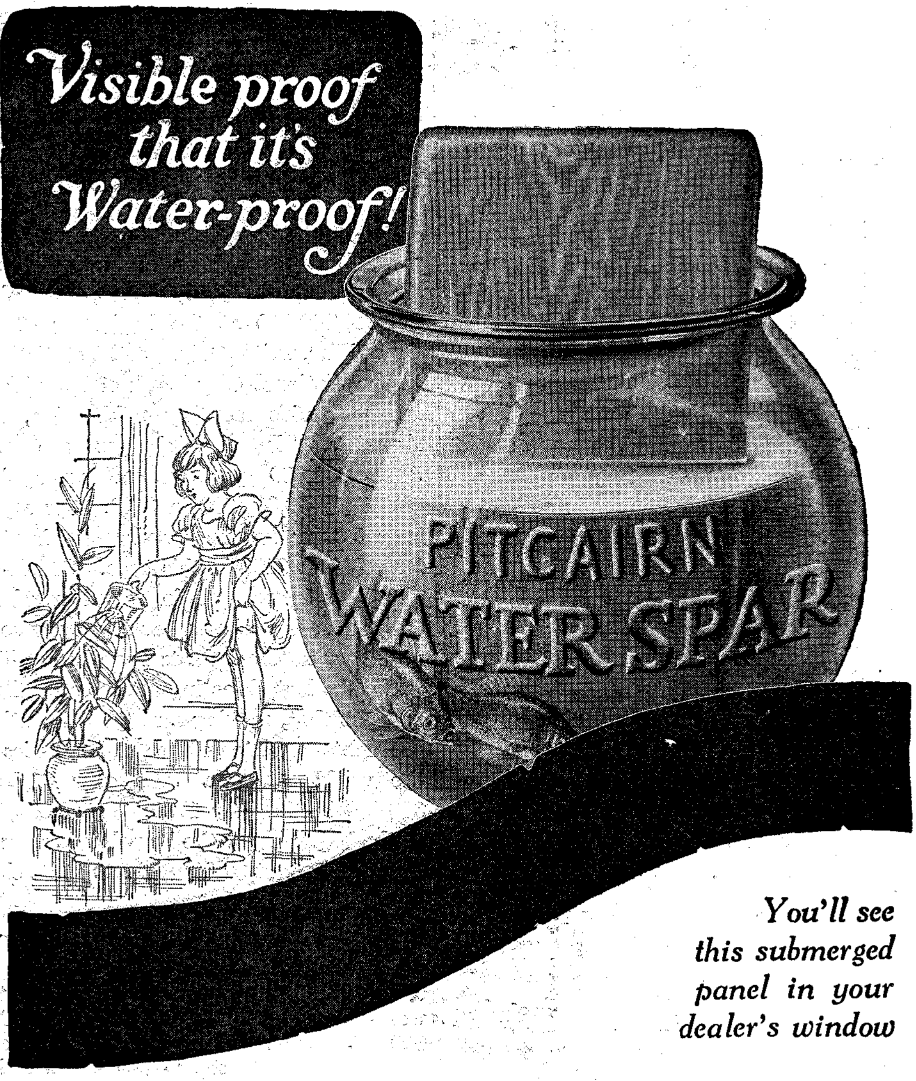
"The procedure of placing the slabs will require the development of special crews, but they need be no more skilled than are steel-bridge erectors. A locomotive-crane mounted on caterpillar tractors and operating from the road already laid would be practically all the new equipment required. However, for the Wyoming work a simple gantry crane is proposed. Motor-trucks with trailers carrying the slabs would run over the contemplated road at normal city speed, losing little time loading and unloading. The slab-factory would, of course, require no equipment not familiar to engineers who have been using for a decade concrete lumber, blocks, and precast floor-slabs for railroad bridges.

"While the present monolithic method will always be standard for the major portion of road work, there will continually arise special cases, of which the Wyoming case is an example, where another method may work out to advantage. First cost is not always the criterion. Time which a heavily traveled road not easily detoured can be kept out of service may justify much extra expense. Should the precast-slab method be attempted in the Middle West the factory probably would be located adjacent to a stone-crushing plant or gravel-pit so that the rail and truck transportation would handle finished product only. The method would eliminate much of the unskilled labor which sometimes is all that can be had in out-of-town localities where transient housing is difficult to obtain. Night-and-day, rain-or-shine, winter-or-summer operations could be carried on almost continuously by the precast method. Valleys in the progress chart would come from something else than summer showers."

Cause and Effect.—WIFE—"It's great to be a man. One dress suit lasts for years and years, while a woman must have a new dress for every party."

HUB—"Yes, that's why one dress suit lasts a man for years and years."—*Answers* (*London*).

Some Complication.—BOSTON, July 8.—A complication of 1920 census-returns covering what is generally known as Greater Boston shows that the population of Boston and its suburbs has now reached almost exactly $1,500,000.—*Rochester* (*New York*) *Paper*.



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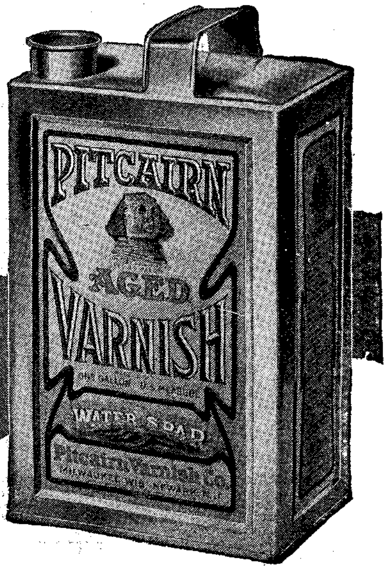

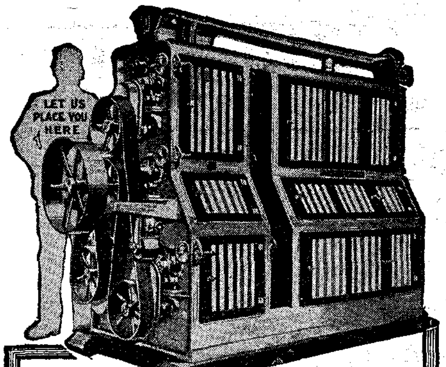
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and have a dignified, permanent business that will earn you steady profits the entire year.

Grind your home-grown wheat, supply your community with flour and feed. You save the freight on the wheat going out, and the flour and feed coming in.

Besides earning the regular milling profits you get the extra profit of making "A BETTER BARREL OF FLOUR CHEAPER" on the famous "MIDGET MARVEL." The new process, self-contained, one-man, roller flour mill that is revolutionizing the milling industry. It requires less than half the power and labor of the usual roller mill and makes a creamy white, better flavored flour that retains the health building vitamines and the natural sweet flavor of the wheat.

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We furnish the sacks with your name printed on them. OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT examines samples of your flour every thirty days and keeps your products up to our high "Flavo" standard. We start you in business with our "Confidential Selling Plans" and teach you the business of milling and selling flour. You can start in this most delightfully profitable business, with our 15 barrels per day mill with as little as $3,500 capital. Other sizes up to 100 barrels.

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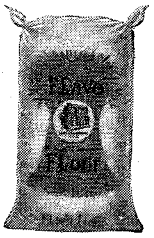

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INVESTMENTS ◆ AND ◆ FINANCE

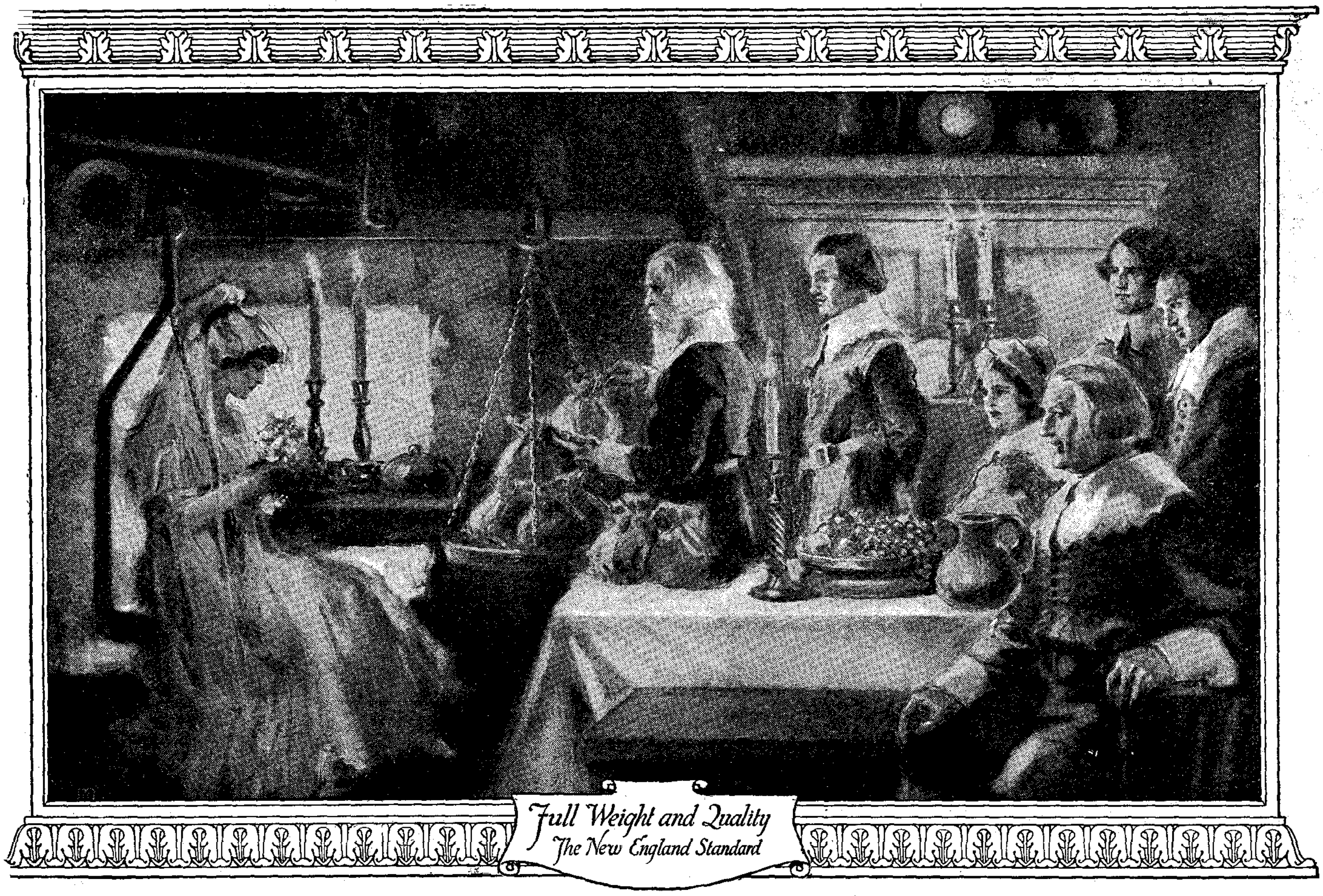
HOW WAR AND PEACE HAVE MULTIPLIED THE WORLD'S DEBTS

THE national debts of the world now approximate $265,000,000,000 against $44,000,000,000 at the beginning of the Great War, writes O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank of New York, in the bank's monthly publication, *The Americas*. Interest charges are now $9,000,000,000 per annum as against about $1,750,000,000 in 1913. Per capita indebtedness has increased approximately from $27 to $150 in this time. Of course, all these figures are in round numbers. This authority takes a backward glance to note how national debts have been piling up in the last three hundred years. It is thought that, making a rough calculation, the debts of all countries and colonies of the world were "a little over $1,000,000,000 in the year 1700; $2,500,000,000 at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars in 1793, and about $7,000,000,000 at its close in 1816." After that—

> In the thirty-eight years of comparative peace which followed the Napoleonic wars the advance was comparatively slow, the world total standing at about $8,500,000,000 at the beginning of the Crimean War in 1854. In the twenty years which included the Crimean, the American Civil, and the Franco-Prussian wars, the period 1854 to 1874, world national debts increased 150 per cent., advancing from $8,500,000,000 in 1854 to $22,000,000,000 in 1874. Then came a forty-year period, which included not only the Spanish-American, the British-Boer, the Balkan, and the Russo-Japanese wars, but also large expenditures for the creation and maintenance of big standing armies and great navies, as well as the construction of railways and telegraphs, many of them by national governments or through aid granted by them, and in that forty-year period, 1874 to 1914, national debts again doubled, standing at the beginning of the great European War at approximately $44,000,000,000. Then came the great European War, with its enormous armies aggregating 30,000,000 men; its transportation of men, munitions, and food-supplies across great oceans; its use of new devices for destruction on land and sea, in the air, and beneath the oceans, and the additions to national debts made thereby advanced by leaps and bounds, at a rate hitherto unheard of in any of the earlier wars, which sink into insignificance when compared with the magnitude in this one in which a dozen nations participated, and in the six years from its beginning in 1914 to the present time world-indebtedness grew from $44,000,000,000 to approximately $265,000,000,000, an actual increase in six years of over $200,000,000,000, an average annual increase of $35,000,000,000, as against an average of a little more than $1,000,000,000 per annum in earlier years.

This appalling increase in national indebtedness during the late war was due in part to the war's magnitude and costliness and in part to the inflated value of the enormous amount of paper currency which was issued. The face value of securities issued is also much greater than the actual sums received owing to the low value of the currency received for them and also to the fact that so many issues were floated at a discount. In fact, says Mr. Austin, "the sums which the European governments received for their funded debts created during the war was about $5,500,000,000 below the face value of the securities issued." This writer goes on to discuss national debts, past and present:

> The creation of national debts, which began with the Republic of Venice in 1171, was then declared justifiable in time of war upon the grounds that future generations should bear a part of the expense incurred in defense of the common country, and, from that time down to the present, the bulk of national debts has been accumulated by wars or in preparation for war. The additions to national debts in the period of the Napoleonic War was over $200,000,000 per annum, dropping to an average of less than $50,000,000 in the thirty-eight years from their close to the Crimean War, averaging about $650,000,000 per annum in the twenty years, 1854–74, which included the Crimean, the American Civil, and the Franco-Prussian wars. In the twenty-seven years between the close of the Franco-Prussian War to the great European War, a period which included the Spanish-American, the British-Boer, the Balkan, and the Russo-Japanese wars, and also the creation of great war organizations on land and sea and the construction of railway- and telegraph-lines, in part by government or governmental aid, the additions to national debts averaged about $600,000,000 per annum, tho in a few instances they exceeded $1,000,000,000 per annum, but sink into insignificance when compared with the annual average of $35,000,000,000 per annum in the six years since the beginning of the European War.
>
> The chief increase occurs in the debts of the dozen countries and colonies participating in the war, tho in practically every country for which figures are available the 1919–20 figures show larger totals than those at the beginning of the war-period, which advanced the costs of everything and increased expenditures, necessitating loans of at least a temporary character. This is illustrated by the fact that the aggregate debts of the European countries as a whole grew from $32,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war to $184,000,000,000 at the date of the armistice, and $223,000,000,000 at the latest available date; those of North America, which included the United States and Canada among the participants in the war, grew from $2,150,000,000 at the beginning of the war to $27,800,000,000 at the date of the armistice, and $26,946,000,000 at the present time, while those of South America, Asia, Africa, and



WHEN John Hull, the mint master of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, gave his daughter her weight in pine tree shillings as a dowry, he knew that every coin was full weight—and of exact fineness.

These silver pine tree shillings—the first coins minted in any of the colonies—well typify the painstaking care and sterling honesty of Puritan New England. And today this same quality is evident in New England manufactures—in a thousand and one products made better in New England than elsewhere, and at less cost.

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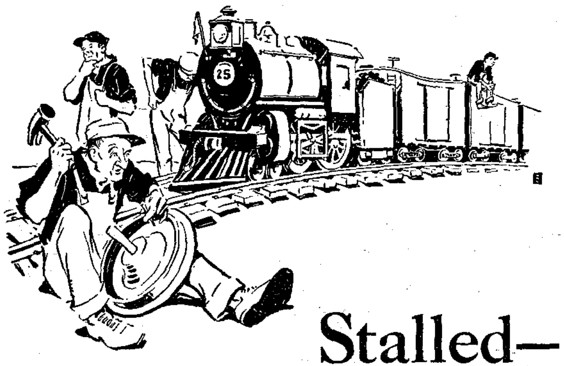

Stalled—
and it's *you* who wait.

There is a man in our town who ordered a furnace put in last winter. He got it just in time—for the fourth of July.

His wife wasn't so lucky. She sent for a baby carriage, but while waiting for it, the baby has learned to walk.

"Oh! it's tied up in a freight jam somewhere," is the reason why nowadays we can't get what we want when we need it.

Indeed, the shortage of cars and up-to-date equipment, brought about by the war, has impaired the country's transportation facilities at just the time when our need for increased production and distribution is greatest.

Remember that we are lords over time and space only so long as the telephone and telegraph continue to bring us news and the railroad to bring us goods quickly, from far and near.

But now that we see these great public servants hindered in the performance of their tasks, isn't it time we helped to set things right?

The railroads cannot buy more cars because with the rising costs of operating, they can't even pay a reasonable dividend to those who have already loaned them their money.

How then can the railroads attract new investors, without whose capital the needed terminals, tracks and cars cannot be bought?

Higher rates alone will do it, because they will make the railroad business solvent—a safe investment for you and your neighbor, or your bank or insurance company that loans your money and thus makes you an investor.

As we value the service which railroads render, let us help to create a sound public opinion that will endorse reasonable increases in rates. And for our own part, let us willingly pay the few cents more that represent our share towards insuring adequate service for the future.

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No. 20 *To help keep travel safe and communication quick, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf clear across the Canadian border 46 Western Electric branch houses are busy distributing electrical equipment.*

INVESTMENTS AND FINAN(

Continued

Oceania combined grew from less
eight and one-half billion dollars in
to twelve and three-quarter billions in

Of the $220,000,000,000 added to
national indebtedness since the begir
of the European War, approxim
$200,000,000,000, or more than nine-te
was created by the seven great coun
participating in the war, Great Br
France, Italy, the United States, Ru
Germany, and Austria-Hungary. C
Britain increased her debt from app
mately three and one-half billion dolla
1913 to thirty-eight billions at the pr
time; France, from six and one-third bi
dollars to forty-six billions; Italy,
about three billion dollars to fifteen bill
the United States, from one billio
twenty-five billion dollars; Russia,
four and one-half billion dollars in 191
twenty-five billions at the date of the ad
of the Bolsheviki in 1917; Germany,
a little over one billion dollars in 191
forty-eight billions, and Austria-Hung
from three and one-third billion dolla
1913 to twenty-seven billions (tho
much of this latest figure will be cha
respectively against the political ent
formed from the former Austro-Hunga
Empire can not now be determin
Belgium's debt, which was a little less t
$1,000,000,000 prior to the war, is
about $4,000,000,000; Canada and A
tralia increased their indebtedness ab
one and one-half billion dollars ea
Japan apparently "paid her way" fr
current funds and taxation, since her d
at the present time exceeds that of 19
by less than $100,000,000, a mere trifle
compared with that of the other acti
participants of the war. Poland h
developed a debt (measured by her pap
currency, which has an extremely sma
gold backing) of about one and one-hal
billion dollars, face value, since her estab
lishment as an independent governmen
with power to create national debts. Tl
increase in the debt of Turkey, which ca
only be approximated, was apparentl
about one and one-half billion dollar
aside from loans by Germany and Austri
Hungary.

In the five great countries which emerge
from active participation in the war withou
any material change in area or populatio
it is practicable to approximate the increa
in indebtedness and also in the per capi
indebtedness of their respective population
Great Britain's debt, which, according t
the Statistical Abstract of the Unite
States, was about $78 per capita in 191
is now apparently $850 per capita; Franc
$160 in 1913 and $1,150 at the presen
time; Italy, $83 per capita in 1913 an
about $365 at the present time; German
from $18 per capita (exclusive of the debt
of the German states) in 1913 to abou
$800 per capita of her reduced popula
tion at the present time, and the Unite
States, from $11 per capita in 1913 t
$225 per capita in 1920. Italy's per capit
indebtedness now stands about four time
as much as at the beginning of the wa
that of France, seven times as much; tha
of Great Britain, eleven times as much
that of the United States, twenty time
as much, and that of Germany, forty-fou
times as much per capita as at the begin
ning of the war.

Most of these enormous debts accumu
lated during the war are "internal"—tha
is, they are owed to the people of th

ESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

tive governments which created
bts. In prewar times borrowing
tions frequently extended to the
of other countries, but as the coun-
hose people were in position to loan
on governmental securities were in
every case participants in the re-
var, the opportunity for borrowing
d" practically terminated in the
years of the war, and, as a conse-
, the governments were compelled
w practically all of their borrowings
heir own people, tho Russia did in
ening years of the war borrow con-
le sums from other countries,
lly Great Britain and France, whose
already held large amounts of
n prewar securities. It has been
ted that Russian securities amount-
about three and one-half billion
are now held in France and about
nd three-quarter billion dollars in
Britain; just how much of these are
prewar variety can not be accurately
ined, tho, of course, all of those
ed in this discussion are pre-Bol-
. While Great Britain loaned about
,000,000 to certain of her colonies
r allies, and the United States, as is
own, loaned $10,000,000,000 to her
in Europe, the bulk of the $210,-
0,000 of money added to the national
of the world since the beginning of
r has been drawn from the people
respective governments making the
-from the owners of large fortunes,
tive capitalists, the investors, those
d in the industries and commerce,
lso, in a much larger degree than
from the masses, including even
of extremely limited incomes, who
frequently "skimped" to help their
y in the great struggle which
ed to their loyalty and pride of
ality.

European loans of this war, like
f those created on former occasions,
ot, as already stated, supplied to the
vers, the governments, the full
t of capital which they have prom-
return to those who made the loans.
arge proportion of the loans of the
ies participating in the war, the
ties issued were, as already stated,
t less than their face value or par, the
f exceptions to this rule being the
ted States, Australia, and Canada,
n the last-mentioned only one or two
s were issued at slightly less than their
value. In Great Britain two loans
e issued at 95 per cent. of their face
e, one at approximately 85. In
nce nearly all of the securities issued
e at considerably less than par, ranging
n 96 down to about 70 per cent. of their
value; in Russia, the rate of most of
loans issued down to April, 1917, was
bout 95; Italy, from 97 down to 87;
many, in nearly all the loans, 98 per cent.
he face value; in Austria and in Hun-
, in which the loans were made by the
ective governments and not jointly,
rates ranged from 97 down to about
, and to the extent thus indicated the
opean governments are now paying
rest on sums materially larger than
which they realized from the sale
their securities, and must, when the
ds are redeemed, pay the full face
ue as against the reduced amount
ch they accepted for their securities
en they were respectively issued.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Mr. Austin points out that the debts of the new nations can not be stated yet, inasmuch as definite figures are lacking. He goes on to present a number of interesting tables showing how the world's debts have been increasing:

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD—1713 to 1920*
(As nearly as can be stated)

Period		*Amount*
1713	Peace of Utrecht	$1,500,000,000
1793	Prior to Napoleonic Wars	2,500,000,000
1816	Following Napoleonic Wars	7,000,000,000
1848	Beginning of Crimean War	8,400,000,000
1861	Beginning of U. S. Civil War	13,400,000,000
1873	Close of Franco-Prussian War	22,400,000,000
1897	Prior to Spanish-American, Boer, Russo-Japanese, and Balkan Wars	30,200,000,000
1914	European War	44,100,000,000
1915	European War	56,900,000,000
1916	European War	120,485,000,000
1917	European War	199,100,000,000
1918	European War	225,300,000,000
1919	European War	248,000,000,000
1920	European War	255,000,000,000

* Stated at par or face value of outstanding obligations.

AGGREGATE FUNDED DEBT ISSUES, 1914 TO 1
CHIEF PARTICIPANTS IN THE WAR

	Average Issue Price	*Par Value*	*Amount Receive Subsc*
United States	100.00	$21,472,000,000	$21,472
Australia	100.00	1,029,000,000	1,029
New Zealand	100.00	187,000,000	187
*India	100.00	331,000,000	331
Canada	99.39	1,982,000,000	1,970
Great Britain	96.45	26,428,000,000	25,489
France	75.74	12,598,000,000	9,542
Italy	90.01	3,026,000,000	2,724
†Russia	91.94	6,175,000,000	5,677
Germany	97.84	23,329,000,000	22,826
Austria	93.70	8,306,000,000	7,790
Hungary	96.08	3,776,000,000	3,628

* Down to March, 1918. † Down to April, 1917.

PER CAPITA DEBTS OF PRINCIPAL COUN
1913 AND 1920

	1913
United States	$11
Great Britain	78
France	160
Italy	83
Germany	18
Russia	27
Austria	63
Hungary	70
Australia	18
Canada	70

* Exclusive of debts of German States. † 1917. ‡ 191

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD IN 1913, 1918, AND 1919-1920
(As nearly as can be stated)

	Year	Prewar	Year	Armistice	Year	Latest Avai
Argentina	1913	$732,398,000	1918	$866,380,000	1918	$866,380,0
Australia	1913	80,753,000	1918	975,738,000	1919	1,583,00
Australian States	1913	1,348,624,000	1916	1,741,301,000	1917	1,813,00
Austria (a)	1913	2,152,490,000	1918	16,475,000,000	1919	17,668,00
Belgium	1914	825,269,000	1918	3,500,000,000	1920	4,000,00
Bolivia	1913	19,369,000	1918	23,307,000	1919	26,50
Brazil	1912	663,667,000	1917	1,073,826,000	1918	1,118,54
British West Africa	1913	55,200,000	1917	67,100,000	1918	63,00
British West Indies	1913	29,100,000	1917	30,200,000	1918	32,80
Bulgaria	1912	135,300,000	1918	800,000,000	1919	2,158,00
Canada	1913	544,391,000	1918	1,300,000,000	1920	1,935,94
Ceylon	1913	30,011,000	1918	27,100,000	1919	27,10
Chile	1913	207,704,000	1918	228,377,000	1918	228,37
China	1913	969,189,000	1916	1,066,649,000	1920	1,534,57
Chosen	1913	21,837,000	1918	46,652,000	1918	46,65
Colombia	1913	24,234,000	1918	22,856,000	1918	22,85
Costa Rica	1913	16,488,000	1917	20,254,000	1917	20,25
Cuba	1914	67,620,000	1916	65,923,000	1918	63,28
Denmark	1913	95,579,000	1918	161,700,000	1918	161,70
Dominican Republic	1914	13,218,000	1918	13,686,000	1919	13,35
Dutch East Indies	....	....	1916	91,871,000	1916	91,87
Ecuador	1913	19,780,000	1918	25,756,000	1918	25,75
Egypt	1913	459,153,000	1918	455,338,000	1918	455,33
Finland	1913	33,706,000	1916	34,618,000	1916	34,61
France	1913	6,346,129,000	1918	30,000,000,000	1920	46,025,00
French Colonies	1912	210,667,000	1913	476,711,000	1918	579,71
Germany	1913	1,194,052,000	1918	40,000,000,000	1920	48,552,00
German States	1913	3,854,795,000	1917	4,341,611,000	1920	4,500,00
German Colonies	1913	32,410,000	1913	32,410,000	1913	32,41
Greece	1913	206,640,000	1917	259,725,000	1919	469,36
Guatemala	1913	17,577,000	1917	16,230,000	1917	16,23
Haiti	1912	42,863,000	1914	30,373,000	1917	24,98
Honduras	1913	121,261,000	1918	130,758,000	1919	131,77
Hungary (b)	1913	1,731,350,000	1918	8,513,848,000	1920	9,412,00
India, British	1912	1,475,272,000	1917	1,546,237,000	1917	1,546,23
Italy	1913	2,921,153,000	1918	12,000,000,000	1920	18,102,00
Japan	1913	1,241,997,000	1918	1,244,375,000	1920	1,300,00
Mexico	1912	226,404,000	1918	377,333,000	1919	500,00
Netherlands	1914	461,649,000	1917	762,527,000	1919	981,34
New Zealand	1913	438,271,000	1918	734,000,000	1919	856,87
Newfoundland	1913	27,450,000	1918	34,870,000	1919	35,00
Nicaragua	1913	9,189,000	1917	18,596,000	1917	18,59
Norway	1913	97,215,000	1918	197,409,000	1920	250,000,
Panama	1912	5,100	1916	7,172,000	1919	7,101,00
Paraguay	1913	12,751,000	1918	13,515,000	1918	13,515,00
Peru	1913	34,268,000	1916	34,015,000	1916	34,015,0
Philippines	1913	12,000,000	1917	20,301,000	1919	20,470,0
Poland	....	....	....	....	1919	1,356,600,00
Portugal	1913	947,603,000	1918	1,289,646,000	1918	1,289,646,00
Roumania	1913	316,693,000	1915	355,194,000	1918	1,022,000,00
Russia	1914	4,537,861,000	1917	25,000,000,000	1917	25,000,000,00
Salvador	1913	9,970,000	1918	11,098,000	1918	11,098,00
Serbia	1913	126,232,000	1913	126,232,000	1913	126,232,00
Siam	1913	27,799,000	1918	32,935,000	1919	32,616,00
Spain	1914	1,814,270,000	1917	1,964,206,000	1919	1,985,774,00
Straits Settlements	1913	33,627,000	1917	37,100,000	1919	57,424,00
Sweden	1913	161,390,000	1917	249,298,000	1920	336,420,00
Switzerland	1912	23,614,000	1918	205,439,000	1918	205,439,0
Turkey	1913	675,654,000	1917	1,459,000,000	1918	2,000,000,00
Union South Africa	1913	573,415,000	1918	780,766,000	1918	780,766,00
United Kingdom	1913	3,485,818,000	1918	36,391,000,000	1920	39,314,000,00
United States	1913	1,028,564,000	1918	17,005,431,000	1920	24,974,936,00
Uruguay	1913	137,827,000	1918	164,308,000	1918	164,308,00
Venezuela	1913	35,051,000	1918	28,983,000	1918	28,983,00
Total		$43,200,931,000		$214,975,373,000		$265,305,022,0

RECAPITULATION BY MAJOR GROUPS

	1913	1918	1919-20
Europe	$32,144,462,000	$184,086,453,000	$224,950,145,000
North America	2,159,395,000	19,031,724,000	27,793,386,000
South America	1,887,049,000	2,481,323,000	2,529,236,000
Asia	3,811,732,000	4,113,220,000	4,656,945,000
Africa	1,087,768,000	1,303,204,000	1,299,214,000
Oceania	1,867,648,000	3,451,039,000	4,252,875,000

(a) Includes 69 per cent. of the Austro-Hungarian debt. (b) Includes 31 per cent. of the Austro-Hungarian debt.

Armour and Company's Experience with Automatic Stokers

IF there is one concern in the whole industrial world whose experience with automatic stokers can be called authoritative, it is certainly Armour and Company. Not only are the boiler plants of the famous packers far larger than the average industrial plant, but the great range in their location necessitates an unusually wide range of fuels.

The Engineering Dept. is centralized, and conversant at all times with the performance of every one of the numerous stoker installations.

In Kansas City, Kansas, Armour and Company are now building, at a cost of over $1,000,000.00, a power plant that will be one of the most modern in the Middle West. The plans were prepared in the office of Armour and Company's Superintendent of Motive Power, Mr. A. McKenzie.

Aside from being designed to secure the very highest fuel economy, this model power plant has many special features of interest, such as specially rolled H beams, a self-supporting 210 ft. tile chimney carried on the building structure, and an excellently-designed breeching, free from abrupt turns. Ashes will be disposed of by direct discharge from ashpits to standard gondola cars. The basement floor of the plant is on the grade level, and has a head clearance of 15 ft.

Last but not least, it is quite a tribute, in view of Armour and Company's broad experience with automatic stokers, that the 583 H. P. boilers of this new power plant are to be equipped with Laclede-Christy Stokers.

Doesn't Armour and Company's selection of coal-burning equipment suggest that Laclede-Christy Stokers are worthy of *your* most serious consideration?

D104

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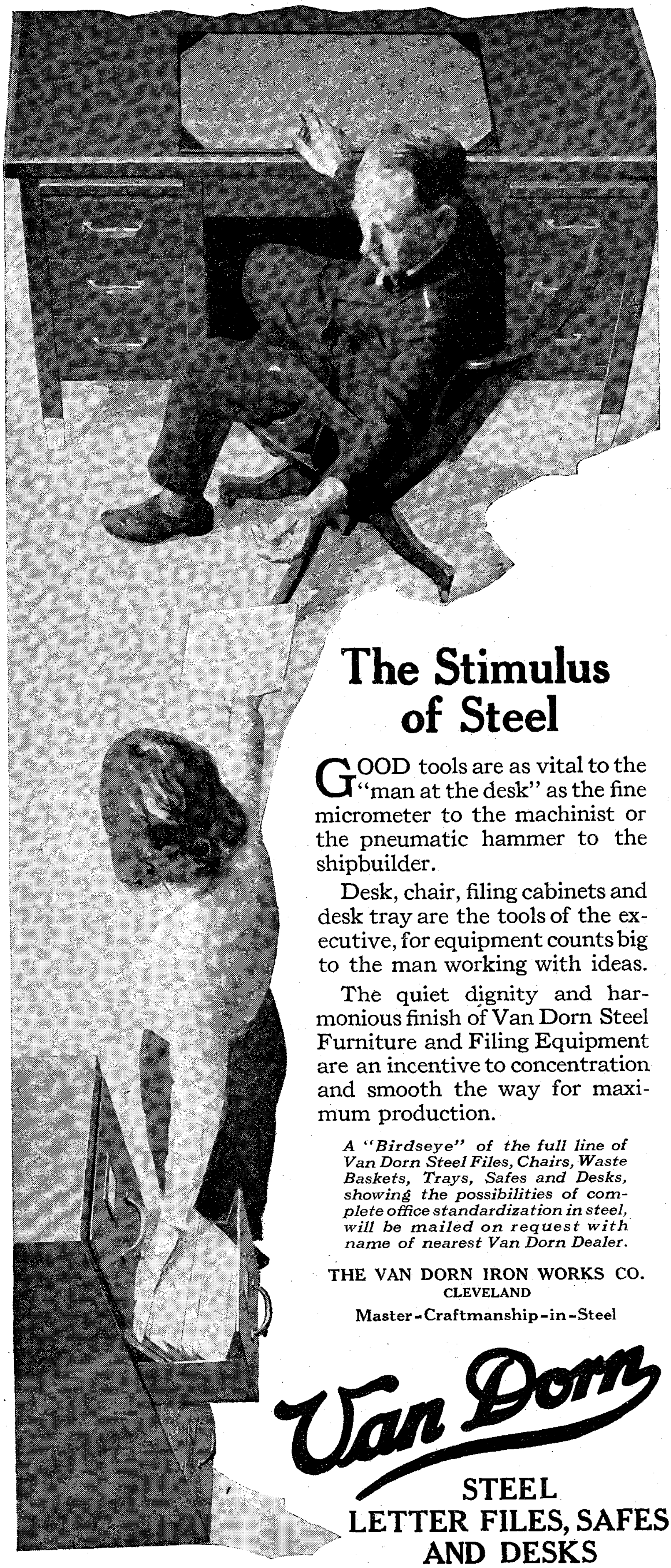

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

IS GERMANY BOLSHEVIZING HER MONETARY SYSTEM?

GERMANY "is spending too much time at her printing-presses," says a newspaper correspondent, and, adds *The Annalist* (New York), she "has deliberately gone the way of the Soviets, so far as her currency system is concerned." In May the government printing works turned out 4,250,000,000 marks of uncovered paper currency, and since the beginning of June, according to the same cable, the staff of the works has been increased. "If the dispatch had been of 10,000 words length it could hardly have told more." Incidentally, in this extra time at the printing-presses, Germany, it is concluded, is tending to defeat the purpose of the Allies, and it is foreseen that, unless there is a change, and a speedy one, there may be real trouble in collecting the German indemnity and in restoring the economic balance of Europe. The Allies could have recourse to force to collect, but there is question as to whether they would resort to heroic measures. The whole matter is regarded in a serious light, for, if the output of paper money is to be increased, "there is a sorry outlook indeed for mark-exchange, which only a short time ago appeared to be on the mend." The record of the State Bank of Germany, we are told, is a bad one. In July, 1914, the Reichsbank had outstanding 1,890,893,000 marks of paper currency and held as cover against it 1,722,758,000 marks gold. A table showing the relative amounts of outstanding paper currency and gold holdings on specific and important dates gives graphic illustration of the way the program has gone since then. This is the table:

	Notes	Gold
July 25, 1914........	1,890,893,000	1,722,758,000
Nov. 15, 1918	17,454,320,000	2,550,240,000
Jan. 7, 1920.........	35,632,983,000	1,088,917,000
May 31, 1920........	50,016,900,000	1,091,678,000

The writer in *The Annalist* continues:

The German war-finance plan was to pay for the war out of borrowings and paper currency until its "successful conclusion," and then transfer the burden to the crusht enemy. Said Helfferich, the financial genius of German militarism: "Those who provoked the war, and not we, deserve to drag through the centuries to come the leaden weight" of the war-cost. Germany lost the war and the "leaden weight" is attached to her. A continued plan for emitting paper without cover has not helped Germany, and will not help her. Further, it may do unusual damage to her enemies.

Meanwhile, however, there have been developments in the German exchange situation which have appeared strange The mark fell steadily, practically withou interruption in its downward course, from the time Germany went into the war unti the early spring of this year. When trade relations were resumed with Germany abou a year ago the mark was quoted in th neighborhood of 6 cents. It got a littl

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

higher at one time, but then started downward. It was worth about 2 cents when the current year opened, and fell to slightly under 1 cent in the first week of February. Then it started up, and for no particular reason sold at about 3 cents, according to unofficial quotation, in the last week of May. But it reacted downward again, and now is being dealt in at about 2½ cents the mark.

That slight improvement, of only 2 actual cents, was a recovery of 200 per cent. And that caused no end of trouble in Germany, as is shown in a letter addrest by S. J. Bieber, of the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, to a banker in New York. In this letter Herr Bieber says, in part:

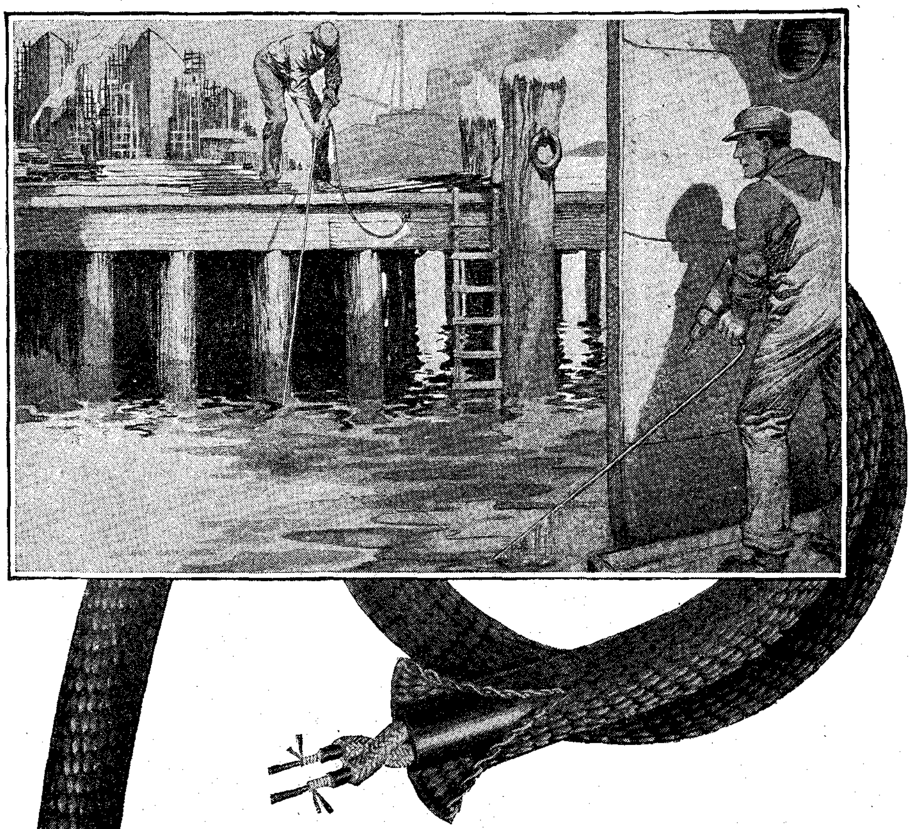
"You will have been surprized at the tremendous advance of the German mark (the advance from 1 cent to 3 cents), and yet the reason for this is very simple. During the last nine months the general public in Germany became so pessimistic that everybody considered the value of the mark as nil and tried every way to get rid of it. The inner political events also were of a nature to create anxiety among the people. The 'flight from the mark,' as mentioned before, took on various forms. Since the control of exchange had been lifted everybody bought exchange and also gold, silver, and, last but not least, merchandise. Everything appeared better than the mark, which was considered as merely so much paper. Very interesting, however, was the fact that foreigners seemed to have a better opinion of the mark than had Germany.

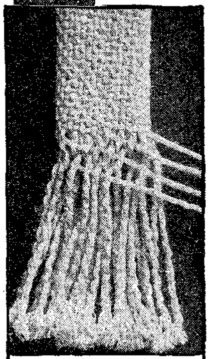
"With the advance of the foreign exchange-rates goods in the interior got dearer daily, even hourly. The fear to possess marks made merchants reluctant to sell their goods, so that by and by, without particular notice, considerable amounts of merchandise accumulated. This movement reached its height about the middle of February."

It is noted here that the mark, as quoted in the New York foreign exchange market, touched its low for all time, at a shade less than one cent for the mark, nominally worth 23.8 cents, early in February, and remained at about that level until the beginning of March. Returning to the *Annalist's* quotation from and comment on Herr Bieber's letter:

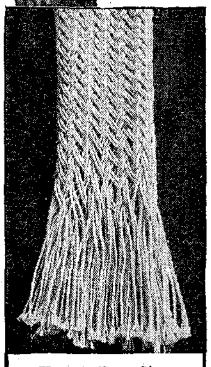
"About that time [the middle of February] events happened that produced a change, which was interrupted only temporarily by the 'Kapputsch' [the Kapp revolution]. First it was rumored that the Entente would put Germany in a position which would enable her to pay the reparation debt, and besides, under the influence of the book issued by Keynes ('The Economic Consequences of the Peace'), the tendency made itself felt, particularly in England, that there might be a revision of the Peace Treaty.

"The foreign countries began to buy marks and the exchanges started to advance. At the same time it happened—what everybody could have seen long before—that the purchasing power of the public had ceased, for the majority were unable longer to pay the exorbitant prices demanded for goods. The continued advance of the mark kept adding to the number of persons who were unable to buy,





This is Duracord. Thick, heavy strands, woven *like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Picture shows outside covering only with impregnating compound removed.*



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled. Compare it with the illustration of Duracord above.

Five Weeks of Salt Water!

Down at a big Baltimore shipyard a piece of portable electric cord became wedged in a piling under the salt water. It could not be pulled out but they kept on using the tool with the cord submerged.

The cord was Duracord. And after five weeks of salt water it was still going strong!

DURACORD
TRADE-MARK

has a thick, heavy covering *woven* like a piece of fire hose, that withstands oil, gasoline and hard usage just as it shed salt water. It increases efficiency and keeps down costs. It will add to the value of any electrical tool, machine or hand lamp equipped with it.

Duracord can be furnished in all sizes of portable electric cord and also in the larger sizes of single and duplex cable. Ask your electrical jobber about Duracord or let us send you samples of Duracord and ordinary cord for you to test and compare yourself.

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Makers of Duraduct
Flexible Non-Metallic Conduit
and tubular woven fabrics of all kinds

How Improper Feeding Ruins Your Health

Here is a subject of vital importance to YOU—to every man and woman who would be really, vigorously healthy—for there is no one so well or so strong as to be able to ignore it. You can not do your best work, you can not put that "pep" and "punch" into your efforts that they must have to accomplish your ambitions if you are out of sorts, physically below par, a prey to insidious attacks from within.

Have You a Crippled Colon?

This is conceded by modern medical research to be the source of more disease and of more suffering than any other disabled organ. Indeed, it will ultimately manufacture enough infective material to put the other organs—heart, kidneys, liver, stomach, etc.—out of business as well. Do you know that by neglect of the simple hygiene of the colon

You Are Poisoning Yourself

slowly but effectually from day to day? Are you aware that the artificial conditions of modern life, concentrated foodstuffs, false modesty, ignorance, and lack of attention to bodily needs have made colon troubles almost a universal condition among civilized men and women? These troubles have made autointoxication or intestinal toxemia the most widespread of all maladies. A large percentage of our people suffer from this and many of them do not know it, but are treating or drugging themselves for some totally different ailment. If you would avoid the numberless evils attendant upon improper feeding, read

THE ITINERARY OF A BREAKFAST

By J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.
Medical Director of the Famous Battle Creek Sanitarium

This well-known food expert gives you straight from the shoulder advice on the proper disposal of food residues, tells you frankly how to manage your bodily functions so as to keep strong and healthy, informs you how to eat and what to eat for your best good, and offers you easily followed counsel that will save you many hours of headaches, lassitude, sick "spells," and other similar ills that reduce your efficiency, cut down your earning-power, and darken your life. In this great book you are taught

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Its pages are replete with unusual information which will save you many doctors' and druggists' bills and are packed with useful facts on such topics as:

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Normal Bodily Functions
The "House-broken" Colon
The Danger of Laxatives
How to Change the Intestinal Flora
How Animals Live in the Wild
Injurious Conventionalities
The Food Value of Nuts
Interesting Experiments in Feeding Carnivores
X-Ray Studies of the Digestive Processes
How to Cure Constipation
Putrefactive Organisms
How to Lubricate the System
Protective Bacteria
Causes of Old Age
The Fruit Regimen
The Milk Regimen
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

made every one anxious, and finally resulted in what amounted to a 'strike of the consumers.' This strike still exists."

The result of all this, Herr Bieber goes on to point out, was a decided curtailment of imports, which, in its most advanced form, amounted virtually to a cessation of imports and a corresponding stoppage of the demand for exchange by importers. The closing of what the writer calls "the ill-fated *Loch* (or hole) in the west" also played its part. The "hole in the west" was the occupied territory, through which vast quantities of goods were pouring into Germany, frequently, it is claimed, without regard for German customs regulations. This was closed some time ago.

The consequence of the first break in foreign exchanges, or, to put it the other way, the first sign of improvement in marks, shook the confidence of the German speculators who had been "bearing" marks and "bulling" foreign currencies, and brought on the market considerable amounts of foreign exchange. These sales were at first only moderate, but they increased in volume both rapidly and steadily until the market in the chief German cities was deluged. On the date of the letter this had not ended, but since then there appears to have been a let-up, for the German mark is now pointing downward again. There is a significant note in the latter, which forecasts the end of the advance in mark value. Herr Bieber says: "This advance in marks must cease, as our printing-press still works overtime, and nobody can say what the intrinsic value of the mark is." The cable dispatch referred to in the beginning of this article, which is dated some two weeks later than the date of the letter, substantiates this.

But Germany is not done with this latest upheaval. Because of the rapid and unexpected appreciation in the mark there was an extraordinary fall in the prices of all forms of merchandise. Some failures already have been announced, and it is considered probable that more will follow. Goods in Germany, having taken on the corresponding value of foreign exchanges, for the reason that they had to be valued in something and nobody was willing to value them in marks, reacted with the foreign exchanges. It was the perfect manifestation of the effects of depreciated home currency. The situation had become so bad that the goods market felt instantly the changes in exchange.

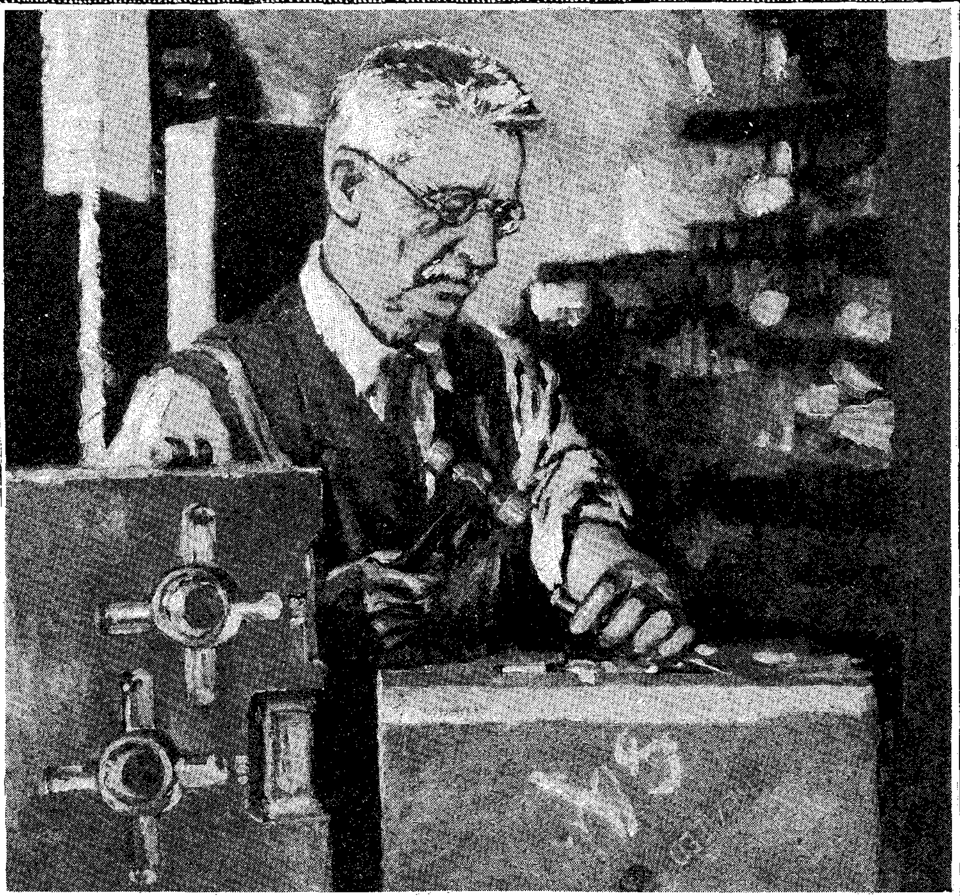
Other countries in Europe have experienced this commercial upheaval because of suddenly and artificially appreciated exchange. The sudden improvement between April 12 and May 26, when the French rate recovered from 17.75 francs to the dollar to 12.26, caused, we are told, what almost amounted to a panic in France. There were those in France who loudly lamented the improvement in their own credit. They charged the United States with having played them a trick because they "had played their own exchanges, either directly or indirectly, for the fall." In recent weeks France has made some attempt to call in a part of her currency notes, and Italy has done the same, but to a greater degree. But unless the political atmosphere changes for the better very soon, thinks *The Annalist*, there remains the chance that paper money volumes will again expand. When France entered Frankfort the Bank of France currency notes increased. When Germany experienced the Kapp outbreak there was an unusual jump in the amount of outstanding money. It seems that a combination of political and military movements "almost invariably means more paper money." And—

> In this respect, it is interesting to recall that paper money always has been in strong relation to military movements. The first paper currency used was to finance a garrison. In 1483 the Count de Tendilla, in command of the Spanish forces at Alhama, in Granada, ran out of coin and resorted to slips of paper to pay his troops. He issued what amounted to the first "legal-tender" proclamation, compelling the natives to accept his slips of paper from his soldiers at their face value. It is recorded that the Count later redeemed his paper slips in metallic money. In this country the first time paper money was used was in 1690, when the Colony of Massachusetts issued paper to pay a body of its soldiers just returned from an expedition into Canada. And so it goes. Paper money and soldiers are almost synonymous terms. Possibly if the Europeans got rid of some of their soldiers they would also get rid of some of their paper money.

NO METALLIC CURRENCY IN TURKEY

IN addition to internal dissension over the Peace Treaty, Turkey is suffering the usual European financial disarrangement. All her metallic currency is gone, and the country is flooded with paper. The British Commercial Secretary resident in Constantinople writes, according to the New York *Journal of Cmmerce*, that even before Turkey's entry into the war the alarmed public hastened to draw out their deposits from the banks and to change their notes of the Imperial Ottoman Bank into gold. This bank, in order to ward off complete disaster, would change not more than one or two hundred Turkish lire for any one person per day. The other banks found themselves no less embarrassed, and the Wiener Bankverein—which had to support the shock of a "run" and was caught with an insufficient capital on hand—had to pay the greater part of the deposits by checks on Vienna at a uniform rate of twenty-two kroner to the Turkish pound. A moratorium was decreed on August 3, 1914, and this was followed by another law providing for the compulsory acceptance of paper money, and so the Ottoman Bank was freed from its liabilities to pay gold. From this moment also credit facilities accorded by the banks were withdrawn. There was a distinct fall in all prices on the Bourse, which led to its close and the prohibition of all operations. The British Commercial Secretary reviews the situation further:

> Before the war the currency of the country consisted of gold, silver, nickel, and a small quantity of Imperial Ottoman bank-notes. The total circulation of the



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

empire was estimated at fifty-seven and one-half millions. Since the outbreak of war the mint has coined gold and silver to the value of twenty millions and Imperial Bank notes have risen to three and one-half millions.

All the metallic currency has disappeared concurrently with the issue of the new paper currency to the amount of 167,526,278 Turkish pounds, which is three times the amount of the currency before the war. There have been since the outbreak of the war seven issues of paper currency. The first issue was for 6,519,139 Turkish pounds, and Germany and Austria-Hungary deposited gold in Berlin and Vienna in the name of the Ottoman Public Debt as cover for these notes. The notes of these issues were to be redeemed in gold six months after the signature of peace; the other six issues are covered by a deposit of the equivalent value in German treasury bonds.

The notes are redeemable in gold at a prescribed date over a period of thirteen years, and when Germany has redeemed the notes in gold the advances made by Germany will be consolidated into a long-term interest-bearing debt. That, at any rate, was the contracted arrangement; whether it will be carried out remains to be seen.

The only important banking transactions which took place during the war were those furnished by the Central Powers. These transactions were undertaken in Turkey by the Deutsche Bank, Deutsche Orient Bank, and Wiener Bankverein.

The embassy treasuries and different military missions and other institutions belonging to the Central Powers were the sources of business for the above-mentioned banks. Using the advantages which they possest, they disobeyed legal prohibitions and undertook all kinds of forbidden banking transactions, viz., sending away large quantities of gold by means of officers in their confidence and bringing in, by the army-post, foreign money, documents, etc., which were much sought after here.

This activity of the German and Austrian banks exercised a very unfavorable influence on the financial and economical situation of the country because it favored in the highest degree the speculator and the monopolist.

The average rate of exchange for the Turkish gold pound in comparison with paper money rose from 131 piasters in 1916 to 352 piasters in 1917 and to 452 piasters in 1918.

This gradual rise was caused principally by the incessant demand from the provinces of Syria and Mesopotamia, where paper money suffered a much more rapid depreciation than in Constantinople.

In addition, the peasants of the interior would not consent to sell their agricultural produce except for gold, or at the proportional current rate for the paper lira. All the gold in Constantinople, and also that which was brought in secretly from Germany and Austria, went down through Anatolia, chiefly to Syria and the Arab provinces. In the accompanying speculation the Turkish gold pound fetched up to five hundred and six hundred paper piasters.

Silver money also rose, the medjidie at one time being changed at ninety-two paper piasters.

CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

uly 21.—The Russian Soviet Government issues a statement announcing that it has refused the British demand for an immediate armistice with Poland. The announcement says the Soviet will make peace if Poland initiates proceedings, and suggests further that Russia will concede Poland a new eastern frontier east of that proposed by the Allies.

A report from Warsaw says the Bolsheviki have launched a general offensive from the Roumanian border to the Pripet marshes, and that the heaviest fighting ever experienced on the southern front is now under way. It is also said that a furious battle is raging in the region of Rovno, where a "Red" cavalry patrol broke through the Polish line.

uly 22.—The Allies decide to take measures preparatory to giving military aid to Poland if that should prove necessary, says a Paris report. French and British missions will leave immediately for Warsaw with full authority to offer the Poles whatever aid is needed.

uly 23.—A London report says the Polish Government has appealed to Moscow for an immediate armistice. A new coalition cabinet has been formed in Poland under the premiership of Mr. Witos. The new cabinet is said to have the support of the Socialist party.

uly 24.—The Soviet Government of Russia notifies Poland that the Soviet army command has been ordered to begin immediately negotiations for an armistice, says a wireless dispatch from Moscow. It is further reported that the Soviet army is falling back on the command of the Soviet commander.

uly 25.—The Russian Soviet Government notifies Great Britain that it will meet the leading Allies for a peace conference in London, but demands the surrender of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in the south. The note also informs Great Britain of Russia's willingness to agree to an armistice with Poland.

The German Government proclaims an ordinance prohibiting the exportation and transit of arms, munitions, explosives, or other war-materials to Poland or Russia.

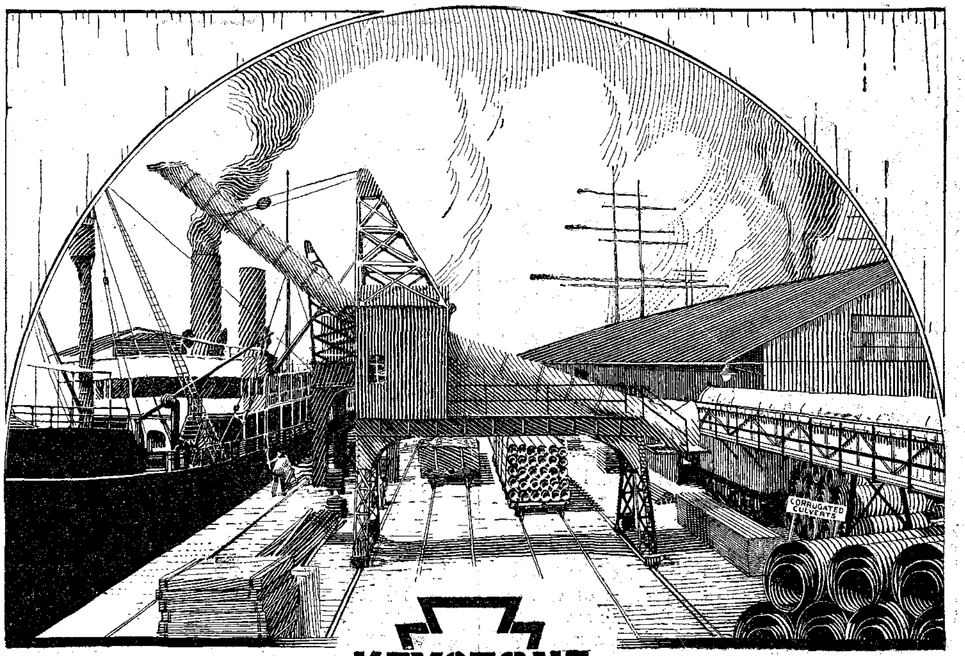
uly 27.—Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand at their conference at Boulogne decided to stand by the original plan for a peace conference with the Russian Soviet, where the latter will be required to discuss peace with the Poles in the presence of the Allies.

FOREIGN

uly 21.—Fifty-one countries are represented at the second International Communist Congress which opened at Petrograd July 19, says a wireless message from Moscow. Among the delegates are four from the United States.

The cabinet of Premier Vesnitch of Serbia has resigned, says a report from Belgrade, as a result of the Chamber's refusal to vote confidence in the Minister.

uly 22.—Experts conducting experiments in long-distance wireless telephoning at St. John's, Newfoundland, announce that they have heard messages from



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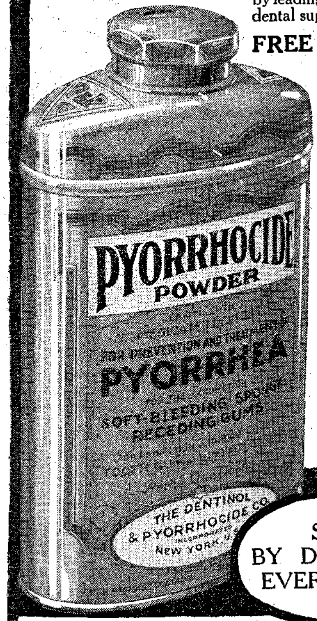
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

the Chelmsford Station, near London, more than two thousand miles away. They were able to identify several words but failed to pick up any connective sentence.

The Post-office in the heart of the Catholic quarter of Belfast is wrecked by a mob, and troops are forced to fire pointblank at the rioters, causing several casualties. Three factions are clashing, the Unionists, the Sinn-Feiners, and the military and police, and the city is said to be in a turmoil unparalleled elsewhere in Ireland.

July 23.—A steady downpour of rain in Belfast dampens the ardor of the rioters who have terrorized the city two days and nights, and with the ingress of new forces of the military the authorities now hope they will be able to control the situation.

The Congress of the Third Internationale at Moscow issues an appeal to Syria, Turkey, and Arabia to rise against Great Britain, France, and America, to "throw off the yoke which the Allies are trying to impose."

The Crown Council of Turkey, consisting of fifty-five members, approves the signing of the Peace Treaty with the Allied Powers, says a report from Constantinople.

July 25.—It is officially announced in Peking that the long-contemplated withholding of the Boxer indemnity to Russia will become effective in the near future. It is said the Customs Inspector has been instructed to deposit the money monthly in the Bank of China for future disposal.

July 26.—The Turkish Nationalist Congress in session at Angora adopts a resolution denouncing the peace terms accepted by the Constantinople Government and declaring the Nationalists will oppose the terms militarily to the bitter end.

Adrianople falls to the Greeks, says an official statement from Athens.

July 27.—The Greeks capture Col. Jafar Tayar, Turkish Nationalist commander at Adrianople, when the city falls, and as a result Nationalist resistance in Thrace is reported to be virtually ended.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

July 21.—William Jennings Bryan is nominated for President by acclamation by the Prohibition party in national convention at Lincoln, Neb.

July 22.—The Prohibition National Convention in session at Lincoln nominates Aaron S. Watkins, of Germantown, Ohio, for President after learning from William J. Bryan that he would not accept the nomination.

Senator Warren G. Harding formally accepts the Republican nomination for the Presidency, at his home in Marion, Ohio. In his speech of acceptance Senator Harding emphasizes party rule and promises, among other things, peace by declaration in case he is elected.

The National Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in session at Washington, decide they will not indorse either the Republican or the Democratic candidate for President, but will let the records and present attitudes of the candidates on the question of prohibition speak for themselves.

July 27.—Governor Calvin Coolidge, R publican nominee for Vice-Presider is formally notified of his nominati at his home in Northampton, Mas and in a brief speech of acceptan tells of his party's desire to elimina "a reactionary tendency to substitu private will for public will."

DOMESTIC

July 21.—*Resolute*, the defender of tl *America's* cup, wins the third yac race of the series against Sir Thom Lipton's *Shamrock IV*.

July 22.—William K. Vanderbilt, Ame ican financier and sportsman, dies Paris at the age of seventy.

Fifteen of the sixteen recognized railro unions accept under protest the Unit States Railway Labor Board's decisi granting wage increases aggregati $600,000,000. The one exception w the Brotherhood of Railway Tele raphers, which referred the award its membership, together with a stri proposition.

The Association of Railway Executiv suggests to the Interstate Commer Commission an increase of twenty p cent. in passenger-fares and an avera increase of 9.13 per cent. in freigh rates to meet the $600,000,000 awa of the Railroad Labor Board.

July 23.—The cup defender, *Resolu* wins the fourth race with the challe ger, *Shamrock*, for the *America's* cu The series now stands two to two.

According to figures published by t Bureau of Labor Statistics of t United States Department of Labo family expenses in the United Stat have increased nine per cent. betwe January 1 and June of this year.

July 24.—Four sharp earthquake shoc take place at Redding, California, a near-by towns.

July 25.—The Federal Government clos its business at the end of the fisc year, June 30, with a surplus $291,221,547.07, according to an a nouncement by Secretary of the Tre sury Houston. This sum represen the excess of ordinary receipts ov ordinary disbursements.

July 26.—The larger or Class 1 railroa of the country report to the Intersta Commerce Commission a deficit $25,881,485 in railroad-operating come for the month of April.

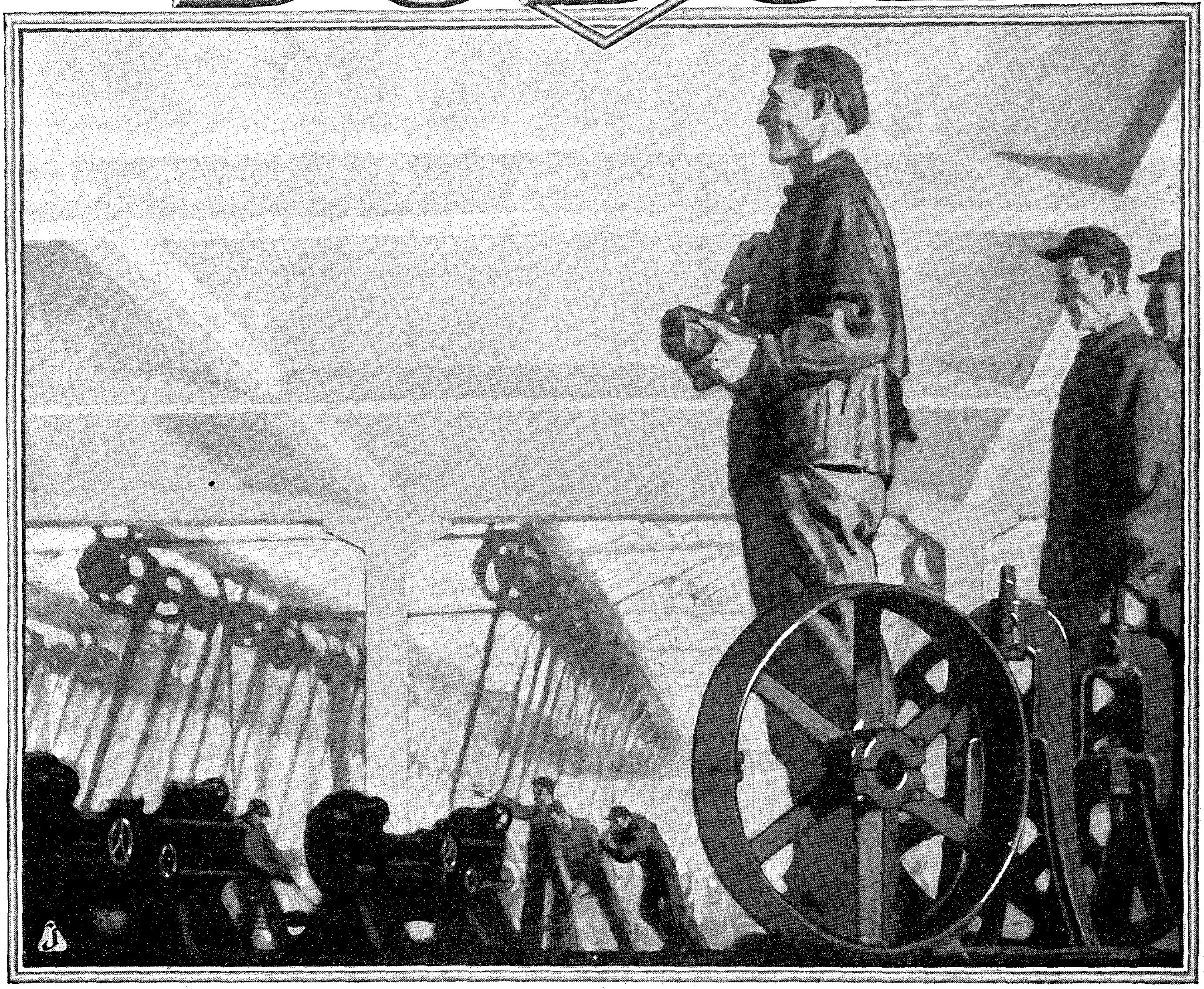
July 27.—Attorney-General Palmer a points a committee to fix a fair marg of profit for bituminous coal-produce and dealers. The committee includ representatives of the public, the ra roads, consumers, coal-producers, a coal wholesalers.

New York-San Francisco air-mail servi will be inaugurated the first week September, according to an announc ment at Washington by Assista Postmaster-General Praeger.

The Interstate Commerce Commissi issues a priority order requiring t railroads running into the bitumino coal-fields of Virginia, West Virgini Maryland, and Central Pennsylvan to ship 1,250,000 tons monthly to tid water points for shipment to Ne England to relieve the coal situati there.

The New York Yacht Club's *Resol* wins her third straight victory in t fifth and final race of the series agai Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock IV* and the *America's* cup remains in t possession of Americans.

DODGE



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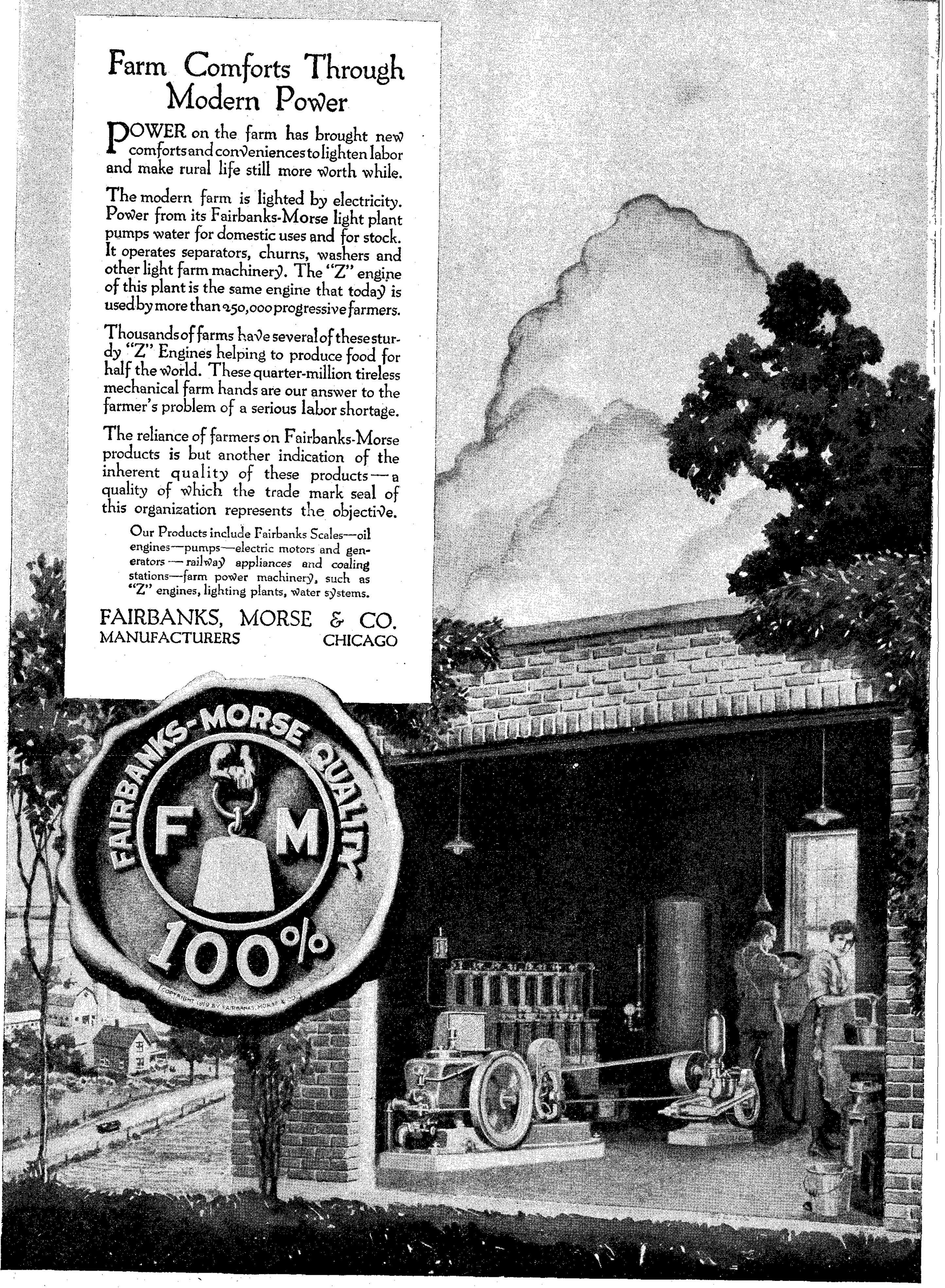
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SPICE ◆ OF ◆ LIFE

Resourceful.—"The stock you sold me is full of water."

"Well," said the agent, "have a blotter."—*Judge.*

Cleanly.—"Did the captain do anything to clean up the precinct?"

"Some say he got sixty thousand in a month."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Reckoning.—It is hard to convince the defeated candidate that it is better to have run and lost than never to have run at all, after he has balanced his bankbook.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Luxury Up to Date.—Wealthy Parent (to his daughter's suitor)—"I ask you, are you in a position to keep my daughter in the luxury she is used to? Bacon, butter, eggs, et cetera?"—*Fairplay* (*Vancouver, B. C.*).

A Sure Sign.—"Do you believe in woman's influence in politics?"

"Do I? I can't go to the ward-meeting to-day, because I've got orders to stay home and take up the carpets."—*Baltimore American.*

Cleaned Out.—"Hi there, sir!" shouted a Florida landlord to a departing guest who was rushing for the train, "you've dropt your pocketbook."

"All right," shouted back the guest without stopping. "I've no further use for it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Try, Try Again.—"Lottarox was telling me that he has been trying for six months without success to get a passage to see the battle-fields of France."

"Evidently the wind has changed. He spent two years trying not to see them, with success."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Squelching Retort.—Mrs. Smythe de Willoughby—"Was the grocer's boy impudent again this morning, Clara, when you telephoned the order?"

Clara—"'E was, mum! But I didn't 'arf give 'im wot for. I sez, 'Who d'yer blinkin' well think you're a-talkin' to? I'm Mrs. Smythe der Willoughby!'"—*Punch* (*London*).

Improving the Phone Service.—Very appropriately the latest telephone directories have attached to them a card advertising an automobile "rent service," "anywhere within the city limits for $1." One is reminded of the rule for getting a telephone message "across" which was published in New York: "For local calls, take a taxi; for long-distance calls, take a train."—*Dallas Journal.*

Honest Milkman.—"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the judge.

"Your Honor, I plead not guilty."

"But the testimony shows that it is 25 per cent. water."

"Then it must be high-grade milk," returned the plaintiff. "If your Honor will look up the word 'milk' in your dictionary you will find that it contains from 80 to 90 per cent. water. I should have sold it for cream!"—*Success Magazine.*

A Desperate Criminal.—Warden—"Your wife's here to see ye."

Prisoner (desperately)—"Tell 'er I'm out!"—*Fairplay* (*Vancouver, B. C.*).

Modern European Pastime.—Asked how he had spent a holiday abroad a disconsolate young man is said to have replied, "Getting a passport!"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

The Sad Reason.—Old Lady (to mendicant)—"But—my good man, your story has such a hollow ring."

"Yes, missis—that's the natural result of speaking with an empty stummick."—*London Mail.*

Why He Was Ravin'.—"What did Poe's Raven mean by saying 'Nevermore'?"

"I don't know, but I know what he would mean if he were sitting on a bust now and realized he could never again go on one."—*Baltimore American.*

Mislaid.—It has come to our ears that a bricklayer who has been resting for the last six months suddenly decided last week to return to work, but unfortunately could not remember where he had left it.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

What Made the Noise.—Wifey—"I heard a noise when you came in last night."

Hubby—"Perhaps it was the night falling."

Wifey (coldly)—"No, it wasn't, it was the day breaking."—*Blighty* (*London*).

Lost Opportunity.—The ex-Kaiser has been cutting out his own clothes, and is said to show remarkable skill as a tailor. If he had only devoted his talent to making himself a strait-jacket a few years ago, there might have been no war.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

The Greatest Need.—"What this country needs is more production."

"What the country needs," replied Farmer Corntossel, with a slight trace of irritation, "is less talk about what it needs an' more enthusiasm about deliverin' the goods."—*Washington Star.*

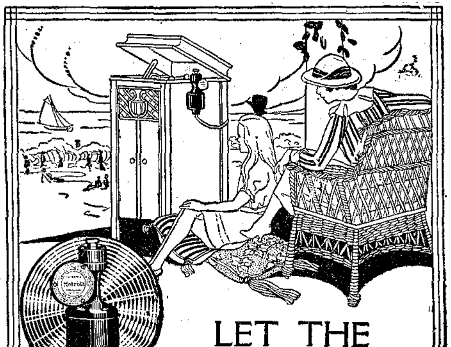
More Data Needed.—Head of Firm—"How long do you want to be away on your wedding-trip?"

Hinks (timidly)—"Well, sir—er—what would you say?"

Head of Firm—"How do I know? I haven't seen the bride."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

His Place in the Parade.—"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, "what band-wagon are you going to ride on?"

"Mehitable," was the reply, "I know how I am goin' to vote, but I won't be flourishin' on any band-wagon. I am not sufficiently prominent to have a seat and be examined by the admirin' populace. I'm only one of the fellers that are supposed to be proud and happy if they are invited to climb down every now and then and crank up the car."—*Washington Star.*



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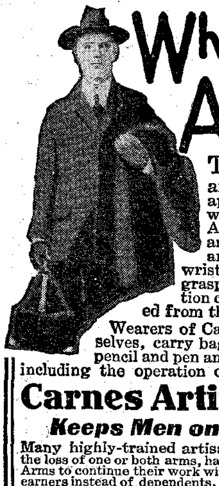

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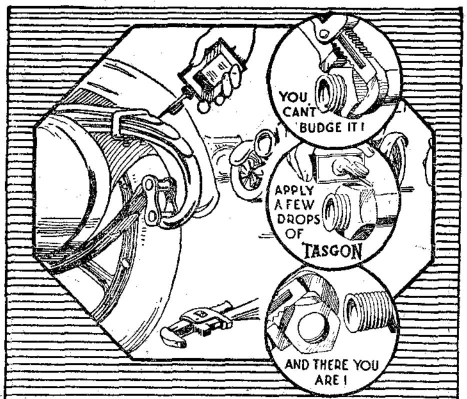
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(90) What Next ?

THE ◆ LEXICOGRAPHER'S ◆ EASY ◆ CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. G. L.," Landrum, S. C.—"Where did the phrase 'Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed' originate, and have I quoted the same correctly?"

The quotation to which you refer reads—"Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed," and is from Morton's "Cure for the Heartache," act i, scene 2 (1811).

"F. J. O.," Baraboo, Wis.—"Please give me the correct wording for the fourth line of the second verse of Kipling's 'Recessional.' My copy says '*A* humble and a contrite heart,' but I have been told that '*An* humble and a contrite heart' is correct. Which is right?"

The LEXICOGRAPHER believes the words of the fourth line of Mr. Kipling's poem are correctly cited, "*An* humble and contrite heart," as the words are so printed in most editions of this writer's works. This poem was written in Great Britain by Mr. Kipling, who is of British birth, and in England "*an* humble" is a common form, because the English do not aspirate the "h" in this word. That being the case, the article before it becomes "an" instead of "a" in accordance with the rule requiring a consonant to precede a vowel sound. But, while this is the practise among many persons, the late Sir James A. H. Murray, in his "New English Dictionary," indicates that the "h" should be sounded. Therefore, it is possible that this pronunciation will ultimately prevail.

"E. E. W.," Hampton, Va.—"Please tell me what is known as 'Mother Shipton's Prophecy.'"

The "New International Encyclopedia" gives the following: "*Shipton, Mother.* A reputed English prophetess, probably fictitious, of the time of Henry VIII. She is first heard of in 1641, when 'The Prophecie of Mother Shipton,' an anonymous tract, was published in London. Chap-books and pamphlets purporting to be collections of her prophecies appeared frequently. In 1862, one Charles Hindley reprinted what purported to be a life of Mother Shipton, originally published by Richard Heady (London, 1684). He inserted some doggerel verses of his own and wound up with the declaration that the world would come to an end in 1881. Hindley in 1873 acknowledged that the verses were a hoax. Consult W. H. Harrison, 'Mother Shipton Investigated' (London, 1881)."

"M. E. B.,' Olympia, Wash.—"Kindly give me the preferred form in a business letter addrest to a young lady—'My dear Miss ——' or merely 'Dear Madam.'"

The correct forms to use in a letter addressed to an unmarried lady are—"Madam"; "Dear Madam"; "My dear Madam"; "Dear Miss Smith," and "My dear Miss Smith," depending upon the degree of intimacy existing between the writer and the person addressed.

"L. B. F.," Wellford, S. C.—"Are the words *aggravate* and *irritate* interchangeable? Is the word *aggravate* used correctly in the sentence, 'Do not *aggravate* that child'?"

A fever or a misfortune may be *aggravated*, but not a person. The person is, perhaps, *exasperated* or *provoked*. To *aggravate*, from the Latin *aggravo*, "to make heavy," is to intensify, and applies only to conditions of fact; *provoke*, which calls forth anger, and *exasperate*, which heightens (or roughens) anger already provoked, allude to mental states. A patient may be so *irritated* that his condition is *aggravated*. Here to *aggravate* is to make worse; to *irritate* is to annoy, provoke.

"A. M. B.," Adams, Mass.—The word *fidelity* is correctly pronounced *fi-del'i-ti—i's* as in *habit*, *e* as in *get*.

"C. H. C.," Memphis, Tenn.—"Please tell me why the British soldier is called *Tommy Atkins*.

The expression *Tommy Atkins* had its origin in a pamphlet issued at one time to all British soldiers, in which were to be entered the name, age, term of service, etc., of each individual. With each book a form was sent out by the War Office and the sample name filled in on it was Tommy Atkins, corresponding to the *John Doe* of legal documents. This, by an easy transference, soon became the nickname of the British soldier.

"W. R. P.," Thurman, Iowa.—"What is the meaning of the word *omerta?*"

The word *omerta* is defined as follows: "(Sicilian) Literally, manliness. The 'belief that it is dishonorable to tell anything about a fellow countryman which could get him into trouble.' *The Evening Sun* (New York), May 13, 1909."

"F. L. J.," Waterbury, Conn.—"The writer maintains that *employes* (dropping an 'e' and adding an 's') is a correct way to spell the plural of *employee*. Am I right?"

The English word is *employee;* the French is *employé*. The plural is formed by adding s to the respective spellings.

"T. C. M.," Berkeley, Cal.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the name *Carnegie*."

The name *Carnegie* is correctly pronounced *kar-neg'i—a* as in *artistic*, *e* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*. It is frequently, but erroneously, pronounced *kar-ne'gi—a* as in *artistic*, *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*.

"C. B. J.," La Beholle, France.—"Is the word *worser* ever considered good usage, as in the following sentence, 'All good government is government of the *worser* elements by the best'?"

The dictionary gives the following under *worser*—"Worse: a former and still occasionally used double and redundant form of the comparative, on the analogy of *lesser:* usually regarded as a vulgarism, tho sometimes used by the best writers."

"S. C. W.," Wentworth, N. C.—"Please tell me why the Court is called the 'Court of St James.'"

Under the phrase "Court of St. James's" the dictionary says, "The court of the monarch of Great Britain: so called from St. James's Palace, where court receptions, etc., are held."

"J. D. G. M.," Gallatin, Tenn.—"I may not quote it accurately, but the substance of the phrase is 'No pent up Utica confines his spirit.' Please tell me where this originated."

The quotation to which you refer is—

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

The lines were written by Jonathan M. Sewall, in his "Epilogue to Cato" for the Bow Street Theater, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

"D. D.," Panama, Ill.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciations of the words *aero, aerial*, and *aggrandizement*."

The words you give are correctly pronounced as follows: *Aero, e'ar-o—e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *final*, *o* as in *obey; aerial; e-i'ri-al—e* as in *prey*, first *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final; aggrandizement, ag''ran-daiz'ment*, or *-mant*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *e* as in *get*, or *a* as in *final*. There is also some authority for pronouncing this last word with the primary accent on the second syllable.

"C. L. P.,' Clark Mills, N. Y.—"Please give the origin, and explain the meaning of the expression, 'I'm from Missouri.'"

The phrase, "I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me," was first used by W. D. Vandiver, Representative from Missouri in Congress, and in consequence the State has become known to some extent as the "Show me" State. The phrase means "I am not easily taken in; I am on the alert against deception."

"A. H. B.," Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—"Is there such a word as *salty?* If so, how can it be used?"

The word *salty* is an adjective and means: "1. Tasting somewhat like or of salt; containing salt; saltish; as, the soup is too *salty*. 2. Sparkling; piquant; sharp: said of speech or a saying."

"H. C.," Lincoln, Neb.—"Kindly give brief book review of Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables.'"

"Les Misérables' is the title of a novel of Parisian life, by Victor Hugo, published in 1862. Its central figure, Jean Valjean, an ex-convict, becomes an honored member of society, but, his past becoming known, he is subjected to persecutions, which he bears heroically.

"H. C. W., Jr.," Shreveport, La.—The phrase *in so far as* is written as four separate words.